

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

On the Demoralizing Influence of Slavery.

Slaves, particularly females, bring a very high price, when they are white, and at all handsome; and when such children happen to be born, it is a matter of general joy in the family, and of congratulation in the neighbourhood. In one instance, which came under the observation of the writer, in one of the most genteel families in Cape Town, an Irishman is kept, for no other apparent purpose but that of improving the stock of slaves. The children of this man are the fairest and handsomest slave children I have seen in South Africa. They are, in fact, white.

While it is obvious, from these considerations, that the Slave System is not likely to be speedily or greatly reduced by the introduction of European labourers, it may be right to advert to one method of emancipation, the operation of which, however, it will be perceived, is too limited to affect the state of slavery at the Cape in any sensible manner, namely, those cases in which the father may be able to purchase the freedom of the mother and their children.

Englishmen plunge, without thought, into illicit connections with slaves; but many of them become soon alive to all the horrors flowing from such connections. When the proprietor of the female slave, to whom such a man may be attached, has a mind to interrupt their intercourse; when the object who has, by this time, seized his affections, is sold to another master, or, sinks under severe treatment; or, when the children become interesting, and he hears them calling him father, while he has the mortification to see these children slaves; he begins, too late, to lament his follies. But what is he to do? He has no money to redeem them; and if there be a condition on earth more wretched and bitter than that of slavery, it is the condition of that man who, having himself tasted the sweets of liberty, sees the woman he loves a slave, and her children slaves also. In some few instances the father is, of course, able to give the mother and the children their freedom; but the following occurrence (sufficiently notorious in Cape Town), will show how seldom this can be effected.—To avoid unnecessary pain to individuals, in relating the circumstances, the names are suppressed.

Mr. _____ shortly after his arrival at the Cape, formed a connexion with a very handsome and interesting slave girl, whom he loved. Three beautiful children were the fruits of the connection. The young man had been what may be called fortunate in the world; he has, at present, a good appointment; and has had it in his power to save some money. While he continued poor, or until it was known he had saved money, his intercourse with this young woman was not restricted; but

when it became known, that he would soon have the means of redeeming the mother and the children, he felt himself subjected to a train of mortifications, which he could not well brook. The first thing he decided on, was to purchase his children; and for their redemption, he has been obliged to pay the enormous sum of nine thousand six-dollars; (675*l*.) and six thousand six-dollars (450*l*.) have been refused for the mother. Calculating upon his means, and upon the strength of his satisfaction for the mother, it is probable, that the owner may exact from him 15,000 six-dollars, before he can take the mother of his children under his own roof. If any thing could add to the aggravated character of this transaction, it is this: the slave woman, upon whom this price has been put, is universally believed to be the sister of the gentleman who offers her for sale; the daughter of his own father, left by that father to his son, as a part of his portion!

One of the demoralizing effects of slavery is the aspect under which the slave proprietor is led to contemplate human beings in general. When men purchase their fellow creatures like cattle, they imperceptibly come to view in the light of cattle. The slave is always associated in the mind of the proprietor with his value in colonial currency, or in sterling money; and he perceives no evils in slavery but such as affect his interest. A friend of mine, (H. W. Money, sq. of the East India Company Civil Service,) on seeing one day, a poor black fellow suffering, remarked, in the hearing of his mistress, "What a wretched system is slavery!" To this remark, the lady instantly replied, "Wretched indeed, sir! the worst system upon earth! that fellow cost my husband 4000 six-dollars; and what a dreadful thing it is to think that all this money may be lost in a moment by his death." The first thing you hear of on the death of a slave is, "That is a dead loss of 3000 or 4000 six-dollars, to the poor man, his master."

One of the most respectable individuals among the Colonists, after having given the writer an account of the numerous qualifications of one of his slaves, and after having shewn him several proofs of his skill and industry, concluded by remarking, "I have not yet got over the death of that slave; I would not have parted with him if any man had offered me seven thousand six-dollars, for him." This remark used to be repeated almost every time we met, for years after the death of the slave; and the painful part of the event, the amount of the loss sustained by his death, never failed to be mentioned in the same feeling manner. The inhabitants of the Cape may have been severely censured, when they have been represented as monsters, by superficial observers, for this mode of expressing grief on the death of their slaves. Their feelings upon such circumstances, do not indicate any extraordinary excess of depravity in the persons

ing them, but are common to all slave colonies; and arise directly and naturally out of the slave system.

That men, in all countries, attach more importance to their own property, than they do to the happiness or lives of their fellow-creatures, is too obvious to require proof. Generally speaking, where are the shop-keepers, or farmers in England, who are not more grieved by the loss of four or five hundred pounds sterling; than they are by the death of a servant, whose place they can supply the next hour? But the evil in question is indissolubly linked with the slave system, whether that system exists in the West Indies or in Africa, and its baneful influence pervades every part of the society in which it exists. When men regard a certain portion of the human race as their slaves, the comfort and improvement of that degraded part of humanity, become secondary and inferior considerations, and are sure to be sacrificed to the economy of the establishment, and to the best means of improving the breed. Slavery hardens the heart; it destroys all its sympathies with the suffering of our fellow creatures, who may be placed, by Providence, in humble circumstances, and in a great measure, excluded from the breast the workings of pity for that class of beings. The mind, accustomed to few men as slaves, and slaves as cattle, or property, will be brought, by insensible degrees, to regard the whole working class in nearly the same light, and the sufferings of the slave, and of the free labourer, too, will be regarded with indifference. In cases, where both are afflicted, so that life is in danger, there will indeed be a marked difference. While the condition of the free labourer will excite the deepest interest, that of the free labourer will scarcely move any sympathy. But the concern manifested, in such circumstances, for the slave is perfectly compatible with that insensibility to human misery, generated by the slave system. Bryan Edwards must have been very much at a loss for facts to substantiate the humanity of the West Indian Planters, to their slaves, when he brought forward, for this purpose, the following sentence—"The circumstances, wherein the slaves are most indebted to the owners' liberality, are I think, those of medical attendance; and accommodation when sick." In this point, especially when the sickness appears dangerous, the Cape Colonists may, perhaps, deserve commendation full as strong as the West Indian Planter; but considering the value of the slave to the owner, the merit to be allowed in cases of this nature, is rather an equivocal kind, and rather a narrow one. The great objection against the present mode of attending to the sick slave, is, that it is attended with an expense, which is almost always lost. The slave, when he is sick, is almost always neglected, and when he recovers, he is almost always sold to another owner. The expense of attending to the sick slave, is almost always lost, and the slave, when he recovers, is almost always sold to another owner.

Original Communication.

For Freedom's Journal.

CHARLES SEVILLE.

"I see a hand you cannot see; I hear a voice you cannot hear."

It was about the close of the last century that there lived in this city, a man whose history is replete with interest and instruction. For obvious reasons, I shall conceal his real name, and describe some incidents in his life under the signature of Charles Seville. I may fail in giving to the story those charms which an Irving could bestow upon it, but sure I am, that the story itself is such, that he who reads it once, will wish to read it again and again. It will show what midnight toil and holy emulation can accomplish; it will show that though it be "hard to climb the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar," it is not impracticable; that it is often an imprudent thing, a perilous undertaking for a young man to leave the country and the circle of his friends, to live among strangers in a great city; that, though men in general are cold and selfish, there are some hearts warm and generous, and that friendship, though with most "but a name" still does exist in the world.

Seville was the son of an Eastern farmer. His parents, though moderate in their circumstances, were highly respected for their good sense and piety. His mother died when he was but 15 months old, commending him to the care of Providence; "which," said the expiring saint, "can take care of him as well without as with my aid." With no other means for intellectual and moral culture than what in New England is enjoyed by the children of the poorest man, and those means are not small, young Seville soon became known for his love of study, his aptitude for writing; and his ambition to excel. Of the world he knew nothing, having only heard a sound of it over the hills and far away. But he was sent to a good school every winter; and all his leisure moments were devoted to reading. His father, for the benefit of his children, purchased a right in the town library, and took a newspaper—thus unconsciously administering fuel to that flame, which he afterwards wished to extinguish, but which marked the destiny of this his son. To the legends of the olden time, as rehearsed by his father and neighbours portraying the history of the American Revolution, and the manners of "down country," Seville would listen with intense interest. Thus was formed the foundations of his mind and task; the elements of his future character and pursuits. He longed to burst the shackles that confined him; to know all that could be known by man; to see many men and many cities. His ambition, his aspirations, had as yet taken no definable shape. But he was restless as the rolling waters; "the longing after," which he experienced, but could not comprehend, which his fond parent would neither appreciate nor repress, was for excellence, for eminence, for immortality.

This powerful germ exhibited itself in a thousand eccentric movements.—One while, it was devoted to music, till there was no musician in his native town that could excel him upon any instrument. If he heard of a book that he had not read, he would walk through the deep snows for miles to borrow it. All the law books, that the justice of the peace for the town possessed, he read. He then became intimate with his minister and physician, and examined their libraries. One of his neighbours understood surveying, and with him he passed his evenings, till he understood that art. At one season, he would be attending to botany, at another, horticulture was the object of his investigation. Now he was all attention to philology, and then he was under the instruction of a neighbour who knew something about those matters, examining the principles of finance and taxation. He would sometimes be engaged, for weeks, in composing a fictitious history; and then again his friends would find him writing letters and poetry. He rose early and sat up late; and every holiday was for him a season of severe study. Had these energetic and persevering efforts been duly aided and directed, Seville would have been a learned man even in his minority; and instead of being a stumbling to his father and a riddle to his neighbours, his name would have reached the ears of distant cities, and shed lustre upon that of his family. As it was, some of his neighbours said he was a strange boy, and would never become any thing in the world. Others said there was no telling what he would make; that it was plain that his course would not be a middle one, that his motto and destiny was "aut Cesar, aut nihil." Some said, that he would never become eminent in any thing, because he attended to so many things, not considering, that, though he often changed his means, his end, always the same, was pursued with a real perseverance that set at utter defiance all obstacles; not considering, that the noblest plants, which nature produces, would become an object devoid of beauty and utility unless guided by the hand of science and experience.

Seville heard the remarks of his neighbours, but he heard them with perfect indifference. His taste was of that decided and elevated character, that not only looked down with a smile of contempt on vulgar prejudices and maxims, but faces the real difficulties of life without dismay.—There are such spirits, and they sure made for conquest; and without such spirits the world had remained in perpetual infancy and barbarism. If they do not all reach their destination, 'tis because Nature, wise as well as prolific, though she never makes a species in vain, does not need to call into requisition the talents of every individual of that species. The world, no doubt, has produced more than one Columbus, more than one Washington; but as it has not needed more than one, it has called but one into action. How sung the divine poet, when standing in the country church-yard— "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid, "Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire; "Hands, that the rod of empire might have swayed

Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre. "But knowledge to their eyes her ample page "Rich with the spoils of time did ne'er unroll, "Chill penury repress'd their noble rage "And froze the genial current of the soul. "Full many a gem of purest ray serene, "The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear: "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, "And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

VARIETIES.

Old Bailey Wit.—A man was tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away. Judge to witness, who had pursued and seized the prisoner—"What did he say when you caught him?" Witness—"My Lord, he said that he took the boots in joke!"—"And how far did he carry the joke?"—Witness—"About forty yards, please your Lordship." Lit. Gaz.

The absent Philosopher at home.—The following anecdote is related of Lessing, the German author, who, in his old age, was subject to extraordinary fits of abstraction. On his return home one evening, after he had knocked at the door, a servant looked out of the window, to see who was there. Not recognising his master, and mistaking him for a stranger, he called out, "The Professor is not at home." "O, very well," replied Lessing, "I will call another time;" and, so saying, he very composedly walked away.

French Bull.—A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added, by way of postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

"He who has a trade has an estate."

I have seen the young man born to affluent fortune, who was early apprenticed to a respectable and scientific mechanic, to learn what is generally termed a trade. Although there was no apparent need of such a step, as the father was an independent man; still the old man conceived that it was necessary, and often made the observation that "he who has a trade has an estate." The young man duly served his time, and became a complete master of his trade; and this son had the happiness to contribute to the use and support of his truly respectable parent in his old age—who had lost through misfortune, his immense property) and while performing this pleasing sacred duty, his talents and industry raised him to an enviable situation in life.

Woman.—The female sex is greatly superior to the male; in mildness, patience, benevolence, affection and attachment. While the crimes of woman, like prodigies, excite our wonder, their virtues occupy every corner of society, and constitute in its rude or civilized state, the solace, the cement, and the ornament of life.

The World in a Nutshell.—From these roofs of the non-contact of the atoms, even in the most solid parts of bodies; from the very great space obviously occupied by pores—the mass not seeing more solid than a heap of empty boxes, of which the apparently solid parts were still as porous in a second degree, and so on, and from the great readiness with which light passes in all directions through very dense bodies, as glass, rock crystal, diamond, &c. it has been argued by some that there is so exceedingly little of really solid matter, even in the densest mass, that the whole world might be compressed into a nutshell, if the atoms could be brought into absolute contact. We have as yet no means of speaking positively on this subject.—[Arnot's Elements of Physic.

Silly Women.—Nothing can be more mistaken than the common idea, that, because a woman is silly she is easily to be won. It is possible that it may turn out so; but then there is no making sure of her when she is won. But the ordinary fact is, that this very silliness makes her conquest more difficult than that of any one. Archimedes needed a fulcrum to move the world, and so must a wooer have the fulcrum of the mind and heart, whereby to move the affections. Why cannot we direct the course of a balloon? Because the air affords nothing that we can grip. We are blown about as chance may direct, not advanced by the exercise of our own will. And thus, in the pursuit of a silly woman, there is nothing for us to grasp, and thence we owe our progress, if we make any, to chance alone. A man who knows woman, would rather attack Diana and Minerva in one, than a fool. (Athenaeum.

Beautiful Cordish Female.—Our attention to the general group was suddenly arrested by the appearance of a young female, about seventeen years of age, whom we thought the most beautiful woman we had ever seen. She was leaning against the pole of the tent, with her head supported by her left arm, and was gazing at us with the most fixed attention; her jet black hair flowed about her in unconfined luxuriance; the brilliancy of her eyes, heightened by the dark stain of the smock, seem rivetted with a curiosity not the less gratifying to us from knowing that we excited it; her half closed mouth displayed teeth of the most regular form and perfect whiteness. Her person, almost entirely exposed by the opening of her loose shirt, (the only covering she wore,) displayed a form of the most perfect symmetry; no sculptor could do justice to such a model.

Bled.

In this city, Mr. John M. Smith, aged 32. At Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 5th inst. Mr. WILLIAM PURVIS, Jun. in the 22d year of his age. The deceased was a young man of the most amiable disposition, sound understanding, and excellent principles, his correct deportment won the esteem of all whom he became acquainted with in life; and the qualities of his heart were such as to ensure the lasting regret of his intimate associates.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. NEW-YORK, APRIL 11, 1823.

REDEMPTION OF SLAVES.

Abridgement of a Letter to the Editor of the Manchester Gazette.

Sir—The anxiety and zeal for the redemption of slaves in the British colonies, so general amongst us, have led me to believe that a society formed for that purpose could not fail to be successful. There are many cases of urgent distress where pecuniary donations can but afford a partial relief; and there are others to which they are totally inapplicable: but money will certainly redeem a slave; for, as it was gold that enslaved him, so it is in the power of gold to set him free. The whole question, then resolves itself into this.—If money be an antidote to slavery, is it, or is not our duty to apply that antidote?

The British West Indian colonies contain about 800,000 slaves; and of these [considering the rapid waste of human life which prevails there] the majority must have been born since slave trade was abolished; therefore, if at that time such a society as the one I advocate had been formed, as the parents of many now in a state of slavery would have been then redeemed, multitudes of those unhappy beings would have been born free; and if that society had persevered till now, the British dominions would not have contained a single slave.

If 10,000 persons would each contribute two pence per week, this would raise upwards of 40,000 annually; and this sum, valuing the slaves at 100l. each, would redeem more than 400 of them every year. Much would undoubtedly depend on the conduct of the society's representatives in the colonies; but surely a sufficient number of men, qualified for it in every, would be found to undertake this mission of mercy.

Many important regulations would suggest themselves in the course of the experiment. My object is merely to show that the scheme itself is consistent with the claims of duty, benevolence, and prudence.

Though I conceive the principle of compensation to the slave holders, to be exactly similar to that which would indemnify the receivers of property they have wrongfully obtained; yet I am exceedingly unwilling that any portion of my fellow subjects should remain in slavery, because they cannot now be set at liberty in the way I should most approve. If the existing slaves are to taste the sweets of freedom, every available method must at once be employed for their deliverance.

If the slaves themselves were to determine to remain in bondage, rather than admit the right to which their masters so unjustly pretend, this would certainly be very magnanimous on their part; but were we, who suffer by personal independence, from what they endure, to act thus, it would imply that we are not so dignified as the example of others.

If the advocates of the slave holders be so averse to emancipation to the slaves, with indemnification to their masters, they will become supporters of the plan; and those who, on principle, feel a repugnance to this method, will probably consent to adopt it, rather than suffer their slave brethren to linger and perish in slavery, while waiting the slow progress of legislative enactment.

It may still be feared that such a society would encourage the planters to demand an exorbitant price for their slaves; but were they to make the attempt, they would find it quite as easy to raise the price of colonial produce at their pleasure, as arbitrarily to enhance the price of slaves. By visiting the different colonies, on suitable occasions, and observing favourable opportunities, every such attempt would be completely foiled.

The reports of the Anti-Slavery Society have shown, most convincingly, the advantages of free over slave labour; and these would become more evident to the planters as the amount of free labour increased. As the negroes would increase much more rapidly in a state of freedom than in a state of slavery, the period might not be very distant when those who yet held slaves would gladly set them unconditionally at liberty, as they would see the profits and success of others, who had hired freemen, so much superior to their own.

Notwithstanding all the endeavours of the friends of the oppressed negroes, the cartwhip still summons and stimulates to labour; females are still cruelly and disgracefully punished; families are wantonly separated; and the black man is still denied all social rights. To this melancholy inheritance thousands are annually born; and shall no attempt be made to purchase their redemption? Will a small sum, individually, be misapplied, in redeeming those who are now in bondage; and preparing freedom for those who are yet unborn?

There is reason to fear that many years will elapse before slavery can be abolished, or even the condition of the slaves considerably mitigated, by the methods now in operation. The raising of a pecuniary fund for the redemption of slaves, will tend to the total extinction of slavery, and interfere with no other plans for the same purpose, unless it should eventually do so by an earlier attainment of the object in the manumission of the last British slave.

I wish to offer these remarks with the modesty which becomes an obscure individual who presents to the public his opinions on an important subject. I shall rejoice if any thing contained in this letter should be found worthy of adoption; but I shall persevere still more if it should be the means of eliciting from others of superior understanding and information some plan better adapted to the accomplishment of the design which I have here proposed.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT THE HOUSE OF WEEPING.

From the German of Richter.

Since the day when the town of Haslau first became the seat of a court, no man could remember that any one event in its annals (always excepting the birth of the hereditary Prince) had been looked for with so anxious a curiosity as the opening of the last will and testament left by Van der Kabel. This Van der Kabel might be styled the Haslau-Cross; and his whole life might be termed, according to the pleasure of the wits, one long festival of God-sends, or a daily washing of golden sands, nightly impregnated by golden showers of Danae. Seven distant surviving relatives of seven distant relatives deceased, of the said Van der Kabel, entertained some little hopes of a place amongst his legatees, grounded upon an assurance which he had made, "that upon his oath he would not fail to remember them in his will." These hopes, however, were but faint and weakly; for they could not repose any extraordinary confidence in his good faith—not only because, in all cases, he conducted his affairs in a dissipated spirit, and with a perverse obstinacy of moral principle, whereas his seven relatives were but mere novices, and young beginners in the trade of morality—but also because, in all these moral extravagances of his (so distressing to the feelings of the sincereascal), he thought proper to be very satirical, and had his heart so full of odd caprices, tricks, and snares, for unsuspecting scoundrels, that (as they all said) no man, who was but raw in the art of virtue, could deal with him, or place any reliance upon his intentions. Indeed the covert laughter which played about his temples, and the falsetto tones of his sneering voice, somewhat weakened the advantageous impression which was made by the noble composition of his face, and by a pair of large hands, from which were daily dropping favours little and great, benefit-nights, Christmas-boxes, and new-year's gifts; for this reason it was that, by the whole flock of birds who sought shelter in his boughs, and who fed and built their nests on him, as on any wild service tree, he was, notwithstanding, reputed a secret magazine of springs; and they were scarce able to find eyes for the visible berries which fed them, in their scrutiny after the supposed go-samer mares.

In the interval between two apoplectic fits, he had drawn up his will, and had deposited it with the magistrate. When he was just at the point of death he transferred to the seven presumptive heirs the certificate of this deposit; and even then said, in his old one—how far it was from his expectation, that by any such anticipation of his approaching decease, he could at all depress the spirits of men so steady and sedate, whom, for his own part, he would much rather regard in the light of laughing than of weeping heirs; to which remark one only of the whole number, namely, Mr. Harprecht, inspector of police, replied as a cool episk to a bitter one—"that the total amount

of concern and of interest, which might severally belong to them in such a loss, was not (they were sincerely sorry it was not) in their power to determine."

At length the time is come when the seven heirs have made their appearance at the town hall, with their certificate of deposit videlicet, the ecclesiastical councillor Glantz Harprecht, the inspector of police; Neupeter, the court agent; the court fiscal Knoll; Pastvogel, the bookseller; the reader of the morning lecture, Flacks; and Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace. Solemnly, and in due form, they demanded of the magistrate the schedule of effects consigned to him by the late Kabel, and the opening of his will. The principal executor of this will was Mr. Mayor himself; the sub-executors were the rest of the town council. Thereupon, without delay, the schedule and the will were fetched from the register office of the council, to the council chamber; both were exhibited in rotation to the members of the council and the heirs, in order that they might see the privy seal of the town impressed upon them; the registry of consignment, inserted upon the schedule, was read aloud to the seven heirs by the town-clerk; and by the registry it was notified to them, that the deceased had actually consigned the schedule to the magistrate, and entrusted it to the corporation chest; and that on the day of consignment he was still of sound mind;—finally, the seven seals, which he had himself affixed to the instrument were found unbroken. These preliminaries gone through, it was now (but no until a brief registry of all these forms had been drawn up by the town-clerk) lawfully in God's name, that the will should be opened and read aloud by Mr. Mayor, word for word, as follows:—

"I, Van der Kabel, on this 7th of May, 1799, being in my house, at Haslau, situate in Dog-street, deliver and make known this for my last will; and without many millions of words, notwithstanding I have been both a German notary, and a Dutch schoolmaster. Howsoever I may disgrace my old professions by this passivity of words, I believe myself to be so far at home in the art and calling of a notary, that I am competent to act for myself as a testator in due form, and as a regular deviser of property.

It is a custom with testators to premise the moving causes of their wills. These, in my case, as in most others, are regard for my happy departure, and for the disposal of the succession to my property—which, by the way, is the object of a tender passion in various quarters. To say any thing about my funeral, and all that—would be absurd and stupid. This, and what shape my remains shall take, let the eternal sun settle above, not in any gloomy winter, but in some of his most verdant springs.

As to those charitable foundations, and memorial institutions of benevolence, about which notaries are so much occupied, in my case I appoint as follows; to three thousand of my poor townsmen, of every class, I assign just the same number of florins, which sum I

will that, on the anniversary of my death, they shall spend jovially in feasting, upon the town common, where they are previously to pitch their camp, unless the military camp of His Serene Highness be already pitched there, in preparation for the reviews; and when the gala is ended, I would have them cut up the tents into clothes. Item, to all the school-masters in our principality I bequeath one golden Augustus. Item, to the Jews of this place I bequeath my pew in the high church. As I would wish that my will should be divided into clauses, this is to be considered the first.

CLAUSE II.

Amongst the important offices of a will, it is universally agreed to be one, that from amongst the presumptive and presumptuous expectants, it should name those who are, and those who are not, to succeed to the inheritance; that it should create heirs, and should destroy them. In conformity to this notion, I give and bequeath to Mr. Glantz, the councillor for ecclesiastical affairs; as also to Mr. Knoll, the exchequer officer; likewise to Mr. Neupeter, the court agent; item to Mr. Harprecht, director of police; furthermore to Mr. Flacks, the morning lecturer; in like manner to the court bookseller, Mr. Pastvogel; and finally, to Monsieur Flitte,—nothing is not so much because they have no just claims upon me—standing as they do, in the remotest possible degree of consanguinity; nor again, because they are, for the most part, themselves rich enough to leave handsome inheritances; as because I am assured, indeed I have it from their own lips, that they entertain a far stronger regard for my insignificant person than for my splendid property: my bequeath, therefore, or as large a share of it as they can get, I bequeath to them."

At this point, seven faces, like those of the seven sleepers, gradually elongated into preternatural extent. The ecclesiastical councillor, a young man, but already famous throughout Germany for his sermons printed or preached, was especially aggrieved by such offensive personality; Monsieur Flitte rapped out a curse that rattled even in the ears of magistracy; the chin of Flacks, the morning lecturer, gravitated downwards into the dimensions of a patriarchal beard; and the town council could distinguish an assortment of audible reproaches to the memory of Mr. Kabel, such as pig, rascal, profane wretch, &c. But the Mayor motioned with his hand and immediately the Fiscal and the booksellers recomposed their features and set their faces like so many traps, with springs and triggers, all at full cock, that they might catch every syllable; and then, with a gravity that cost him some efforts, his worship read as follows:

CLAUSE III.

"Excepting always, and be it excepted, my present house in Dog-street; which house, by virtue of this third clause, is to descend and to pass in full property, just as it now stands, to that one of my seven relatives above mentioned, who shall, within the space of one half

hour [to be computed from the reciting of this clause.] shed, to the memory of me his departed kinsman, sooner than the other six competitors, one, or if possible, a couple of tears, in the presence of a respectable magistrate, who is to make a protocol hereof. Should, therefore, all remain dry, in that case, the house must lapse to the heir general—whom I shall proceed to name."

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN.

Rio Janeiro.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Jan. 30th, published in the New York Gazette.

"Small fast vessels have found for some months a ready sale here. At least a dozen of them are now fitting out for Mozambique. Dollars, which a short time since were worth 15 to 16 reis, are now selling at 18:50, so that they are determined to improve the time. Nearly 10,000 slaves have arrived from the coast in the last 6 months, besides vast numbers thrown overboard! They are a heartless set of villains.

HAYTI.—The Editors of the American have been politely favoured with Port-au-Prince papers to the 24th of March. It would appear that the account of the reported insurrection at Aux Cayes, received via Norfolk, has been much exaggerated. The following article on this subject, is translated from the Feuille du Commerce of the last date:

"On the 4th inst. some evil disposed persons endeavoured to disturb the tranquility of the community near L'Ansea-a-Veau. But as it is difficult to seduce Haytiens from the paths of honour, as it is to persuade them to destroy each other,—and as every one knows that our political existence depends upon our union,—these deluded men a prey to idleness, could persuade no influential citizen to join their designs. A few hours were sufficient to disperse the assembly. Three or four persons were killed on the spot, unfortunate victims of their rash enterprise; and the remainder are given up to justice. With the greatest pleasure we announce to the public that order and tranquility have been perfectly restored."

SUMMARY.

Capital Trial.—Capt. Alexander Drew, of Nantucket, who recently arrived at Edgartown from the Pacific Ocean, was brought to this city on Saturday, in custody of Marshal Harris, charged with the murder of Charles H. Clark, his second mate, on the high seas, on the 1st of Sept. last. He was examined before Judge Davis, and fully committed for trial. Francis Bassett, Esq. appeared as his counsel. Captain Drew commanded the whale ship John Jay.

The schr. Gen. Geddes, Morrison, arrived at St. Augustine 12th inst. in 3 days from Key West, with 118 Africans in custody of the Marshal, being the same who were taken in Dec. last from the brig Guero.

Fire.—The store of Ezra Weston, Esq. at Duxbury, has, with nearly all its contents,

been destroyed by fire; loss estimated at four thousand dollars.

Suicides.—Capt. John Ball, of St. Albans, Vt. cut his throat, from ear to ear, with a razor on the inst. and quickly expired.—Gilbert Benson, a glassmaker at New Albany, shot himself through the head with a pistol on the 25th ult. In New-Orleans, 29th ult. Mr. A. P. Hagan blew out his brains with a pistol. About three hours before his death he wrote the following:—"In a few minutes I will be with my God; I hope he will forgive me for this untimely end: the crime I am charged with I am as innocent of as the child unborn.

A. P. HAGAN.

New-Orleans, Feb. 29th, 1838. He was accused by his best and dearest friend of ingratitude. The Louisiana Advertiser says, he was a man of the finest feelings, and of the most chivalric honour; and could not bear the imputation.

Death by Strangling.—In Philadelphia, on the 23d inst. a man expired in a house at the corner of Broad and High streets. He sat down to breakfast that morning as well as usual; when it was presently discovered that something was the matter with him, and he died soon afterwards—the cause of his death proved to be in the words of the jury's finding, "in consequence of being strangled by a large piece of meat in his throat."

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—The American of the last evening says—A resident Engineer on the Delaware writes, that the water will be let into the Canal from the Neversink to the Delaware, on the 9th inst. and from river to river from the 6th to the 13th inst.

A very large meeting to concert measures for relieving the Greeks, was held at Utica on the 26th ult. Committees were appointed for the wards of the city, and the Clergymen were requested to take up collections in their churches.

Accident.—On the 3d inst. in a sudden squall of wind, a sloop upset in the North River—and Miss Rachel Vreeland, a young lady, aged 17, was drowned in the cabin. Miss V. was going to a neighbouring town to attend a wedding, which was to have taken place the next evening.

Fire.—The confectionary store of H. Mural, in Market-square, Savannah, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. with the adjoining buildings of W. C. Barten, J. Ringsley, the office of Justice Chadbourne, and several out buildings.

Morgan.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:—"The trials of Downer and Avery for an alleged participation in the Morgan affair, are postponed by reason of an informality, which is fatal likewise to all other criminal business which was to have been called up at the late session of the Oyer and Terminer in Orleans county. The state requires the holding of a venire at least 15 days previous to the opening of the Court; and on this ground, the trial was challenged when the above cases were called, it appearing that, instead of complying

with this provision, the venire for what was so termed, was not issued in the present case till the second day of the session; when the business of issuing, returning, and filing the same was performed.

Interesting to the Lovers of Music.—Mr. Peter M. Slocum, an ingenious artist, of this town, has discovered a method of preparing wood for stringing instruments of music, such as Violins, Violas, and Violoncellos, and sounding-boards of Piano Fortes, in such a manner as to produce a much greater degree of vibration than has been attained since the days of the celebrated instruments of Cremona. There are violins now in use, which can be compared with those made by Mr. S. for the strength, fullness and melody of their tones and they are well worth the notice of amateurs, and proprietors of Music Saloons. Newport, R. I. Repub.

Steam-Boats.—A line of steam boats to carry merchandise and produce between Baltimore, Petersburg, and Richmond, is about to be established. The capital (150,000) is already subscribed.

William and Mary College, Va. is in a flourishing condition. A few years ago, but 30 students were pursuing their studies there—there are now upwards of 100.

Intemperance.—The Goshen Patriot says we understand that the body of a man was found in the Drowned Lands, near Blackwalnut Island, on Friday 21st inst. with his head partly under water, and a bottle containing spirits in his pocket. He was said to be a labouring man by the name of Doyle.

Near New Orleans, on the 8th March, a skiff was upset, in which were seventeen slaves, five of whom were drowned—they belonged to Gen. Wade Hampton.

The Rogue's Paradise.—Florida must be a paradise for rogues. On the 16th ult. a man named James Moore, was apprehended for making and passing counterfeit dollars, and after examination was ordered to be committed to prison. A mitimus for this purpose, was made out by the magistrate; but as there was neither jail nor jailer in the county this document was ultimately thrown away by the sheriff, and the coiner discharged.

On Saturday, 29th inst. there was discovered, by some persons in the neighbourhood, a new born male, coloured, infant, floating in the East River, near the foot of Gouverneur street; from its appearance it was supposed not to have been long in the water; it was incased in a coffin, and was first seen by a person working near the place where it floated. Justice and humanity demand that every exertion should be made to find out and punish the perpetrator of so foul and cruel a deed. His revolting to every mind, is that a human mother could drive her infant to so cruel a fate, and that she should be so unfeeling as to leave it to drift in the water, and to be the prey of the fish. The infant was called by the name of Peter, and was found floating in the East River, near the foot of Gouverneur street, on Saturday, 29th inst. It was discovered by some persons in the neighbourhood, and was found floating in the water. It was incased in a coffin, and was first seen by a person working near the place where it floated. Justice and humanity demand that every exertion should be made to find out and punish the perpetrator of so foul and cruel a deed. His revolting to every mind, is that a human mother could drive her infant to so cruel a fate, and that she should be so unfeeling as to leave it to drift in the water, and to be the prey of the fish.

Solomon's description of a Fool.—1st, he will be meddling, Prov. ii, 3; 2dly, he is mischievous, Prov. x, 13; 3dly, afflictions will not humble him; 4thly, he is full of words, Ecc. x, 14; 5thly, he tells all his mind, Prov. xxix, 11; 6thly, prosperity destroys him, Prov. i, 32; 7thly, he is slothful, Ecc. i, 5; 8thly, he trusteth in his own heart, Prov. xxviii, 26; and 9thly, he holdeth it folly to depart from evil, Prov. xiii, 19. If Solomon was correct, are not many who are reputed as wise among men nevertheless great fools.

The Devil.—Bishop Latimer, speaking of the clergy, says, "Moses was a marvellous man, a good man: Moses was wonderful fellow, and did his duty, being a married man; we lack such as Moses was." And again, "Now I will ask you a strange question. Who is the most diligent bishop or prelate in all England, that passeth all the rest in doing office? I can tell you, for I know who it is; I know him well. But now I think I see you listening and harkening that I should name him. Then it is one that passeth all the other, and is the most diligent preacher and prelate in all England; and well you know who it is! I will tell you—it is the Devil. He is the most diligent preacher of all other; he is never out of his diocese: he is never from his cure; he is never in his parish: there was never such a preacher in England as he. In the meantime the prelates take their pleasure; they are lords and no labourers; therefore, ye unpreaching prelates, learn of the Devil to be diligent in doing your office. Learn of the Devil, if ye will not learn of God and good men; learn of the Devil, I say."

From Blackwood's Magazine.
MR. DUFFLE'S ADVENTURE.

A Jeannie Deans in Love.
Among the passengers was a Mrs. Mashlam from the vicinity of Mineybole, whom I knew when formerly she was servant lass to Balhie Shuttle, before she gaed into Edinburgh. She was then a bonnie guileless lassie, just a prodigy of straight forward simplicity, and of a sincerity of nature by common; indeed, it was all owing to her chaste and honest demeanour, that she got so well on in the world, as to be married to her most creditable gudemán, Mr. Mashlam, who is not only of a bein circumstance, but come of a most respectable stock, having cousins and connections far advanced among the gentility in Edinburgh. He fell in with her on her return from her great adventure with the Duke of York at London, which made such a great noise throughout the West at the time, and which, but for her open leaved innocency, would have left both cloaks and dunkles in her character.

At the first I did not know Bell again; but she knew me, and made up to me, introducing her gudemán, and telling me that they were going up on a jaunt to London, because she had been for some time no in very good health, but chiefly to see the King crowned, the which I have a notion, was the errand's end of most of us, notwithstanding what Doctor and Mrs. Pringle said about their daughter's lying in.

After some change of conversation, we sat down on stools on the decks great convenience, and most pleasant in such fine weather as we had; and on my speering at Mrs. Mashlam aeneer her former journey to London, of which I had heard but the far-off sough of rumour, she blushed a thought in the face, and then said, "Noo, that a's part, and my folly of teen love cured, I need na be ashamed to tell the particulars before the face of the whole world, and the fifteen Lords."

"When I was servan with Captain MacConochy, Serjeant Lorie of his company had a wark with me. He came often about the house, and as he was of a serious turn, like myself, I thought the mar o' him that he never spoke of love, for he wasna in a way to marry. But at night as I lay on my bed, it was, as it were, whispered in my ear, that if I could do a taining for him that would mak him have a pride in me, he would master the doubts of his fortune, and mak me his wife. Wi' this notion I fancied that I might hae the power to persuade the Duke of York, if I could get a word of his Royal Grace, to gie the Serjeant a commission. The road, however, is lang between Edinburgh and the Horse Guards, but a woman's love will travel further than horses; so I speered at the Serjeant, without letting on to him o' what was in my head, about the way of going to London, and how to see the Duke; and when I got my half-year's fee, I got leave frae my mistress for a fortnight to see a friend and set out for the Horse Guards."

"When I reached London, I dressed myself in my best, and speered my way to the Duke's office. The first day I lingered blately about the place. On the second, the folks and soldiers there thought I was nae in my right mind, and compassioned me. A well bred gentleman, seeing me hankering at the gate, inquired my business, and when I told him it was with his Royal Grace, he bade me bide and he would try what could be done; and shortly after going into the house, he came out and said the Duke would see me."

"Up to that moment I felt no want of an encouraging spirit; but I kennae what then came o'er me, for my knees flattered, and my heart beat, as I went up the stairs; and when I was shewn into the presence, in a fine room, with spacious looking-glasses, I could scarcely speak for awe and dread. The shawl fell from my shoulders, and his Royal Grace seeing my terrification, rose from his sittee, and put it on in the most cerevelzed and kindly manner. He was in reality a most well bred gentleman, and for discretion, would be patron to mony a Glasgow manufacturer, and Edinburgh writer. He then encouraged me to proceed with my business, asking me in a haunely manner what it was."

"Plase your Royal Grace," said I, "there's a young lad, a friend o' mine, that would fain get promoted; and, if your Royal Grace would like to do a kind turn, he would soon be an officer, as he's a serjeant already. He has nobedy to speak a word for him, so I hae come frae Scotland on purpose to do it myself."

"The Duke looked at me with a sort of kindly curiosity, and said, 'well, I have heard and read of such things, but never met with the like before.'

"He then enquired very particularly all about what was between the serjeant and me, and if I was trysted to marry him; and I told him the plain simple truth, and I could see it did not displeas him that I had undertaken the journey on the hope of affection. He said there were, however, so many claims, that it would not be easy to grant my request. I told him I knew that very well, but that others had friends to speak for them, and the serjeant had none but myself. Upon which he looked at me very earnestly, with a sort of mercifulness in his countenance, and putting his hand in his pocket, gave three guineas, and bade me to away back on the Sunday following by the smack to Leith. He gart me promise I would do so; and then as I was going out of the room, he bade me, after I had taen my passage place, to come again on the morn, which I did; but on that morning he had broken his arm, and couldna be seen. I saw, however, one of his Lords. They told me since syne, it was no doubt my Lord Palmerston, and his Lordship informed me what had happened to the Duke, and gave me two guineas, obliging me, in like manner as his Royal Grace had done, to promise I would leave London without delay, assuring me in a most considerate manner that my business would be as well attended to in my absence as if I were to stay. So I thankit him as well as I could, and told him he might say to the Duke, that as sure as death, I would leave London on the Sabbath morning, not to trouble him any more, being content with the friendship of his Royal spirit."

"Accordingly, on the Sabbath, I gaed back in the smack, and the serjeant would hardly believe me, when I said whar I had been, and what I had done for him. But when he was made an ensign, he turned his back on me, and set up for a gentleman. I thought my heart would have gurged within me at this sight, and a very little would have made me set on a second time to the Duke, and tell him how I had been served; but after greeting out my passion and mortification on my secret pillow I thought to myself, that I would let the serjeant fall out in some other's hands; and that I was none the worse for the good I had wished to him as a soldier—though, by altering his vain heart, it had done himself none as a man; and when I came into this contentment, I got the better of my pining and sorrow." And in saying these words, she took Mr. Mashlam in a loving manner by the hand, and said, "I have no reason to rue the disappointment of my first love; and I only hope that Mr. Lorie, for the kind-natured Duke's sake, will prove true to his colours, lightly though he valued my weak and poor affection."

Every body in the steam-boat was greatly within with Bell, and none in all the company was treated with more respect than her and gudemán. So on we sailed in the most agreeable manner.



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

INGRATITUDE.

There is a crime of blackest die,
Which man, on brother man commits:
And well tis trait of infamy,
His dark unfeeling breast betrays.

It is not foul st homicide,
The felon hath a purer heart;
Not sacrilege that I deide!
Though this would make a demon start.

To search the code of wickedness,
You'll find it not inscribed there,
But to one lone and dark recess,
Of man successfully repair.

There in his primal horror stalks,
This fiend with aspect coarse and rude,
All love and sympathy he mocks,
His name is *Ingratitude*!

ARION.

From the New-York Recorder.

If the following be not merely 'Fancy's Sketch,' it is at least to be hoped that the 'Palace' of the fair original who sat for the picture, rears its cobwebbed ceilings in some far distant land.

[From a Gentleman's Pocket Album.]

THE SLATTERN.

A Sketch from Real Life.

Give me one ounce of civil, good apothecary,
To sweeten my imagination.

I mark'd her well. She wore a cap so soil'd,
It seem'd as though 't had hung a month in smoke;
And in ungraceful manner 'twas dispos'd
Around her temples—serving not 't adorn
Nor to protect a head which all eyes saw,
Of such kind office stood in utmost need.
Her hair in many clusters from beneath
Their dirty cap escap'd, and waving free
In wild disorder, half her features hid.
Her dress had once been white [when it was new];
Bel'now, alack, conjecture had been p'zed
To guess its proper hue. 'Twas stained with spots
Of every dye, and stripes of every shape,
Save those which Fancy, with her handmaid,
And, Taste—best pleas'd and best employ'd
When call'd to decorate the Fair, and then
Most happy in their skill—are wont to use.
Her silk a grievous rent appear'd
On either heel—designed, I ween, to let
Her feet enjoy the benefit of air,
Since water was denied them—and, for lack
Of garters circumcinct and well secur'd,
All their supernatural length in ample folds,
Had round her ankles settled;—while her
shoes,
Slip-shod and loose, with seam-rem't soals and
gaps,
Were worn, all fitting, on contrary feet.
Her children were unwashed, their hair un-
comb'd,
Their garments patch'd with ill-assorted cloth-

And 'out at elbows' was her husband's coat.
Her house was topsy-turvy; cobwebs bung
From the smok'd ceiling; tables, desks and
chairs
With dust were cover'd; and the windows
look'd
As though they'd not been wash'd since
great flood.
With busy bustle fidgeting about,
In "setting things to rights," she was employ'd
While strange confusion worse confounded
her effort's
Her efforts at adjustment—for what yet,
Perchance, had in its proper station stood,
Was by her over-activeness displac'd.
Apologies abundant, for the plight,
In which her person and her house were found,
Were glibly made; while the whole blame
Of that most dread disgusting filthiness,
Was cast on all, save the true cause—herself.
Determin'd at the moment to be neat,
And to display her skill in housewifery,
At a distorting glass, a twitch or two,
She gave her cap—then seiz'd a broom,
And with such force her dirty carpet swept
That soon a cloud of dust the chamber fill'd,
And, like a mist, its friendly veil spread o'er
The scene abhorrent. Gladly I escap'd
From that loath'd interview; and as I left
The palace of the queen of filth, and breath'd
Heaven's purer again, I vow'd and said
I rather would be tied down to a stake,
And thrice be flogg'd on each returning day,
Than be the husband of thing like her.
I cannot call her Woman.

Y. L.

From Neele's Romance of History.

SERENADE.

Wake, lady, wake,—the midnight moon
Sails through the cloudless skies of June;
The Stars gaze sweetly on the stream,
Which in the brightness of their beam,
One sheet of glory lies.
The glow-worm lends its little light,
And all that's beautiful and bright,
Is shining on our world to night,
Save thy bright eyes!

Wake, lady, wake,—the nightingale
Tells to the moon her love-lorn tale!
Now doth the brook that's hush'd by day,
As through the vale she winds her way,
In murmurs sweet rejoice;
The leaves, by the soft night wind stirr'd,
Are whispering many a gentle word,
And all earth's sweetest sounds are heard,
Save thy sweet voice!

Wake, lady, wake,—thy lover waits!
Here steed stands saddled at the gate!
Here is a garment rich and rare,
To wrap thee from the cold night air;
The appointed hour is flown,
Danger and doubt have vanish'd quite,—
Our way before is clear and right,—
And all is ready for the flight,—
Save thou alone!

Wake, lady, wake,—I have a wraith
Thy broad fair brow shall rise beneath;
I have a ring that must not slunge
On any finger, love but thine!
I've kept my plighted vow,
Beneath thy casement here I stand,
To lead thee by thy own white hand,
Far from this dull and captive strand,—
But where art thou?

MARRIED.

In this city on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Todd, Mr. William Wall, to Miss Phyllis Jackson.
By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John Jacobs, to Mrs. Betsey Wilson.
Mr. George Snipes to Miss Meriah Seymour.

TO LET.—House No. 16 Grand street, 5 Rooms on the upper floor.—3 rooms in the garret with good light, besides very large, large pantries. Apply at No. 2, Walker st. New-York, April 11.

W. P. JOHNSON, 351, Pearl street, near Broadway keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES.**

Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms. New-York, Jan. 25.

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.

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 thereof 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. William's 68, Crosby street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized 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, that land can be purchased for 6 dollars the acre (by coloured men) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to say, that the purchase will be made on advantageous and he thinks such an opportunity of such good. With the sum of 500 he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase of the land. SAATHIEL B. COLEMAN, New-York, March 10, 1828. N. B. Commission money will be paid, will be returned.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs 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 Boot, 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, 1828.

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 Newark, N. J.



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes 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 to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASES, 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 not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

NOTICE

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," have reopened their SCHOOL on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School Room, under the Mariner's Church, in Roosevelt-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 taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school.

An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time.

- AARON WOOD, JAMES MEERS,
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON, ARNOLD ELZIE,
E. M. FRANCIS, HENRY KING, Trustees.

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 SE-GARS.

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

ADAM SUDER,

CABINET MAKER,

World 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, and a Grand-school, 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.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required. Apply at this Office. March 23.

FRANCIS WILLES.

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