

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

BY JNO. E. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1823

WHOLE NO. 33

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

## On the Demoralizing Influence of Slavery. Concluded.

We had lately at the Cape a General Officer in the army, who, on his arrival in the colony expressed considerable commiseration for the oppressed aborigines of the country. But this gentleman had not breathed the Cape atmosphere more than a twelvemonth, when his generous sentiments underwent a remarkable change, and he re-acted, in the strongest terms, the conduct of an individual for bringing to the ears of government the delinquency of a public functionary, who had been for many years, one of the greatest oppressors of the enthralled Hottentots. The motives of the person conducting the prosecution were arraigned; and it was affirmed he could have no end but the gratification of a malicious passion in complaining of the magistrate, and that he ought to be sent out of the colony as a disturber of its peace. The gentleman who made these remarks was, at one time, loud in his expression of indignation against the oppressions he witnessed; but he had been subsequently entertained at the table of this very provincial functionary, and had heard him tell his own story, and the cruel oppression of 30,000 people was forgotten in his commiseration for the wounded feelings of his unprincipled but insinuating host.

I shall, at present, close these illustrations of the demoralizing effects of slavery with the dying testimony of one who fell a victim to them. The person alluded to was Mr. L. Gebhardt, son of the Rev. W. L. Gebhardt, clergyman of the Paarl, who was executed in Cape Town in 1822, for the murder of a slave. To a question put to him a few minutes before he ascended the scaffold, by the Rev. W. Wright, the colonial chaplain at Wynberg, asking his opinion of slavery, he replied, "Sir, slavery is a bad system; it is ever worse for the masters than it is for the slaves." Were it necessary to add any thing to the dying testimony of this unfortunate youth, it would be sufficient to say, that the statement of this declaration, after the execution, gave great offence to the Colonial Authorities. More evil was feared from such a declaration, than they had anticipated good from the example afforded by this unprecedented execution. This fact furnishes an additional proof of what has never been attempted to be concealed, that this execution was not so much intended to repress cruelty to the slaves, as to support the slave system. The death of the slave happened at an unfortunate time for his master, just as the news of the proceedings of the British Parliament in relation to slavery, and of the appointment of the commissioners of Inquiry, reached the colony, and when all the abettors of the Slave System, from the highest to the lowest, were trembling for its safety.

Few Englishmen, come to the Cape, who are not, in the first instance, shocked at the sight of the evils of slavery. There is something, however, so insidious in its nature, and so congenial also to certain dispositions of mind, that this repugnance is, in general, speedily overcome; and, as a last proof, of its demoralizing effects, I shall only add to the facts already stated, that I have never met with any class of men, in that colony, so much intoxicated with the love of this baneful system, so enraged against every one who condemns it, so loud in their execration of the abolition of the slave trade, or so anxious to have it revived in all its former extent, as many of the natives of our own free country.

From the same.

## Observations on the present state of Anti-Slavery Cause.

Our four last Numbers, and especially that for December, No. 31, have given to our readers full and precise information respecting the progress of Reform in our various slave colonies, and have irrefragably established the fact, that, after nearly five years of effort and of expectation, no substantial mitigation of the evils of slavery has yet taken place, nor any material advance been made towards its extinction. It has now, indeed, become perfectly manifest to all, as it has long been to us that no rational hope can be indulged of attaining these ends while we pursue our present policy; while, that is to say, in the first place, we leave it to the Colonial Authorities to legislate for their bondmen; and while, in the second, we most strangely and inconsistently continue, by means of our bounties and protecting duties, to indemnify the planter for the waste of negro life which we affect to deplore, and to uphold, and even to aggravate the worst evils of the colonial system. Thus do we not only make ourselves large participants in all the guilt of slavery; but we impose upon ourselves heavy pecuniary burdens for its support, while, at the same time, we greatly aid in cramping and impeding the growth of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity. It is impossible not to perceive that such a course of proceeding, if persisted in, must, of necessity, issue, as it has hitherto done, in the disappointment of every hope of improvement cherished by the public, and in the frustration of every promise of reform made by the Crown.

We are, at the same time, disposed to hope, that, whoever the ministers of the Crown may be, they will be sincerely desirous of redeeming the solemn pledges given both by his Majesty's government, and by Parliament, on this subject, and of accomplishing that great work of national justice and mercy to which they stand so deeply committed before the country and the world; and we believe, that, if prevented from doing so, it will only be by means of the formidable opposition which

colony, and colonial interests may excite. How this opposition may best be overcome, and the matter encouraged, and their hands strengthened to execute their avowed purposes, is a grave and weighty question. For our own parts, should obstacles continue to renew, we know of no measure so likely to be efficacious in removing them, as that the people at large should again convene, in both Houses of Parliament, the same concurrent, simultaneous, and earnest expression of their wishes on the subject, which has already marked so clearly the deep interest they feel in it. We have, indeed, in the present year, seen the names of the national representatives in the

immense mass of petitions which during the last three years, have been laid on the tables of Parliament; any further movement of the same kind might be expected. We cannot, however, deny that circumstances may occur, and perhaps in no long time, which may render the renewal of that declaration necessary. And should this necessity arise, we can have no doubt that any call founded upon it will be promptly and zealously answered. In the mean time, it is of importance to maintain in full vigour, and to diffuse still more widely, the public feeling on this question. The measures adapted to this end, will, of course, depend on local circumstances; and the friends of the cause, in each district will, best decide for themselves, on the propriety of holding public meetings, from time to time, where the subject may be fully and openly discussed, or of adopting such other means of spreading information, and of fixing the public attention as may be deemed most expedient. But whatever course it may be thought right to take, it cannot be too strongly impressed on all our minds, that the occasion is urgent and critical, and the object to be contended for most momentous. It involves the fate of millions of our fellow-creatures now living, and of millions yet unborn;—their rescue from the yoke of a cruel and abject bondage; the vindication of their inalienable claim to the protection of British law; and to the enjoyment of Christian light. It involves, moreover, in no slight degree, the comfort of our own labouring population, and the substantial interests of the empire; not its commercial and financial interests merely, but those higher interests which are inseparably linked with His favour, by whose kings reign, and nations arise and flourish. Let but the friends of humanity see justice be firm, vigilant, and united, and they may look forward, with the Divine blessing, to the most satisfactory result.

A gentleman, who had been in Jamaica, and who had seen the state of the country, and the treatment of the slaves, had written to the following effect:—

**SUMMARY**

A wretch named Stotler was lately tried in Maryland for an intent to murder his wife by denying her the necessary comforts of life during her illness. He had chained her to the floor by horse chains, when she was in a delicate state, and in that situation she was accidentally discovered. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, a part of the time to be confined in the solitary cells. An occurrence of this kind lately took place in Georgia, though not half so wicked.

At the last term of the Court of Common Pleas for Greenville district, S. C. a writ of habeas corpus was returned which had been based at the instance of a father and mother, for the purpose of getting possession of a son, nine years old. It appeared that the boy had been placed when only six days old, in the possession of his present foster parents, who had raised and supported him, and that he had been wholly neglected by his natural parents. They now wanted to take him, but the lad was unwilling to go, and the old lady and gentleman who had raised him, refused to give him up. Both parties were poor and had many children. The Courts would make no order, and the child returned with his foster father.

**Asylum for Indigent Boys.**—The Boston Traveller says, that since its establishment in 1815, no less than 310 have applied for admission; of whom 122 were received. Of these, 75 have been put out as apprentices—three have died, and 40 now remain in care of the asylum.

**A puzzle for Post-masters.**—A day or two since, a letter came to the North Adams Post Office to be mailed, with the following superscription—

“to Mr. Henry Clark—  
or Miranda Ford  
to Troy & then to Newburge  
take the Owago Stage  
from there to Newton  
and then to Jersey Shore.  
[Berkshire American.]

**Intemperance.**—A coloured man named Jim Truxton, was hung in Easton, Md. on the 11th inst. for the murder of Jim Mackey. When he reached the scaffold, he addressed the spectators for about ten minutes, warning them against the vice of drunkenness, which had led him to his untimely fate.

**Another victim to Whiskey.**—We learn that a short time since, an inveterate old toper in Burke county, familiarly known as *Old John Martin*, having broken into his neighbour's still-house, drank of the (to him) delicious contents of a whiskey-barrel, till he was dead. On entering the still-house, the owner found the body of *Old John* lying near the whiskey cask—the spirit of life having forsaken (or rather been driven from) its tenement of clay, to make way for the MATERIAL SPIRIT!

**Suicide.**—A woman named Mary White, was taken up in the streets in Baltimore, much in-

tonicated, and put into a back room of the watch-house, where she hung herself during the night.

**FIRE!**—The barn of Mr. J. Buck, in Montgomery county, Penn. was burnt to the ground on the 9th inst. It is somewhat singular that the fire was communicated by a Cat, which, it is supposed, caught fire when in the house, and immediately ran to the barn.

**Ch. arches in New-York.**—The whole number at the present time, including four new buildings, is 101. Of these, 20 are Presbyterians, 14 Reformed Dutch, 14 Baptist, (including those of the Free Will Baptists,) 12 Methodists, 4 Roman Catholics, 3 Friends, 3 Lutherans, 2 Jews, 2 Independent, 2 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, 1 Moravian, 7 Jerusalem Church, 1 Mariners' Church, 1 Bellevue Chapel, and 1 State Prison Chapel.

Of the whole number, 41 are of stone or stone fronts, 35 of brick or brick fronts, and 22 of wood.

In 1822, the number of churches was 81, and the population perhaps 147,000. In 1828 there are 101 churches, and the population is probably 200,000.

Collections for the Greeks to the amount of \$230.24, principally in cash, but part in clothing, have been made in Lenox, in Berkshire county, to be sent to the New-York Committee.

**Fire!**—On the 20th ult. a house attached to Mr. Duncan's Upper Mill, in Gregg township, Penn. was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Godfrey Smelchor was burnt to death. Mr. Snyder was so severely burned in endeavoring to rescue Smelchor, that his life was in jeopardy.

**Drowned.**—Sarah Ann, the daughter of Robert Benedict, of Charlton, aged 13 years was Drowned in the Canal, at Schenectady, on Saturday evening, 20th inst. Being a stranger in Schenectady, she took the wrong road in coming out of Church, and fell into the Canal.

The Southern cities have been recently visited by severe gales, accompanied with snow, hail and sleet. In Philadelphia, many participated in the pleasure of a sleigh ride. In Baltimore, on the 14th, garden vegetables and the young fruit of the orchards were completely enveloped in snow. But mark the next morning! as beautifully illustrated by the Baltimore Patriot—“The sun came out in all its glory, and January, thus caught napping in Miss April's lap, is sneaking off quite sheepishly.”

**Bachelor's Journal.**—The first number of this paper was published on Monday last, in a quarto form of 8 pages, composed almost entirely of original articles, and not a flip against the fraternity of Old Maids!

James O. Abbot, was lately shot in the town of Mason, Geo. by William Fields, and died the next day—Fields has been subsequently tried, and convicted of murder, and ordered for execution.

**Haitian Debt.**—By a communication from M. Lafitte, the Banker of the Haytian government at Paris, which is published in the English papers, we observe that a loan of 37 millions, which was to have been raised under a plan of M. Hendrick, if acceded to by the French government before the 15th of February, will not be ratified by the government of Hayti. The subscribers will therefore lose the interest on any money they may have advanced.

**Bunker Hill Monument.**—We are glad to hear (says the Journal of Commerce) that operations are again commenced on this work. A quantity of hewn stone sufficient to carry it up to the 30th course is said to be ready on the ground. Only four courses have as yet been laid. It is confidently hoped, that the gratitude and patriotism, which stimulated its projectors, will carry them forward to the execution of their design.

**Jail Fever in New-York.**—The Jail Fever, a mortal sickness, arising from the crowded state, confined air and filth of prisons, has prevailed at the Bellevue Penitentiary in New-York, nearly all the winter. Between 100 and 200 have sickened out of 415, the whole number. Many deaths have occurred, but the precise number is not stated. The disease is stated also to have broken out in the Alms House and Hospital adjacent. For three years past the same fever has returned, and each year increased in malignity. In this period, nine keepers and one warden have taken it; five of whom have died. During the same period, of twelve physicians residing in the establishment, seven have sickened and three died.

**Surgical operation.**—The Hon. Peter De Noelle, one of our brethren, and Judge of the County Court of Rockland, N. Y. came from his residence at Haverstraw, to this city, a few days since, suffering the most excruciating torture from a disease of the jaw bone, which had increased with so much rapidity and violence, as to threaten immediate death. The opinions of our most distinguished surgeons having all concurred in the necessity of the removal of the bone by an operation, as the only means of rescuing the patient from death by suffocation, Dr. David M. Reese, of this city, performed the operation of amputation of the lower jaw, on Friday, April 5th, removing a tumour extending from the chin nearly to the ear, which, with the bone, we understand weighed seven and three quarter ounces. The patient was sustained by the introduction of nourishment through the stomach tube, and as early as the tenth day after the operation, this instrument was laid aside, the wound being so far healed, as to enable him to swallow with entire facility. He has now entirely recovered from the operation, and expects to return home in a few days. [Christ. Adv.]

At the Court of Sessions held in New-York three persons of the names of J. I. Read, Wm E. Read, and Mc Donald, were tried and convicted of keeping common gambling houses. Evidence was produced on the trial of the two former that from 30 to 40 persons, of various ages and classes, were frequently engaged in the ruinous practice of gambling. On the trial of Mc Donald, a witness testified that he had seen five and forty persons, men and lads, in the room at a time. The establishment was very large. Brokers were employed to raise money to enable some of the young spendthrifts to pursue their demoralizing employment; while others of them staked their watches and other valuables when their pockets were empty. Who can calculate upon the amount of misery, wretchedness, and crime, resulting from such habits?

**Distressing.**—The Norfolk Herald states that William J. Slidel, Frederick Rodgers (son of Com. Rodgers) and Robert M. Harrison, midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, were drowned a few days since while on an excursion from that harbor in a pleasure boat—Bushrod W. Hunter, who was in company with them was picked up by an East River schr. and landed at the Navy Yard.

**Distressing Circumstance.**—Two men belonging to Harpswell, (Mr. Toothaker, one of the selectmen, the others name we have not learnt) on Wednesday, last week went out on to the fishing ground off Harperswell, in two small wherries, soon after which a violent wind arose and they have not since been heard from.

[Brunswick Herald.]

**FATAL AFFAIR.**—A distressing event occurred in Philadelphia on Friday near the corner of Chesnut and Schuylkill Front-streets, the particulars of which are thus related in the Gazette of that city:

A man named William Wray, who was in the employ of the City Commissioner, attempted to remove some bricks that were on the property leased by the city to Tucker and Aulme, manufacturer of porcelain. Mr. Tucker forbade his removing the bricks and mildly remonstrated with him on his conduct. Wray made use of violent language. Mr. Tucker mildly laid his finger on his shoulder, telling him that such conduct was unbecoming in a man of his years, and added that he (Tucker) even if he had the power, had not the disposition to injure him. Wray then ran at Tucker, and pushed him over on his back. Before Mr. Tucker could regain his feet, Wray seized him again, and one of the other laborers in the employ of the Commissioner, inflicted a blow on Tucker while he was held down by Wray. In the struggle both Mr. Tucker and Mr. Wray fell from a bank about six feet high, Tucker falling first and dragging Wray after him. Mr. Tucker received little or no injury from the fall, but Wray fell on his head, on some bricks and was killed.

Wray's fellow workmen, actuated by their *esprit du corps*, or perhaps suspecting foul play, cried out “kill the damned rascal, and Mr. Tucker had to seek safety in flight.

Thirteen witnesses were examined by the coroner's jury. From their concurrent testimony, the jury were fully convinced that Mr. Wray came to his death accidentally, and gave their verdict accordingly. The jury were also unanimously of opinion that Mr. Tucker acted wholly in self-defence.

Mr. Wray was, we understand, a native of Ireland, and had been for many years a drayman in this city.

**Greeks.**—The gentlemen in Brookfield, West Parish, Ms. have generously contributed 100 dollars in money, and the ladies have collected the same amount in clothing and contributions of various kinds, for the suffering Greeks.

**Hydrophobia.**—The Eastport Sentinel says—“We understand that two persons lately died at Calais of Hydrophobia.”

**President Adams.**—We are happy to learn that our talented townsman, Mr. H. Greenough, has not only completed an admirable portrait bust of President Adams, but has been equally successful in executing one of the venerable Chief Justice Marshall. Mr. G. has also been commissioned by President Adams, to prepare a bust in marble of his late father. We cannot but hope that arrangements will be made at the approaching exhibition at the Athenæum, for the reception of works in this department of art; it has not had many successful cultivators among our own countrymen, but there are no works in any branch of art which we have looked upon with greater pride, than those of the gentleman of whom we have just spoken. [Mass. Journal.]

**Terrible Earthquakes.**—Madras papers give an account of the destruction of the fort of Kolararam, where a thousand persons were buried beneath its ruins. The same convulsion had shivered a mountain in pieces, which falling into the river Rowce, caused the country to be inundated to a distance of 100 miles round. Three thousand workmen were employed in cutting a channel through the mountain; and great apprehensions was entertained of the injury likely to be sustained by Lahore, whenever the river should force its way through the channel.

It is also computed that no fewer than thirty thousand victims had perished from Cholera, in Amritser, Lahore and the Camp.

**Another Catastrophe.**—A dreadful accident occurred at Manchester, (Eng.) on the 29th February, by which many lives were lost.

It appears that the New Quay Company was to launch a new flat from the yard, and that she would be full rigged for the occasion. The novelty of the circumstance caused a numerous company to assemble to witness the spectacle. A great number then succeeded in getting on board the vessel, supposed not less than 300. Precisely at one o'clock she glided along the cradle to her destined element.

As soon as she got into the water, it was observed that her position inclined to the right side; in a moment after she struck against the opposite bank, and then turned over on her right side, her mast striking deep in the water. The consequence of this sudden occurrence was, that nearly the whole of the individuals who crowded the deck were plunged into the water. The scene at this awful moment baffles all attempts at adequate description. The spectators appeared to be panic-struck, and alarm and terror were visibly depicted in every countenance. In the river the groans and wailings of those who were drowning, and the cries of others for help, when struggling to gain the shore amidst the dense mass of persons immersed in the water, were lamentable in the extreme. Scores of men and boys were to be seen swimming towards each shore, some bringing companions with them; whilst others had great difficulty to save themselves from destruction, owing to the attempts made by drowning persons to lay hold of

them for safety. While these painful sights presented themselves, many unhappy persons, unable to obtain assistance, were observed to disappear from the surface of the water. In a few moments the water was so covered with bodies, that it was impossible to see the land; but very many, particularly boys and girls, who had sunk more than once to the bottom of the river, had become so feeble that they could hardly move, and others were dragged out apparently in a lifeless state. Two flats were hauled, as soon as possible, near the capstern vessel, and men began immediately to drag for bodies which had sunk. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, several men, who are good swimmers, stepped, and repeatedly dived into the water. In a short time, one dead body was pulled out, and in the space of an hour no less than thirty were discovered.

The St. John's Star says—“We are informed from a source which may be deemed authentic, that our Governor, Sir Howard Douglas, has been nominated by government, as the person qualified for adjusting the disputed North Eastern Boundary, before the Emperor of Russia, who has been agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States as the umpire between them. In this case, it is probable His Excellency will soon embark for St. Petersburg on his important mission.”

**MR. BURR'S LEGACIES.**

“We find in the Rutland Herald the following statement of the sums bequeathed by the late Mr. Burr, (whose death we mentioned last week) to the cause of learning and Christian philanthropy.

American Board of For. Missions,	\$17,000
“ Home missionary Society,	10,000
“ Tract Society,	10,000
“ Colonization Society,	7,000
“ Bible Society,	15,000
Vermont Domestic missionary Soc.,	5,000
Manchester Congregational Society,	5,000
“ Literary Seminary,	10,000
Middlebury College,	12,000
William College,	1,000
Dartmouth College,	1,000
N. W. Branch of Am. Ed. Soc.,	5,000
<b>Total,</b>	<b>896,000</b>

**APHORISMS.**

The enemies of books are the enemies of knowledge, and consequently of mankind.

**Calumny.**  
Calumniators are those who have neither good minds nor good understanding.

**De Cealis.**  
We ought not to think ill of any one till we have palpable proof; and even then, we should not expose them to abuse.

**Character.**  
You need not hear seven words to know a man, five or six are sufficient.

Avoid as a serpent him who has bitten you pertinently yet speaks politely.

There is always something great in the mind against whom all the world conspires; and every one that has a character all attempts to make without being the better for it.

**Parables.**

*All for love, and a little for the bottle.*—Some time ago, it was mentioned that the body of a woman was found in the canal, near the Nose, Montgomery co. It now appears from a statement in the Canajoharie Telegraph, that the name of the woman was Martha Laman. She had "taken a fancy" to Conard Van Alstyne, one of the steersmen of the boat, and desired to marry him, but he gave her no encouragement. One evening last fall, when the boat was frozen in, Van Alstyne returned to the boat, after an absence of a few hours, and found her intoxicated, when she renewed her solicitations, and enquired whether he had an affection for her, to which he replied that he "liked her well enough to use her well." She then gave him the keys of her trunk and chest, remarking at the same time, that he must not think it strange if he found her dead in the morning, as she should hang herself in the mid-ship—which is between the bow and stern cabins of the boats. On this he told her that she must not be so foolish, when she left him in the cabin, shut the door, and went upon deck, and as it now appears threw herself into the canal. Search was made at the time, for her, but without effect, and it was supposed she had thrown herself into the Mohawk.

*Love's Wing'd they Cry.*—At Dollar, in Scotland, in February last, a marriage was consummated between Mr. John Mooney, a gallant swain of sixty-six, to Miss Almira Good, a blooming spinster of sixty. It appears they ultimately attained the "haven where they would be," after a courtship of thirty odd years, which time was winged on Love's fleetest courses. No cause is assigned for the delay, but we expect he had an idea that Miss Good, like wine, would become BETTER by age. If so, he was welcome to his taste.

*Charles Fox.*—The memorable Charles Fox, previous to the birth of his nephew, (the present Lord Holland) was scarcely ever importuned by his creditors for their capital, as he had been, for some time, punctual in paying them the interest there of; but at the birth of his nephew, they having no further hopes of his succeeding to the title and estates of his brother, assembled together, and waited on him, that he might fix the time when he thought it would be most convenient for him to liquidate the sum total. Mr. Fox, being thus taken by surprise, as usual, walked up and down in the room in apparent reflection; and after considerable pause, said, "Gentlemen, I was thinking of fixing the day of the resurrection; but, as it will be a busy day with all of us here about ground, let it be the day after, if you please."

*Various Fragments of Ancient Art.*—There is in the Royal Museum of Paris, an Etruscan relief, representing a man sitting at a sort of chess-board, over which he appears to be moving three little balls. He has one of these balls in his right hand, while in his left he

holds a tablet covered with written characters. On the edge of the bas-reliefs the word *Abcar* in the Etruscan character. Professor Orioli of Bologna, has lately published a dissertation on this curious fragment of ancient art, in which he expresses his belief, that the figure represents an ancient calculator, and that the tablet in his hand exhibits Etruscan arithmetical cyphers. He supposes that the word *Abcar* should be *Abacar*, from *Abacas*, and that the three little balls are *abacati* of Pliny (Book xvi. chap. 9.) Professor Orioli likewise endeavours to determine the numerical value of the cyphers on the table, and to explain the process of the calculation.—[*Pyrex.*]

A young gentleman near Manchester, having a fine water spaniel, in order to exhibit his powers to some spectators, threw a stone in the pond; the dog went in after it, and brought up a green bag, containing a fine violin and bow. An fishman cried out, "throw in another stone who knows but the dog may bring up the fiddler himself!" and then we can have a jig on the spot.

*Lawyer Outwitted.*—Several years ago, a young gentleman went to consult a certain attorney how he might carry off an heiress. "You cannot do it with safety," said the counsellor; "but I'll tell you what you may do—let her mount a horse, and hold a bridle and whip; do you then mount behind her, and you are safe—for she runs away with you." The counsellor, however, was sufficiently punished for his quibbling advice, when next day he found that it was his own daughter who had run away with his client.

*Swimming after a Lover.*—The Waterford Chronicle relates an instance of female determination, which, if it had been carried into effect, would have made the feats of Leander and Lord Byron appear contemptible. "Last night about ten o'clock, a female was observed on the parade, standing in rather a forlorn attitude upon the brink of the river. After a moment or two, she proceeded to take off her clothes; but before she had quite unrobbed herself, a sailor from the brig Apollo, who was observing her with astonishment, and who suspected what her intentions were, rushed from the vessel and caught the unfortunate creature at the moment she was about to plunge into the river. Upon being questioned who she was, she refused to answer, but said she was an English girl, (which from her account was quite evident,) and that she was going to swim after her lover, who was gone to America. She was lodged in the tower, where she at present remains." *London paper.*

*Facitious Preachers.*—There are some persons, who may think that, "Dulness is sacred in a sound divine," and that the most rigid austerity of manners should always be preserved in the pulpit. There has, however, been a species of Preachers, who, while they, delighted and instructed their auditors by their moral obligations, and by teaching the great truths of Christiani-

ty, have done it by comparisons the most simple, and have even sometimes descended to amuse with their jokes. There are very few who have not heard of the Reverend Rowland Hill. In preaching a charity sermon at Weapping, he commenced by saying—"I come to preach to sinners—to great sinners—yea, to weapping sinners."

[Percy Anecdotes.]

*A bold Appeal to a King.*  
A poor woman had in vain attempted to obtain the ear of Phillip of Macedon, to certain wrongs of which she complained. The King at last abruptly told her, "he was not leisure to hear her." No! exclaimed she. "Then you are not at leisure to be a king. Phillip was confounded: he pondered a moment in silence over her words—then desired her to proceed with her case; and ever after made it a rule to listen attentively to the application of all who addressed him.

*If Afflictions* were considered as naturally consequent of moral evil, and not as a vindictive display of divine powers, many might be convinced of its expediency as a corrective, and be induced to submit to it, as to a rod in the hands of a wise parent.

*Charity.*  
The residuum of all virtues defecated and reduced to their first principles, is faith, hope, and charity, but that which is the *sine qua non* of the others, is Charity.

*Injuries.*  
Hasty words rattle the wound which injury gives—soft words assuage it—forgetfulness cures it—and forgetfulness takes away the scar.

*To seek redress of grievances* by having recourse to the law, is like sheep running for shelter to a bramble bush.

*Justice*, is a foundation principle, that cannot be violated without laying the mind open to the invasion of every species of moral depravity.

*Personal blemishes*, are so far like a mirror, that they expose as much, the deformity of those who ridicule them, as of those who are ridiculed.

*Capital Punishment.*—Governments which punish one man with death for killing another, seem in some degree to justify the act—one is an act of aggression—the other of retaliation.

*Truth*, as certainly existed before the Scriptures concerning it were written, as did the Sun and Planets, before any treatise appeared on the Solar System.

*Beware of Flattery.*  
Trust not in man—he is by nature false, Dissembling, subtle, cruel and unconstant, When a man talks of love, with caution trust him—But if he swears, he'll certainly deceive thee.

*Addison.*

*Flattery and praise.*—Nothing is more offensive than flattery which is direct and pointed. Praise is considered as happy and elegant, in proportion to the slightness of the associations by which it is conveyed.—*Stewart.*

**AN ODD SCENE.**

Mansion-House, September, 1820.

The Lord Mayor was interrupted in the course of his business by a sailor, a showman, and a monkey, who arrived at the justice room with a great multitude behind them.

The monkey clung about the neck of the sailor, and licked him, patted his cheek, and caressed him in the most affectionate manner. The Lord Mayor desired the showman to take him from the sailor, but the attempt exasperated the animal greatly. The sailor said, that if farther proof was necessary he would give it.

The Lord Mayor suggested, that the parties should issue commands to the monkey. The showman put a piece of stick in the monkey's paw, and ordered him to shoulder arms. Instead of complying with the order, the monkey struck the keeper on the head, and then threw it in his face.

The sailor then called to him, "Jack, make a *saloom* to his lordship." The monkey instantly stood on his hind-legs, raised his paws to the top of his head, and made a low bow to the Lord Mayor in the Turkish style; he then begged the sailor as before. "If any thing is necessary," said the sailor, "I'll do something more; there is a hole in one of his ears, which I bored in St. Kitt's for it is fashionable for the bucks to wear one ear-ring there; his left paw is marked by a fishing-hook, and part of his tail is, bitten by a parrot that used to quarrel with him."

These marks were observed. The Lord Mayor advised the showman to give up all claim to the monkey. The showman refused. The sailor refused to part with the monkey, and the monkey refused to part with him. The two disputants left the office, the monkey about the neck of the sailor.

**PROFESSOR OF SIGNS.**

King James VI., on removing to London was waited upon by the Spanish ambassador, a man of erudition, but who had a *crotchet* in his head that every country should have a professor of signs, to teach him and the like of him to understand one another. The ambassador was lameating one day, before the king; this great desideratum throughout all Europe, when the king, who was a queerish sort of man, says to him—"Why, I have a professor of signs in the northernmost college in my dominions, viz. at Aberdeen; but it is great way off, perhaps 600 miles."—"Were it 10,000 leagues off I shall see him," says the ambassador, and I am determined to set out in two or three days." The king saw he had committed himself, and writes, or causes to be written, to the university of Aberdeen, stating the case, and desiring the professors to put him off some way, or make the best of him. The Ambassador arrives, is received with great solemnity; but soon began to inquire which of them had the honour to be professor of signs; and being told that the professor was absent in the Higlands, and would not return, nobody could say when, says the ambassador, I will wait his return, though it were twelve months." Seeing this he would not do, and

that they had to entertain him at a great expense all the while, they conferred a strange way. There was one Geordy, a butcher, blind of an eye, a dull fellow, with much wit and roguery about him—He is got a bold story, and instructed to be a professor of signs, but got to speak of pain of death. Geordy undertakes it. The ambassador now told that the professor of signs would be at home next day, at which he rejoiced greatly. Geordy is conveyed, and placed in a chair of state in a room of the college, all the professors and the ambassadors being in an adjoining room. The ambassador is now shown in Geordy's room, and left to converse with him as well as he could, the whole professors waiting the same with fear and trembling. The ambassador holds up one of his fingers to Geordy; Geordy holds up two of his. The ambassador holds up three; Geordy clinches his fist, and looks stern. The ambassador then takes an orange from his pocket, and holds that up. After which the ambassador bows to him, and retires to the other professors, who anxiously inquired his opinion of their brother. He is a perfect miracle," says the ambassador. "I would not give him for the wealth of the Indies!" Well, says the professors, to descend to the particulars.—"Why," said the ambassador, "I first held up one finger, denoting that there is one God; he held up two, signifying that these are the Father and Son; I held up three, meaning the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; he clinched his fist, to say that these three are one. I then took out an orange signifying the goodness of God, who gives his creatures not only the necessaries but the luxuries of life; upon which the wonderful man presented a piece of bread, showing that it was the staff of life, and preferable to every luxury." The professors were glad that matters had turned out so well; so, having got quit of the ambassador, they next got Geordy to bear his version of the signs. Well, Geordy, how have you come on, and what do you think of you man?" The rascal says Geordy, "what did he do first, thank ye? He held up one finger, as much as to say, I have only one eye! Then I held up two, meaning that my one eye was perhaps as good as both his. Then the fellow held up three of his fingers, to say that there were but three eyes between us; and then I was made at the scoundrel that I *licked my nose*, and was to come a whack on the side of his head, and would ha' done it too, but for your sake. Then the rascal did not stop with his repetition here; but, forsooth, takes out an orange, as much as to say, you poor beastly could country cannot produce that; I showed him a whang of a bear's paw, that I *didn't care a farthing for him*, but he is neither as large's I be sure! But by your grace," concluded Geordy, "I was made at the rascal that he *licked the side of his mouth*, for signs, on two days, and so on." The receipt of the Ambassador's name, and the death of the Ambassador, is given in the next number.





**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**

It 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 one year.

No paper discounts are made until all arrearages are paid.

except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.  
 " Each repetition of do. 59  
 " 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50  
 " Each repetition of do. 25  
 Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.  
 N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

**AUTHORISED AGENTS.**

- JOHN J. JOURNAL, General Agent.  
 Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.  
 Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem.  
 Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich  
 Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence.  
 Pennsylvania.—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith; Columbia; J. B. Vashon; Carlisle.  
 Maryland.—Mr. Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.  
 District of Columbia.—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.  
 New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steagard, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo.  
 N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cores, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton  
 Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.  
 North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.  
 England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool  
 Hayti.—W. R. Gardiner, Port-au-Prince.

**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. 1837. 26-3m

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

**ADAM SUDER, 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 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, 1823.

**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. 1823.

**G. & R. DRAPER,**

(Coloured Men.)  
 In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccaban Spanish, Scotch Half Spanish, and American GARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have got 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**

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage, as the discrimination of knowledge is continually progressive among all other classes in the community; we deem it expedient to establish a paper, and bring into operation all the means with which our benevolent CREATOR has endowed us, for the moral, religious, civil and literary improvement of our injured race. Experience teaches us that the Press is the most economical and convenient method by which this object is to be obtained.

Daily slandered, we think there ought to be some channel of communication between us and the public: through which a single voice may be heard, in defence of Five Hundred Thousand free People of Colour. For often has injustice been heaped upon us, when our only defence was an appeal to the ALMIGHTY; but we believe that the time has now arrived, when the calumnies of our enemies should be refuted by forcible arguments.

Believing that all men are equal by nature, we indulge the pleasing anticipation, that as the means of knowledge are more extensively diffused among our people, their condition will become improved, not only in their daily walk and conversation, but in their domestic economy.

Our Columns shall ever be open to a temperate discussion of interesting subjects. But in respect to matters of religion, while we concede to them their full importance, and shall occasionally introduce articles of this general character, we would not be the advocates of any particular sect or party.

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

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

The JOURNAL has now been published over one year, with encouraging success as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subscribers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to make another appeal to his brethren, for their continued patronage to the arduous undertaking in which he has embarked.

JNO. B. RUSSWURM,  
 Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, April 25, 1823.

JOB and FANCY PRINTING, neatly executed at this Office.

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