

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

BY JNO. R. RUSSWURM

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 9 1852

WHOLE NO. 6

Communicated for the G. of U. Emancipation
CIRCULAR.

From the Corresponding Committee of the
Manumission Society of New-York.
(Concluded.)

It is therefore respectfully suggested, in order to have something like a simultaneous movement in the cities and important towns in the freestates; that your citizens be requested to join with us in memorializing Congress upon this important subject, and, at this time. We think—and we hope, you will agree with us—that the friends of abolition owe it to the great cause in which they are engaged, to adopt vigorous measures in support of the gentleman who, it is understood, is soon to bring the subject before Congress. And we therefore trust, that through the means of a public meeting or otherwise, you will get up a memorial to Congress upon this subject—obtain as powerful a list of signatures as possible, and transmit the same to Washington without delay.

(Signed.)

JOSEPH CURTIS,
WILLIAM L. STONE,
THOMAS HALE,
JACOB CLARK,
WILLET SEAMAN,
MAHLON DAY.

Corresponding
Committee.

N. B. Our Society has determined likewise to petition the Legislature of this State, now in Session, for the purpose, if possible, of inducing that body to instruct its senators in Congress, and request the representatives from this state, to join in the effort to procure the Abolition of Slavery in the District aforesaid. Perhaps you will feel disposed to join us in this measure also. We should be happy of your co-operation in both applications.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Memorial of the subscribers, inhabitants of the city of New-York, respectfully represent, —

That your memorialist are desirous that your honorable bodies should pass a law, providing for the Abolition of Slavery, in the District of Columbia, in such manner as is in the opinion of your honorable bodies may be most expedient.

Your Memorialists, aware of the difficulties attending this subject, in some States of the Union, are from suggesting that your honorable bodies should, by that you have the right to interfere with those State laws by which slavery is authorized. But the territory of ten miles square, composing the District of Columbia, belongs to the whole people of this confederate republic, and is subject to exclusive jurisdiction of their representatives in Congress assembled. It appears therefore very clearly, from your Memorialists, that the Great National Government of the District should be in accordance with the spirit of

the Constitution, under which you are convened, and which was formed among other things, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity. Moreover, it would seem that the great principles of republicanism and equal rights which our country, in its national capacity, has announced to the world, should be exemplified in practice, in that small territory at least, subject to the immediate government of the National Legislature. Your memorialist knows nothing more inconsistent with this plain duty, than the evidence of Slavery, under the eyes of those, whom the people have chosen to guard their liberties; and they therefore earnestly entreat your honorable body, that the government of this great Republic, glorying as it does, in acknowledging and protecting the rights of man, and in diffusing the blessings of freedom, may no longer, by its laws, withhold those rights and blessings from any portion of the inhabitants of its own immediate territory; and that in the exercise of your constitutional prerogative, you will immediately provide for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in such manner as may seem to your wisdom best.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New-York, in Senate and Assembly convened.

The Memorial of the subscribers, citizens of New-York, respectfully represents, — That the undersigned, members of the Manumission Society of the city of New-York, have been appointed a committee with instructions to request from your honorable body the adoption of such measures on your part as shall seem best calculated to procure the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Not only the Manumission and Abolition Societies in various parts of the country, but as the undersigned have reason to believe, a vast majority of the citizens of the free states, have for a long time regarded the existence of slavery in the only district of country subject to the immediate and sole government of Congress, as entirely inconsistent with our national character and our republican professions and institutions. This fact must be obvious to every man who reflects how explicit, and solemnly it is set forth in the preamble to the great charter of our independence, that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, AND THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

The undersigned are persuaded that every citizen will have reason to feel that the spirit of our national motto, **LIBERTY AND JUSTICE UNDER HEAVEN**, should be exemplified in the most perfect manner in that small territory at least, subject to the immediate government of the National Legislature.

It is, therefore, respectfully suggested, in order to have something like a simultaneous movement in the cities and important towns in the freestates; that your citizens be requested to join with us in memorializing Congress upon this important subject, and, at this time. We think—and we hope, you will agree with us—that the friends of abolition owe it to the great cause in which they are engaged, to adopt vigorous measures in support of the gentleman who, it is understood, is soon to bring the subject before Congress. And we therefore trust, that through the means of a public meeting or otherwise, you will get up a memorial to Congress upon this subject—obtain as powerful a list of signatures as possible, and transmit the same to Washington without delay.

There is another reason why in the opinion of your memorialists, it is expedient that such a public meeting or otherwise, should be held, and that a memorial should be transmitted to Congress upon this subject, and that it should be accompanied by a list of signatures as powerful as possible, and transmitted to Washington without delay.

If it may be thought expedient, that your memorialists should be authorized to solicit the attention of your honorable bodies to the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, they are desirous to do so.

The undersigned are persuaded that every citizen will have reason to feel that the spirit of our national motto, **LIBERTY AND JUSTICE UNDER HEAVEN**, should be exemplified in the most perfect manner in that small territory at least, subject to the immediate government of the National Legislature.

gress, without unnecessary delay to pass an act for ever and entirely abolishing personal slavery in the aforesaid District of Columbia. They would also respectfully suggest that the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress be directed to this momentous subject, by a resolution of your honourable body. This suggestion is made the more readily, inasmuch as precedents for such requests from the Legislature, have long been upon your journals, and have been strengthened the present session by the late resolutions upon the subject of the tariff. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, &c.

- William L. Stone, Israel Corse, Hiram Ketchum, Thomas Hale, Joseph P. Simpson, Ezekiel W. Morse, Mahlon Day, Joshua Underhill, Robert Hicks, Isaac Hatch.

Summary.

Eagle Bank—The agents of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven have given notice to all persons, holding bills, postnotes, &c. to present them on or before the first Monday in November next, and obtain a transferable certificate, which entitles the holder thereof to all dividends that may at any time thereafter be declared, out of the Assets of the bank.

Earthquake—On Sunday evening the 6th inst. a little before sunset, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Selma, Alabama; and at several places in the country around that village, it was more sensibly observed. The motion was sufficient, in some instances to occasion the china in the cupboard.

Magnanimity—In a slander suit lately in this State, the Jury verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff in consequence of inability on the part of the defendant to pay so large a sum, the plaintiff magnanimously relinquished 9000 dollars.

Some of the convicts in the State Penitentiary of Georgia, have been detected in altering bank notes from 3 dollars. One of them on being shown an altered note and charged with the offence, with great composure admitted that he had "raised" a few notes, but did do his work in the bungling manner in which question was executed.

Cheap Travelling—The opposition lines of steamboats to Norwalk and Bridgetown carry passengers free.

Another Newspaper—We have received a new paper called the Juvenile Gazette, printed at Providence, with the request to exchange. We find upon measurement, that this paper is about 5 inches long and 3 inches wide, very decidedly the smallest newspaper in the world. It is edited with ability, but without much labour, and is published by O. Kindall, Jr. Market-square—price twenty-five cents per annum, payable Quarterly in advance.—N. Y. Int.

Extraordinary Calamity—The Dutchess Type-American says, that the family of Mr. Nathaniel Underhill, in the interior of that county, consisting of eight persons, all those one day last week in a state of total derangement, and from the last accounts so still continue. The case is worthy of the most scrutinizing investigation of the medical faculty.

It is stated in the Charleston papers, as a remarkable fact, that on the 7th inst. there was not a single debtor in jail, or on the limits of the Prison bounds, of Charleston District, from either the Court of Common Pleas, or City Court. On the 13th there was but one solitary instance of a debtor in jail. The District contains a population of [perhaps] 60,000.

A grand son of Mr. J. Burchard, aged 10 years, was born with but one nostril and his mouth so much awry and deformed that he was unable to close it by the space of an inch. Surgeons of eminence, far and near, were requested to operate on the child, but so faint was the prospect of success they uniformly declined. On the 15th March, however, Dr. Emmons of this town gave it as his opinion that something might be done; and he accordingly commenced by cutting the left side of the face—after detaching the ligatures that held the skin and muscles askew, he brought down a flap from the left side over the nose which completely answered the purpose by forming another nostril. He then brought the parts of the mouth together in a proper shape and dressed the wounds in the usual way. Such is the success which has attended this operation that the boy is now well, and so much improved both in looks and speech, that those who formerly knew him can hardly recognise him for the same person.

Williamsburgh, 31st.

The notorious Lewis, who has already served several years in the state Prison in Boston, was committed to jail in Boston Friday last, charged with stealing a pocket book, containing 130 dollars, from a gentleman in an auction room. The pocket book was found secreted under his waistcoat. Lewis is the individual who robbed Messrs. Wyman & Stone, 7 or 8 years since, and more recently Mr. Dana, the broker.

Accident—On the 24th ult. Mr. James Lawrence, of Middlesex, mounted his horse, and attempted to take up his rifle which stood by; but the lock caught against some shingles and the contents of the rifle were discharged into his neck. He walked to his door, about 50 feet, and fell and expired without a groan. He left a wife and three small children.

Another Indian Newspaper—A new paper is about to be published, under the Cherokee nation. It is to be printed at Columbus, on the Chatahoocbee river, in Georgia, under the title of "The Columbus Enquirer."

Steady Habits—In Massachusetts alone, the enormous sum of one million, \$500,000, are annually expended for spirituous liquors! Is this the "land of steady habits?"

Distress—A landlord, the other day, threatened a poor Irishman that he would put a distress in his house, if he did not pay his rent. "Put a distress in, is it you mean?" said Pat. "Och; by St. Anthony's soiv, but you'd better take distress out; there's too much in now."

[From the Bachelors' Journal.]

At this late period of my life, spent so far in that dubious state of equivocal ease, called Bachelorship, I cannot but congratulate you upon your spirit in attempting to vindicate that cause, for which I have suffered, and in whose ranks I shall die.

Allow me to congratulate you and your

corps for myself. I have no disobedient son—no unloving wife—no two coats for yeast to distract me, and though loneliness dwells by my side in my cosy library, yet disquiet never protrudes itself from its pages. In fact, when evening comes, like a friend, in its calmness in the window—when the sun like a bachelior, quietly goes to bed, and wraps the bright clouds under his head for a pillow, it is then that the state of single blessedness is most dear to me. There is a comfort in disturbing the burning embers with the friendly poker—a delight in running over the events of the long past—and a quiet in pondering in dreamy speculation upon the future. True it is, that no long train of relatives will follow me to the tomb—no hypocritical tears be shed, when the turf is sodded over my last home—and no outpourings of outrageous grief, at the reading of the will, which is to make or to mar, the interested or disappointed. Yet still no less warm does my fire glow, and no less interest do my volumes afford, as the regular time for bed approaches, because of the lack of these posthumous honours or crocodile tears. I know not how happy may be a matrimonial life—yet I know how peaceful is that of a Bachelor—The first may be joyous, like that of a stout baw over the waters, when heaven smiles and the seas in joyousness kiss its sides—the last may be like that of some hermit upon his lonely isle, who wakes to pray and who sleeps in peace—the former may meet with the varieties of storm, wreck and shine, and the latter may be doomed to a change less tranquility. The one may go down in horror, and the other deliberately hew out his grave under the bright willow, where the sun shall smile on it, in its noonlike gladness, and on which the moon, and fairies and stars, delight to revel in nightly sport. The mourner may shed a tear at the fate of the bark, and the anchorite be forgotten; yet as it respects both, to those individuals concerned, it amounts to the same result. They have passed away, and the coral and the turf alike conceal from mortal eye the victim.

But, my dear Sir, from your Journal, much is expected—not from us, who are without the pale of actual service in the cause of literature or public good, but from the squires, and younger knights, in the field of literary fame. Though our life be the most quiet, yet still our amount of good must be furnished to man—Charity looks with a keen eye to the unembarrassed, to the unemployed, and science makes us, in part the holders of her torch. Obloquy should not make us morose, and contemplation should qualify us for good. When the storm beats upon our casement the sorrows of others should be recollected, and when peace sits by our fire-side, then should be remembered the happiness of those who have embraced matrimony, instead of happiness. The sorrows of the fatherless will come to memory, when thought brings to remembrance that which we owe to our mothers, and when we see the neglected sons of the unfortunate, let us remember our own disabilities in younger days, when we looked upon a wife as the consummation of our fondest wish. But the garrulity of an old man, has led him to a long article, when he intended only to have said a few things by way of encouragement to you in your project, even a wood-cutter sometimes hews up a whole tree when he calculated only to have felled it.

Yours, &c.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, 9, 1828.

VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE.

No. II.

Notwithstanding those striking characteristics which distinguish man from inferior animals: Difference in the structure of the body: in the animal economy: in the faculties of the mind: in his erect posture: still there are learned men of the present day who advocate the various systems of Buffon, Darwin and Linnæus. Of all systems ever advanced by philosophers of the Utopian School, these have the fewest arguments to support them.

The varieties now observable in the human family, ought, without doubt, to be considered as appertaining more particularly to the influence of climate, than to any other single cause. To the ignorant and unreflecting, they present an anomaly not easily overcome; but to the considerate man, who views all creation as emanating from one great source, they offer nothing strange or inconsistent; he beholds in them nothing contrary to what is revealed in the Book of Divine inspiration.

We do not deny that there are other causes which assist towards creating these differences, but we query whether any will be so foolish as to deny the influence of climate to be the principal. A moments attention shews us that all the deepest colours belong to hot climates, and the lightest to cold; and so universal is the remark, that it applies with equal force to the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom. The birds, insects, beasts, flowers and even fishes of the Equatorial regions, are uniformly brighter or deeper tinted in their spots, feathers, petals and scales than in any other part of the world; but as we advance toward the poles, we find every thing progressively whiten, bears, foxes, hares, even crows and blackbirds assume the common livery.

On no single nation can the visible effects of climate be so clearly and easily discerned as on the Jews—a people who are prohibited by their most sacred institutions from intermarrying with strangers. In Britain and Germany they are fair, brown in France and Turkey, swarthy in Portugal and Spain, olive in Syria and Chaldea, tawny or copper coloured in Arabia and Egypt, and the tribe discovered some years ago in India, and known from the Hebrew Pentateuch preserved among them from time immemorial to be of the stock of Israel, have become by a residence of ages in that climate as black as the natives.

The instances are so numerous of the powerful effects of climate on the human complexion, that we are at a stand which to present to the consideration of our readers. The Chinese, a nation similar in some respects to the Jews, exhibit every variety of complexion from white to black, according to the latitude of country they inhabit; but no country is so favourable to dark colour as any variety of men as Africa, from the continued intensity of

its heat: the peculiar properties of its atmosphere arising from very singular winds: hence we find in all regions of country possessing a similar climate, the effects are nearly alike. The white natives of the West India Islands, even of those settled by the English and Danes, and the fairest European nations, are already become very dark in their complexion, approaching to a copper hue, though three centuries have scarcely elapsed since their discovery. The descendants of the Spaniards in South America are absolutely copper coloured.

These instances however, should not surprise us, when we reflect that even our back-woodmen on the frontiers of those states in the vicinity of the Indian tribes, by adopting their mode of living, contract in the course of five or six years, a great resemblance to their neighbours not only in their manners, but in the colour and expression of their countenances. Adair in his History of the American Indians, gives a striking example: "At the Shawnee town, says he, I saw a Pennsylvanian, a white man by birth, and in profession a Christian, who by the inclemency of the sun, and his endeavours to improve the red colour was tarnished with as deep an Indian hue as any in the camp, although he had been in the woods but four years. The remarks of the ingenious Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, on this passage, are so appropriate, that we cannot refrain presenting them to our readers. "If, says the Doctor, these remarkable changes are wrought on the system in the term of a few years, we ought not to be surprised at seeing even the most opposite tints and features produced from the long and permanent operation of the physical and moral causes."

One such fact under our immediate notice, would be sufficient, we should think for the deep jet colour which prevails among the inhabitants under the equator; the dark brown and copper colours under the tropics; the olive shifting through every intermediate shade to the fair and sanguine complexion, as we proceed from the tropic of cancer northwards.

According to our weak judgment it must be plainly evident that the colour of a man's skin must be in proportion to the intensity of the sun's rays acting upon the mucous pigment which forms the middle layer of the general integument of the skin; so that if the natives of Guinea are black, we likewise find that the dogs and fowls of that coast have a peculiar blackness—even the woolly covering of the sheep is changed into hair—a change by the by, as much to be wondered at, as the short crispy hair of the natives at which many of our moderns have carp to much; but we question whether it would require a residence in that part of the globe of many centuries, with constant exposure to the sun and air to change their long faxen locks, to the short crispy curls of the natives.

NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

We are much pleased to hear that our friend Mr. A. has already been successful in our Coloured infant school. We are glad to hear that the committee have been successful in raising the sum of \$1000 for the purchase of a lot of ground on which it stands, will cost two thousand dollars. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed and paid, and the building is now under way. We are glad to hear that the Rev. William A. Allen, of Rochester, to solicit donations from our brethren and friends in these parts.

the erection of a HOUSE OF WORSHIP and a School House for themselves. The building is 30 by 50 feet, and with the lot of ground on which it stands, will cost two thousand dollars. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed and paid, and the building is now under way. We are glad to hear that the Rev. William A. Allen, of Rochester, to solicit donations from our brethren and friends in these parts.

We have seen and examined Mr. Allen's credentials, and feel perfectly satisfied that the object of his journey is one which ought to be commended itself to every man of Colour, and that all monies which may be given by the charitably disposed will be faithfully applied.

COLOURED INFANT SCHOOL.

It is with much pleasure we learn that an Infant School for Coloured children, has been opened in Philadelphia, under the patronage of the Infant School Society of that city. It is only about three months since the Board of Managers of that Society appointed a committee of eight Ladies to raise funds and take all measures necessary for the establishment and support of an Infant School for Coloured children; and so indefatigable have the committee been, that they have already obtained enough to warrant a beginning under very favourable auspices, having forty scholars previously engaged. From this it is evident that while so much time was spent by our friends here in councils and palavers, our negroes were actively engaged in the cause of humanity. Drawings forwarded from Liverpool to James Cropper Esq. have been forwarded to Philadelphia for the use of the Infant School for coloured children.

Our friends here who a few months ago expected to earnest about the Establishment of an Infant Coloured School will, we hope, be glad to pledge they was proper to give at the meeting held for that purpose at our office.

THE AFRICAN UNIVERSITY.—The periodical work lately published at Philadelphia under the above title, by Booth Lewis, has been continued, for some of our friends. This has been the fate of almost every attempt to excite the cause of the poor, distressed African in this country, by such means. The work here alluded to, was exclusively devoted to the subject of the abolition of slavery. It contained a man of acknowledged talents, who possessed the requisite capacity to immerse himself in study, and advocate it effectually. But all was done; and after struggling uselessly for many a publication expressed, simply because of the want of political patronage—the African, in his existence—was withheld.—(See US Intelligencer.)

PETITION FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—A petition from the District of Columbia, signed by the Rev. Mr. Allen, and others, has been presented to the Legislature, praying for the establishment of a House of Worship and a School House for themselves. The building is 30 by 50 feet, and with the lot of ground on which it stands, will cost two thousand dollars. Eighteen hundred dollars have already been subscribed and paid, and the building is now under way.

Gazettes

The Charleston paper states that there is an African man to be seen in this city, who has without any assignable cause almost entirely changed his colour.

Novo Scotia.—By a census of this province taken in 1817, the population was found to be 32,055 souls. Another census was taken at the close of the last year, which shows the present population to be 123,848 making an increase of 41,795, or more than 50 per cent.

Microscope.—A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies 3,000,000 times. By its aid, snakes apparently six feet long, may be discovered in vinegar; and the small white mealy particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good size terrapin.

Curious Church.—The ground floor of the church of Semenovskoye contains a warm church, and above is the cool church; in the one divine service is performed in winter, the other is only used during summer.

Generosity.—In the books of Justice there are some heavy understanding charges against Human Nature; and whenever a trifle can be obtained towards liquidating the debt, it ought immediately to be placed upon the credit side of the account.

A few days since, the rigour of our insolvent laws was exercised upon the person of a poor debtor, and he was dragged from his family and locked up. Last evening, some police officers on a tour of duty, happened to look in upon the reform family; they found the wife and four children—two of the latter had just expired, and the remainder were dangerously ill.

displaying more humanity and mercy than were required of him by the law in such cases made and provided.

Mode of keeping apples.—It seems not to be generally known, that apples may be kept the whole year round, by being immersed in corn. If the American apples were packed among grain, they would arrive here in a much finer condition.

Tooth Ache.—A remedy for this most painful affection which has succeeded in ninety five of a hundred cases; is at once reduced to an impalpable powder.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of tooth ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

It has been said that the sheriff of Fairfield county has a coat in his possession, which has been four times turned.—When first made in the year 1789, it was a deep blue, made in the true federal fashion of the times; after being worn for fifteen or sixteen years, it was turned into a blue, and made into what was termed a "Toleration" coat, of the first style, and worn for several years, and then turned into a Democratic General Ticket Coat, according to the fashion of the day, and worn as such for about ten years; in all sorts of weather, hot and cold, wet and dry; after further examination, it was found that it would answer to turn again, and has been turned into a district coat, and although it has undergone these various changes, and suffered much hard and severe service for the term of about thirty years, yet it appears to be as good as when first made; indeed the lustre, strange as it may appear is now much brighter than when first worn.

As a coat so anciently made, and having undergone so many wonderful changes, must be somewhat of a curiosity to those who never saw a garment of the kind, will it not be best for Mr. Shelton to procure it for his Museum, for the gratification of the curious?

P. S. It is supposed if the district bill fails to pass by a constitutional majority, that said coat will answer to turn again.

Pigs objection to death.—There is no animal thing that dies with so much clamor, and that has such a sincere objection to die as a pig. The sturdy bull takes the death blow on his head, and drops to the ground, without uttering one bellow of complaint, and even the ally incept dies quietly under the stab of the slaughterer; but your perverse pig no sooner suspects the knife to be at his throat than his shrieks reach the skies; and even when the fatal thrust has passed through his skin, and complaint would be thought useless with any other living or dying creature, his laments, instead of suffering diminution, increases with his sufferings; he reels round the sty of his flock, drunk with death, and continues to shriek till the 'last ruddy drops' that visited his 'sad heart' depart to visit the amalgamators of black puddings.

The reason is to be found in the perverse and obstinate disposition of the little brute. He will make a fuss about every thing which is done without his being consulted—if he is starving, and suspects that you are determined to make him eat, he will die of hunger ere he will touch a potato.

Tragedy realized and tyranny revenged.—The following most extraordinary scene of tragedy is reported to have occurred upon stage in Sweden, in the reign of King John the second. The Prince having commanded the performance of the 'Mystery of Passions,' the actor who performed Longinus, carried away by enthusiasm, actually killed the person who was nominated to act with him; and who, in the struggles of death, suffocated the female who represented the Magdalen. The intemperate character of the Prince led him to rush from his seat and with one blow of his scimitar he severed the head of Longinus from his shoulder; but the spectators of that rude period, from vexation of being deprived of a favorite amusement, or shocked at the conduct of their sovereign, precipitated themselves upon the stage, and beheaded the monarch upon the spot.

Certain intelligence of the fate of LaPerouse and his companions at length has been obtained. A letter from Mr. John Russell, of the East India Company's ship Research, dated Nov. 7, 1827, says that he had ascertained that his ships were both wrecked in the same night on a reef off the Manicolo Island, in lat. 11, 40, and lon. 167 east. One of them with all on board perished—a part of the crew of the other escaped. They built a small vessel at a place called Paion, in which they embarked all but two men who remained on the island. Of these two, one died about 3 years since—the other left the island in a canoe and probably perished.

The Edinburgh Advertiser of March 14th, contains an advertisement, offering a reward of 700L for the apprehension of the thieves and recovery of the money stolen from Greenock Bank on the 9th of March. The robbery was committed about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The thieves, 3 in number, entered the Bank by means of false keys, and bore off, in gold and bills, upwards of £30,000 sterling.

Lieut. Andrew Skene, of the British Royal Navy, has invented (as he says) a mode of propelling boats through the water, at the rate of one hundred miles the hour. He has taken out a patent, built a boat, and invited the scientific to inspect her and the machinery. She is to ply between the Bridges of the Thames!

RESUSCITATION OF A CONVICTED CRIMINAL AFTER BEING HUNG

Mr. Editor.—The strange rumour that got abroad after the execution of Dr. Dodd, that he had been restored to life, after hanging that period which the law contemplates to be sufficient to put and end to mortal existence, and had lived long, and terminated his days happily in the south of France, gave rise to numerous marvelous stories, having no foundation but in the inventive brains of the writer of similar instances of vital restoration.

At the Old Bailey Sessions, in October, 1740, William Duell was capitally convicted at Acton, and received sentence of death. George Curtis, a noted character, his accomplice, died in Newgate on the morning of the day on which he was to have been brought up for trial. In the November following, Duell, with four others, was executed at Tyburn, and as was then the custom—a custom which might with advantage be followed now—his body was given to the surgeons for dissection, and was accordingly brought to their hall. Being a remarkable powerful man, it was determined to anatomise the body, and preparatory for dissection it was laid on the board. The surgeon's attendants proceeded to wash him immediately before the introduction of the knife, when one of the operating personages suddenly called out that he breathed! The vital spark was obviously not extinct, although it was remarked that he had been suspended more than fifty minutes; and his breathing quicker, and with it a palpable pulsation, a surgeon took several ounces of blood from the wretched man, and in two hours he was so much recovered as to sit upright in a chair. As this was quite a "new case" in the school of anatomy, the practitioners were posed; but at last they determined on restoring him once more to jail, and to Newgate he was carried. Discussion after discussion was had on this extraordinary case, and the result was—what is rather common with surgeons—"an opinion" that the halter being misplaced, the vertebrae of the neck had not been dislocated!

On the 27th of November, the case was laid before his Majesty George II. in Council, and some other favourable circumstances appearing, unconnected with the particular offence and the execution, Duell was ordered to be transported for life, and he was sent to North America, where, possibly some of his descendants now exist.—Berk's Chronicle.

Reading, Dec. 26, 1827. * It is the common opinion that the necks of criminals are what is generally termed broken—i. e. dislocated, by their execution—but it is a mistake; it does not occur in one case in ten. A lady once observed to her sister, "I wonder, my dear, you have never made a match. I think you want the brimstone." "No not the brimstone, only the spark."

CANTON

This city contains about 800,000 inhabitants, including those who live in boats. It occupies about 5 miles on one side of the river, and three miles, on the other. The business carried on in it is prodigious. Every thing is in perpetual motion, and yet perfect order reigns throughout.—The Factorick belonging to the East India Company are very extensive—although they are comprehended in the space of about a quarter of a square mile.—In the Island of Haman is one of the most ancient of the Chinese temples;—it occupies a large plot of ground, and the duties of it are discharged by a hundred Priests. In one part of it are kept twelve bogs, of extraordinary size, which are fed and attended to with the greatest care. Some of these animals, (the Chinese pretend) are sixty years old. Lon. Lit. Gaz.

NARRATIVE OF JOHN WILLIAMS, One of those persons who were buried alive in the ruins of the Brunswick Theatre.

Taken down from his Conversation in the Hospital. In the beginning of last autumn I was sent to London on some matters of business by my father Mr. Williams, the building surveyor of Chester, who is also known to the literary world by his "Remarks on some of the architectural antiquities of that city. I carried letters of introduction to Mr. Nash, to Mr. Rickman of the House of Commons, and to another Member of Parliament, whose name I do not wish to mention. The last gentleman invited me to his house, overwhelmed me with professions of esteem, and quite forgot my head with his offers of services. When the business which had called me to town was finished, I wrote to my father of the new prospects that had been opened to me, and, in contempt of his advice and injunctions, determined on remaining in London; to follow out a career, so much better adapted to my talents than that of a provincial builder. An open quarrel with my family was the consequence; but I took no trouble to appease this anger, being convinced that a very short time would prove the wisdom of my conduct, and enable me to demand rather than solicit forgiveness.

Two months passed away in my expectation; my money was spent, and the people at my lodgings began to abate in their civility, when I thought it was necessary to bring my patron to the point. I called at his house for that purpose, and found him just stepping into a post chaise. He seemed as glad to see me as ever, but of course, had little time for conversation. When he had fairly seated himself in the vehicle, and in my despair, I had ventured to ask how long he meant to be absent from town, shaking me cordially by the hand, he informed me that if there was a call of the house, he might be obliged to return in the course of the Session, but that, in all events, he would have the pleasure of seeing me this time next year. I do not recollect the carriage driver of—, but the messenger stopping to look at me as I stood there, staring on the stage, recalled me to myself, and returned home in my bed.

several persons of respectability for one obtains in the Mountains. In the morning, an acquaintance I was obliged to make, the parabolical for a temporary assistance; but this did not enable me to discharge the rent of my lodgings. The credit of my landlord was exhausted, and he was obliged to leave by a natural gradation to leave the town. I was obliged to take refuge in public houses, where I was with companions, as desperate as myself. I was apparently more happy. I left the last my lodgings secretly, with the remains of my wardrobe under my arm. I engaged a bed for the night at what is called a theatrical house, but one of the lowest of the sort, where I had acquired a taste, or rather a passion, for stage amusements, and became acquainted, by the introduction of his brother, with an actress, whose name, whether she is dead or alive, will not be mentioned by an individual with mine. My appearance at this house, with regard to dress, was respectable, and my manners probably facilitated an acquaintance with better society than that enjoyed by my companions. The reception I met with from the lady was favourable; and, young, beautiful, amiable, and, I am convinced, sensible, she made an impression on my heart, which is the only part of my London history I am not ashamed of acknowledging.

I debated with myself whether, in such a situation, I should not remove her from a life at least dangerous, if not absolutely fatal, by making her my wife, or by assisting her in her profession, serve as a protector from danger, and derive from it the means of our mutual subsistence. My debate, however, was speedily cut short; no situation, however up; I was pursued by means of suggestions for several small debts; my landlord, who had even a night's lodging without the money in advance, and I was compelled to retreat to another quarter of the town. It was disgusting to pursue, step by step, the path of my decline, which was now fearfully precipitous. From the parlour I took to the bedroom—from the society of masters to that of journeymen—from the shabby street to the guttered jacket. My place of refuge was a Barlow court, a narrow lane in the neighbourhood of Well-street, and having some knowledge of the upholstery and cabinet-making business, I received employment, and, as I had no other resources, I was obliged to cheat my hunger out of what I could beg me to do, almost every day, and the sensation the sense of my degradation and the pain.

The theatre was at length opened, and the internal work was out of all attendance at the fatal rehearsal of the 26th of February, in the course of my stay, was passing across the street, I was seized by the voice of my own distress, and had lingered in my present situation. The earnestness of my passion, and the one of my fellow sufferers, who had married Mrs. Williams, and who had been married to her, I forgot all the time, and my dress, which was now in a state of decay, and I walked around in my own state, a "reformation" of what I had been, and the only one I had.

ADAM SUDES,
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.

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

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 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.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, 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

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

G. & H. 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.

HEAD GARDEN.

The Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Refreshments to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE'S.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Prospectus.

As Education is what renders man superior to the savage; as the dissemination 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 attained.

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, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

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