

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1828.

Vol. 2—Whole No. 60.

THE CAPTIVE AFRICAN RESTORED TO LIBERTY.

Letter from a gentleman of Natchez to a Lady of Cincinnati.

Natchez, April 7, 1828.

"This letter will be handed to you by a very extraordinary personage—no less than your old acquaintance Prince (or Ibrahim) who is now free, and on his way to his own country; where he was captured in battle nearly forty years ago, and has been in slavery nearly the whole of that long period, upon the plantation of Mr. Thomas Foster, of this county. I am much gratified to have been the instrument of his emancipation—although from his advanced age, (sixty-six years,) he can but possess merely a glimpse of the blessings to which he was entitled from his birth.

"As I happen to have a leisure half hour, I will give you a sketch of the manner in which his liberation has been brought about; you may recollect that I frequently suggested to him, that if he would write a letter to his country, I would have it conveyed for him to his own country. I think it was early in the spring of 1826, that he wrote his letter in my office, which I directed to the care of our Consul General, (Captain John Mellowry.)

Thomas B. Reed, Esq. one of our Senators, took charge of the letter to Washington, from whence it was sent by the Department of State to its destination. During last summer, I received a letter from the Department of State, informing me that the letter had been forwarded, and a translation of it returned. I was requested to inquire on what terms Mr. Foster would liberate Prince, to the intent that he might be returned to his own country. On applying to Mr. F. he agreed to give him up without any compensation, conditioned that he should not enjoy his liberty in this country. I informed the President of the result of my inquiry, and a few weeks ago, received a letter from Mr. Clay, asking me to complete the agency and to send Prince on to Washington City, for which purpose I was authorized to draw for a sum of money necessary to defray the expenses of his journey and to clothe him if necessary.

But the poor old man, when the news was communicated to him that he was to be free and return to his country, where he is, we have no doubt a lawful king, [of a country called Timboo,] he looked at the old companion of his slavery—the mother of his nine children—he could not agree to part with her—she too—how could she part with him!—She wished to follow him to the end of the world. What was to be done? I had no authority to interfere as to her, and I felt almost grieved that I had taken a solitary step in the business, believing that the separation of the old couple

would no doubt accelerate the death of both. However, it rejoices me to tell you Isabella is with Prince—they will both call and see 'Miss Jane'—as the old man, you recollect always called you. I applied again to Mr. Foster, who is a truly amiable and worthy man; he could not find in his heart to separate his old and faithful servants, and for a very small sum (compared to the value of Isabella as a servant,) he agreed to give her up. So soon as his intentions were known, I requested a young gentleman of the bar to head a subscription paper for Prince, asking of his friends to assist him to purchase his wife. Two hundred dollars was the sum required. In a very few days he had a surplus of \$93. Several gentlemen gave him 10 dolls. one gave him 15, many gave 5; and very few less than 1 dollar.

"Prince has also several certificates voluntarily given to him, of his uncommon good conduct for twenty four years. N. A. Ware, Esq. has kindly undertaken to see him to Washington City. I expect he will remain three or four days in Cincinnati, and as he will call on you in all his finery; (I have had an elegant Moorish dress made for him,) and perhaps attract some attention. I write you this long history, that you may be enabled to give some account of your distinguished visitor.

"Prince is really a most extraordinary man—born to a kingdom—well educated, for he now writes Arabic in a most elegant style—brought a slave in a foreign country, he has sustained a character for honesty and integrity which is almost beyond parallel; he has been faithful, honest, humble, and industrious, and although he adheres strictly to the religion of his country (Mahometism) he expresses the greatest respect for the Christian religion, and is very anxious to obtain a Testament in his own language, that he may read the history of Jesus Christ. I wrote to the President to request one for him, but that part of my letter was not answered. I am however in hopes, if one is to be had at Washington City, he will be gratified on his own application for it.

"Prince called to see us yesterday, with his wife and sons, who are really the finest looking young men I have seen. They were all genteelly dressed; and although they expressed themselves pleased with the freedom of their parents, there was a look of silent agony in their eyes I could not bear to witness. I hope the old man will be able to realize his prospects and regain his property; which if he does, he says he can buy them free at ten prices."

The National Intelligencer says, that Washington was visited by a violent gale on Saturday, about half past 6 o'clock, accompanied by a deluge of rain, with much hail; it blew down several chimneys; and trees and fences without number.

57
NARRATIVE OF JOHN WILLIAMS,
One of those persons who were buried alive in the ruins of the Brunswick Theatre.

Concluded.

My senses, I believe, began to totter for I complained aloud of my lonely fate; I knew that I was behaving absurdly, but I could not help it; I beat the iron walls of my dungeon with my clenched hands till they were wet with blood, and shrieked aloud with a voice rendered terrific by the fury of despair. The voices of the rest appeared to be startled into silence at the sound—or perhaps it fell upon their ears like a cry of comfort and hope, an answer to their groans from the surface of the earth. After a pause I heard another dull, heavy sound, like that produced by a muffled drum; it was, in reality, a drum, and probably beat by one of the band as a more powerful means of awakening attention than his own voice. The sound, in such circumstances, was inexpressibly awful; and when the hand that smote the instrument in so unaccustomed a scene wandered by habit into a regular tune, my sensations were exaggerated into a species of horror which I can liken only to that which might be supposed to visit a religious mind on witnessing some shocking and blasphemous impiety.

It may seem a species of insanity to mention it; but when the roll of the drum and the sound of human voices had ceased, and after I had been left for a considerable time, as it were, to myself, even in these circumstances of terror, and loneliness, and mystery, I possessed a species of knowledge, which the denizens of the surface would have deemed equally useless and unattainable to those underground—I knew the hour of the night. Like the idiot who mimicked, at the proper intervals, the audible measurement of time, after the clock was removed, which had taught him the practice, my inclination for drinking, which had been converted by habit into an unconquerable passion, returned at the accustomed time of its gratification. In spite of surrounding circumstances, I fancied myself in the midst of my dissolute companions; in the scene of our course and vulgar revels; I drank without being filled; I became drunken with imagination; and the close and poisonous atmosphere, which before had been burdened with my groans, now rung with songs and laughter, and imprecations. This state of unnatural excitement passed away, but the reaction which took place exhibited all the symptoms that attend the awakening of the young and inexperienced drunkard. With head-ach, sickness, faintness, fear, foreboding repentance, I awoke in "an horror of great darkness."

Then the ideas which came in them selves, but which in such circumstances are felt like daggers, crowded round my burthened and wearied heart. My father—my family—my arrangements—my untold my dishonour—my unpeopled time—

my forgotten duties—my blasphemed and unregarded God! I buried my face in my hands, but I could not hide them from my soul. Slowly and sternly they passed before me; but the last idea swallowed up its precursors; and with a start and shudder, I found myself trembling on the verge of eternity—on the very steps of the judgment seat entering into the presence of the awful and eternal judge.

It will be esteemed an example of the paths when I mention next my hunger and thirst, and say that these passions of the perishing body almost neutralized the above sentiments of my immortal soul. Hunger, indeed, may be borne at least to the extent it was my lot to endure it, but thirst is truly a chastisement "of scorpions."

I have not described my feelings; I have simply catalogued, and in a very incomplete manner, their proximate causes. I sank by degrees into a sort of stupor, from which I was awakened by the light of heaven streaming full in my face, through an aperture made in ruins by my delirium. The apparent apathy, or, as some term it, phrenology, which I displayed, has been attributed to wrong causes. The truth is, that although my body was awake, my mind was almost wholly insensible; it recovered its consciousness by very slow degrees, and it was not until I was left alone at night, that I became completely sensible of my deliverance.

[We have much satisfaction in saying, that this imprudent and most unhappy young man, for whose interesting narrative we reckon confidently on the thanks of the reader, is now pronounced to be out of danger. He has been removed to the house of a friend of his father, an eminent solicitor in Gray's Inn; but even while in the hospital, he was visited by many persons of the highest respectability. His most constant attendant, however, was a young female, who had been dug out of the ruins, almost unhurt, very soon after the accident happened. We are restrained, by considerations of delicacy, from advertising, in a particular manner, to her connection with the narrative; but if she was the lady who stood upon the stage at the time of the catastrophe. Mr. William's informer must have been mistaken in her person, for she is not Mrs. —, but Miss —.]

Poisoning by a Female—Bremen, March 16—For the last fortnight our city has been in the most painful agitation, in consequence of the arrest of a woman accused of poisoning. She is the wife of a saddler named Miltenburg and the daughter of a tailor named Tirron. After the death of her first husband (a saddler) she married a merchant's traveller named Gottfried. Her free way of life, and the many losses she sustained by death, caused her to be sometimes talked of. Since her arrest she is said to have already confessed unheeded crimes. Men who seemed happy and full of health, chiefly tempted her to commit murder. As nothing official has been published respecting this extraordinary case, it is impossible accurately to detail the series of crimes of which she has been guilty; but there is no doubt that

she equals, and perhaps exceeds, the infamous Marchioness de Briavilliers, as persons daily come forward whose debilitated health is said to be her work. There is no trace whatever of mania, and as little of remorse. An immoral way of life, and covetousness, are assigned as the chief reason of her crimes; superstition seems also to have affected her mind. Thus it is said that she considered the wearing of the clothes of the murdered as a talisman against the discovery of her enormities, and ascribed to them the power of making her to fly. She is about 50 years of age, and has still traces of beauty, which she endeavours to improve by paint. She has handsome, but rather wild eyes, and mild agreeable manners. Her sitting room was well and tastefully furnished. Over her mahogany sofa hung the heads of our Saviour and St. John, and the Ten Commandments; her chief reading was books of devotion. A wheelwright, whose house she last kept, was the first who discovered her enormities; he has been poisoned by her, and is in a languishing state. A piece of bacon strewed with arsenic is the *corpus delicti*.

A Case—Of all the instances of folly and ignorance which ever came under our notice, that which is found in the following case is most ridiculous. A labourer of the western section of the Pennsylvania canal, who had been blessed by nature with a strong healthy crop of red hair, had it seems, become tired of its colour, in consequence of the nickname which his fellow labourers had given him, on that account. His employer informed him, that he had changed the colour of his own, or some other person's hair from red to black and proposed doing the same office for him, if he would go to Pittsburgh and procure all the articles which his "receipt" called for. So impatient was Sandy of having the metamorphosis effected, that he prevailed upon the employer to use the articles he had on hand. To this the latter consented, and immediately applied to the head of the former a cataplasm of *potash*, *Spanish whiting*, and *lime*! But much to the dismay of both parties; so caustic was the application, the hair, scalp, and integuments, were involved in one general ruin. The poor fellow has, for several months been suffering indescribable tortures from the *cloughing* of the diseased parts, and is yet not entirely convalescent. A new scalp has been formed in part, and the patient will doubtless soon recover. Whether he will have another supply of hair, of any colour, is perhaps problematical: We understand he intends prosecuting the employer for his agency in the misfortune. The affair should teach a salutary lesson to those who are so officious as to meddle with substances, of which they know not the nature or effects, as well as cause a disposition in all to be content with what nature has done for them, without vainly attempting to alter what is fixed and immutable.—*Pittsburg Schenir*.

Thirty three thousand Valentines were circulated in Dublin by the Penny-Post office on the 14th and 15th ult. a number nearly double that of the preceding year.

Extract from Bishop Heber's Indian Journals.

The journal kept by this eminent and excellent prelate during his residence in India, has been printed in London. It has been reviewed with copious extracts in the last number of the London Quarterly. The following is one of the passages cited.

Two observations struck me forcibly; first that the deep bronze tint is more naturally agreeable to the human eye than the fair skins of Europe, since we are not displeased with it, even in the first instances, while it is well known that to them a fair complexion gives the idea of ill health, and of that sort of deformity which in our eyes belongs to an Albino. There is indeed, something in a negro which requires long habit to reconcile the eye to him; but for this the features and the hair, far more than the colour, are answerable. The second observation was, how entirely the idea of indelicacy, which would naturally belong to such figures as those now around us if they were white, is prevented by their being of a different colour from ourselves. So much are we children of association and habit, and so instinctively and immediately do our feelings adopt themselves to a total change of circumstances; it is the partial and inconsistent change only which affects us.—pp. 3, 4.

The great difference in colour between different natives struck me much; of the crowd by whom we were surrounded, some were black as negroes, others merely copper coloured, and others little darker than the Tunisines whom I have seen at Liverpool. Mr. Mill, the principal of Bishop's College, who, with Mr. Corrie, one of the chaplains in the Company's service, had come down to meet me, and who has seen more of India than most men, tells me that he cannot account for this difference, which is general throughout the country, and every where striking. It is not merely the difference of exposure, since this variety of tint is invisible in the fishermen who are naked all alike. Nor does it depend on caste, since very high caste. Bramins are sometimes black, while Pariahs are comparatively fair. It seems therefore, to be an accidental difference, like that of light and dark complexion in Europe, though where so much of the body is exposed to sight, it becomes more striking here than in our own country.—pp. 7, 8.

Most of the Hindoo idols are of clay, and very much resemble in composition, colouring, and execution, though of course not in form, the more gaily sort of images which are carried about in England for sale by the Lago di Como people. At certain times of the year great numbers of these are in fact hawked about the streets of Calcutta in the same manner, on men's heads. This is before they have been consecrated, which takes place on their being solemnly washed in the Ganges by a Brahmin Pundit. Till this happens, they possess no sacred character, and are frequently given as toys to children, and used as ornaments of rooms, which which when hallo-

they could not be, without giving great offence to every Hindoo who saw them thus employed. I thought it remarkable that though most of the male deities are represented of a deep brown colour, like the natives of the country, the females are no less red and white than our porcelain beauties, as exhibited in England. But it is evident from the expression of most of the Indians themselves, from the style of their amatory poetry, and other circumstances that they consider fairness a part of beauty, and a proof of noble blood. They do not like to be called black, and though the Abyssinians, who are sometimes met with in the country are very little darker than they themselves are, their jest-books are full of taunts on the charcoal complexion of the "Hubshee." Much of this has probably arisen from their having been so long subjected to the Moguls, and other conquerors originally from more northern climates, and who continued to keep up the comparative fairness of their stock by frequent importation of northern beauties. India, too, has been always, and long before the Europeans came hither, a favourite theatre for adventurers from Persia, Greece, Tartary, Turkey, and Arabia, all white men, and all in their turn possessing themselves of wealth and power. These circumstances must have greatly contributed to make a fair complexion fashionable. It is remarkable, however, to observe how surely all these classes of men in a few generations, even without any intermarriage with the Hindoos, assume the deep olive tint, little less dark than the negro, which seems natural to the climate. The Portuguese natives form unions among themselves alone, or if they can, with Europeans. Yet the Portuguese have, during a three hundred years' residence in the Indies become as black as Caffres. Surely this goes far to disprove the assertion which is sometimes made, that climate alone is insufficient to account for the difference between the negro and the European. It is true, that in the negro are other peculiarities which the Indian has not, and to which the Portuguese colonists shows no symptom of approximation, and which undoubtedly do not appear to follow so naturally from the climate as that swarthy complexion of the Hindoo and the European.—But if heat produces one change, other peculiarities of climate may produce other and additional changes, and when such peculiarities have three or four thousand years to operate in, it is not easy to fix any limits to their power. I am inclined, after all, to suspect that our European vanity leads us astray in supposing that our own is the primitive complexion, which I should rather suppose was that of the Indian, half way between the two extremes, and perhaps the most agreeable to the eye and instinct of the majority of the human race. A colder climate, and a constant use of clothes, may have blanched the skin as effectually as a burning sun and nakedness may have tanned it; and I am encouraged in this hypothesis by observing that of animals the natural colours are generally dusky and uniform,

while whiteness and a variety of tint almost invariably follow domestication, shelter from the elements, and a mixed and unnatural diet. Thus while hardship, additional exposure, a greater degree of heat, and other circumstances with which we are unacquainted, may have deteriorated the Hindoo into a negative, opposite causes may have changed him into the progressively lighter tints of the Chinese, the Persian, the Turk, the Russian, and the Englishman.—p. 53, 55.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1826.

TIME THE COMFORTER.

"Tempus edax omnium."

Among the many blessings conferred upon man by the Creator, very few are more worthy of our regard than Time. In the loss of friends and relatives, which at the moment excites us to exclaim against the justice of heaven, Time is a sovereign remedy; it accustoms us to many things which at first were considered as unsupportable—makes the crooked and thorny path of this chequered life smooth and easy, to say the least, if not perfectly agreeable.

Time is to the mind under afflictions, what rain is to the parched earth after a long drought in the time of the Dog Star. As the soil by frequent cultivation gets exhausted and requires to remain quiet for some time to acquire its former fertility; so does the human mind perplexed by the cares and anxieties of life, require time for its reanimation.

To look through the "vista of time" was a source of consolation to our blessed Lord and his disciples when persecuted and buffeted by Jews and Gentiles, and to the Martyrs who gloriously maintained with their blood the truths which they dared openly avow, though death was their only reward.

To the poor African drawing his almost exhausted frame under the unfeeling hand of a cruel task-master, time opens a beautiful view to his mind; presents to his imagination "the green sunny bowers of his forefathers," where after having thrown off the coil of these mortal habiliments, he shall pass his days in an unceasing round of pleasures and enjoyments, free from the oppressor's lash. Delusive hopes! Cherish them, thou descendant of a noble people, for comparatively happy art thou in having something to engage thy attention from the evils of thy miserable condition.

That posterity would pass a right judgment upon their actions was a source of consolation to Brutus and his freedom stirring compatriots. To this same source of consolation we must impute the calmness with which Socrates drank the fatal poison, beholding for the last time the setting sun over the hills of his country.

With the utmost truth, then, time may be counted a real blessing. For who can deny that the gallery of our conduct, when our minds are open steps to sorrow, which afflicts us ten or twelve years hence. What can describe the joy, confusion, and despair

which would ensue should our conduct be made known to our friends, over whose loss that loss would serenely arise from their graves!

It is the wise decree of heaven that Time should cast his mellowing hand over the human mind when replete with sorrows. Were it otherwise, all of human life as the lot of the most fortunate, our sojourn here would be but from any thing approaching to happiness. Miserably our days would pass, and our constant prayer would be for an exit from a world of so much unhappiness!

So that of the many blessings conferred on us, Time, which ought to be considered as one of some consequence, is held in but little estimation by the most considerate. Demonstrating clearly, that our standard of calculation is generally erroneous, and that we are truly creatures of the moment, liable to be carried away by the first seemingly favorable gale.

A rare bargain—John Cook, a labourer has lately been called on by the overseers of Tingal, to support his wife, whom he sold for half a crown about 16 years since, but the worst part of the story is, he is also required to support seven children she has had by the purchaser.—Dob. Ev. Post

Matrimonial Taste—We copy the following instance of juvenile indiscretion on the part of the Lady, from a Worcester paper.—Married, at Staunton-in-Wye, Hereford, Mr. Samuel Jones, aged 19, to Jane Allcott, aged 86!—Hull wedded love!

Principles and Money—The late celebrated Charles Fox of England, applied to a shopkeeper for his interest, just previous to an election; the man answered, I can not give you support, I admire you abilities, but damn your principles. Fox replied, my friend, I applaud you for your candor, but — your manners.

Lessons for those who like them—Be not always speaking of yourself. Be not forward. Listen when spoken to. Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms. Be chaste in your compliments. Command your temper and countenance. Never acknowledge an enemy, or see an affront, if you can help it. Doubt him who swears to the truth of a thing. Dare to be singular, in a right cause, and be not ashamed to refuse. Never appear to be in a hurry. Neglect not an old acquaintance. Make no one in company feel his inferiority.

Discovery of the Circulation of Blood in Insects—Carrus of Dresden, the celebrated comparative anatomist, has recently discovered the circulation of the blood in insects.

The Boston Medical Intelligence says, many patients are discovered in cases of acute disease.

FROM AFRICA.

Captain Stevens of the brig Mary Ann, from the Island of Zanzibar, Africa, states that the Sultan of Muscat arrived there about the middle of January, in a ship of the line (the Liverpool) with two frigates, two gun brigs and a great number of armed transports, with 5000 troops from Mombasa and Patka, having subdued both places. He is, therefore, now in possession of all the principal ports from the Isle of Socotra to Cape Delgado, namely; Socotora, Magadooh, Brava, Lamo, Patta, Mombas, Isles of Pomba, Zanguebar, Quitoa, &c. Molenda is no more. The walls of the houses only remaining, having been destroyed many years since.

It was the intention and the desire of the Sultan of Muscat, as he informed the writer of this to send a frigate to the United States for the purpose of forming a commercial treaty, and placing us on the same footing with England. He was endeavouring to procure a navigator, capable of navigating the vessel to the United States. The Sultan expressed much surprise that the government United States had never made the attempt to enter into a commercial treaty with him, the advantages arising from it would be wholly in favour of American trade. His dominions now extend from the Persian Gulf to Cape Degado. A great number of French Slave Traders, from the Isle of Bourbon, were on the coast. The schooner Union, Capt. Fresco, belonging to Bourbon, with a cargo of slaves was cut off at Linda by order of the Governor, and every Frenchman murdered, excepting one man who escaped by jumping overboard and swimming to the shore.

FROM AFRICA.

Baltimore May 3.—The schooner Randolph, Walker, came up yesterday evening in the short passage of 29 days from Goree, Africa. She left Accurado on the 10th of March, and Goree on the 1st April. It had been sickly at Messurado, and about thirty of the emigrants who sailed from this port and Norfolk during the winter had died.—Among them was Henry Bond and four of his children. A boat containing seven men was capsized at Messurado, and Isaac Jacobs, of Baltimore and 3 others were drowned. Capt. Matthews, of the Doris, had been ill but was on the recovery; and when the Randolph left, the colony was again quite healthy, and in very prosperous condition. The Buenos Ayrean privateer Saracac was on the coast. Mr. Burnham, supercargo of the Romp, died at Messurado of consumption.

We had intended to copy from the American, of this city, two articles relative to the late attempt to obtain the enactment of a law, depriving the colored people of the privilege of driving carts, drays, &c. and to accompany the same with suitable comments; but as the city council has wisely given the subject its quietus, since it was referred to it by the Legislature, we shall, at present, simply state that the projectors of the odious measure have totally failed in the accomplishment of their purpose, and the finger of despotism, thus

stretched forth, has fallen, nerveless, never again, as we hope, to be extended in a similar manner. [Gen. U. Emancipation.]

Summary.

Horrid—An atrocious crime was perpetrated in Lancaster county, Penn. on the 8th ultimo, and occasioned the strongest excitement. A young lady, Miss B. George, about 18, handsome, of respectable parentage, and unblemished character was found, at noon-day, on the public road, lifeless, with evidence on her person of the most horrible violence. She had, on the morning of that day, left the residence of her mother, in order to visit a relation not far distant.—Not. Gaz.

The foregoing account of this most murderous and shocking affair, was in type on Saturday, but crowded out. We learn this morning that the Governor of Virginia had assembled the Executive Council in consequence thereof, and they have advertised a reward of 300 dollars for the discovery and apprehension of the villain. This shocking occurrence forcibly reminds us of the very similar atrocities committed on the unfortunate Miss Cunningham, in Maryland, two or three years ago, the perpetrators of which have hitherto eluded discovery.—New-York Spectator.

A Singular Stranger—A wonderful and strange animal, never before seen in this country, has been lately caught on the premises of a gentleman residing at Reading, Yorkshire. It has a head like a cat, fore-feet like a leopard, hind-feet like a ferret, purple eyes when seen in the shade, and of a greenish hue when seen in the light. It has three white marks over the right eye and three black over the left. It is of a whitish brown colour, spotted with red. The tail of a beautiful white, tipped with blue.—Athenian (Geo.)

On the 12th of April, the Western mail between Maysville and West Union, Ohio, was robbed. The mail driver and a man belonging to the town of Aberdeen were concerned. The sum of 337 dollars was found upon the post rider, who has been committed to jail.

On the 28th ult. a sealed bottle was picked up on the coast of the Isle of Yen, which contained the following note in English: "This bottle was thrown out of the *Mutilda* on the 27th June, 1827, at 42 deg. 47 north latitude, and 12 deg. 40min. west longitude.—Signed W. Cook, Master."

Among the passengers in the Steam Boat Florida, burnt in the Alabama, was Major Pope, who had in his trunk \$10,000 belonging to the United States, which he was taking to deposit in the Mobile Bank, and \$4,00 of his own money, which the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to save. The aggregate loss is estimated at \$90 to \$1,000.

Elizabeth City, April 30, James Selyven, a free boy of colour, who came here from New-York, has been convicted of breaking into and robbing the store of

Messrs. J. & J. M. King, of this place, in December last. He is to be executed on the 23d of May.

Charles A. Clinton, Esq. the eldest son of the late Governor, has been appointed Clerk of the Superior Court in this city. The appointment, we presume, will give good satisfaction to the public generally.

The dead body of Nelson Patterson has been found on an island in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Tennessee river. Gambling, trick and forgery, brought him to the desperate act of taking his own life.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 22.

The grave looking elderly personage in Moorish dress, who has attracted the attention of many of our citizens for a day or two past, is stated to be and there seems no doubt of the fact, an African prince, who was taken prisoner in his youth, and has been nearly forty years a slave in the neighbourhood of Natchez, in the state of Mississippi. We have just been furnished with an interesting letter from a gentleman of Natchez (who was mainly instrumental in restoring the captive to liberty) to a lady of this city, containing the particulars of the liberation from slavery of Ibrahim, an African prince, who arrived here on Saturday, on his way to Washington, from whence he will be sent to his native country.

Charleston, S. C. April 23.

We are informed from a respectable source, that during the heavy rain that fell last Saturday afternoon, and at which time there was some thunder and lightning but which in town appeared very distant, a gentleman on his way to this city, being on the Causeway approaching the Team Boat Ferry, in a chair (or sulkey) a column of lightning descended and instantly killed the horse, without leaving any visible fracture upon the animal.

Newspaper thieves beware!—A man named Whitman has been sentenced at Philadelphia, to thirty days confinement for stealing a newspaper from under a shop door.

Snow fell in Worthington, Hampshire county, on the 20th and 21st of April, to the depth of one foot, and good sleighing continued in the neighbourhood until the 24th and 25th. At Springfield the snow was scarcely perceptible.

The clerk's office of King and Queen, in Virginia, has been burnt by design, and the governor had offered a reward of 500 dollars for the arrest of the villain who applied the torch. The Governor of Virginia has also offered a reward of 200 dollars to any person who will apprehend and convey to jail of Chesterfield county, a certain Dalrymple Muir, who is suspected of having murdered his wife, Isabella Muir, on the 11th ult. He has made his escape—he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, red complexion, sandy hair and red whiskers—he is a native of Scotland, and a collier by profession. It is supposed that he is making his way to the Lehigh coal mines in Pennsylvania.

About 13,000l. have been subscribed in England for the Monument to Mr. Canning.

Explosion—The Berkshire Star mentions that the Powder Mill of Messrs. Hoyt and Ingersoll, in South Lee, [Mass.] containing about three and a half tons of powder, a few minutes before three o'clock on Saturday morning week, blew up with a tremendous report. The workmen were sleeping a few rods from the mill, in a temporary building, and though it was nearly demolished, they escaped unharmed. The mill was situated about half a mile from the village. Many panes of glass were broken: otherwise no damage was done there. The loss to the proprietors is great, but we do not know the exact amount. The explosion was occasioned by sparks from the coal-house, which, it is believed, was set on fire by an incendiary.

A Grammatical Pupil—A schoolmaster after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and, at the same time, promising to repeat the dose if he spoke ungrammatically; the youngest being quite satisfied with what he had got determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil. There is a common substantive of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, and in angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other side of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences in the present tense.

VARIETIES.

Old Maids—I consider an unmarried lady declining into the vale of years, as one of those charming countries bordering on China, that lies waste for want of proper inhabitants. We are not to accuse the country, but the ignorance of its neighbours, who are insensible of its beauties though at liberty to enter and cultivate the soil.—Goldsmith.

Justice.—What contributes to raise Justice above all other virtues is, that it is seldom attended with a due share of applause, and those who practise it, must be influenced by greater motives than empty fame; the people are generally well pleased with a remission of punishment, and all that wears the appearance of humanity; it is the wise alone who are capable of discerning, that impartial justice is the truest mercy, they know it to be very difficult at once to compensate, and yet condemn an object, that pleads for tenderness.

Caution to a young man in search of a wife.—Be on your guard against the advice and interference of notorious match makers—There are such persons in every community. They are your forward, sanguine, and often well-meaning busy bodies, who have a wife, or a husband ready for almost every unmarried individual of their acquaintance, and who appear always willing to incur the responsibility of being the knowing contrivers of a match. Never court the assistance or put yourself in the power of such a pestiferous race. They may sometimes indeed, amidst many failures, be instrumental in forming a happy connexion; but trust them not. Never put yourself implicitly under their guidance. Nay, more, if you are not ex-

tremely vigilant, they will be apt to entrap you before you are aware of it into a situation, from which you will find it difficult to retreat. Of this I have known some of the most striking and melancholy examples. Let no single individual dictate to you on such a subject.—Miller's Letters.

A Digression.

The celebrated Henderson, the actor was seldom known to be in a passion—when at Oxford, he was one day debating with a fellow student, who not keeping his temper, threw a glass of wine in his face. Henderson took out his handkerchief, wiped his face, and coolly said, 'that sir, was a digression.'

Fleas.

I met Tom Phlebotomy, one of the most celebrated Leech Doctors in London, on a very hot day in July, under the piazza's, scratching his elbows, like a hog against the curb stone.—'What's the matter Tom?' said I. 'Matter!' said he—'why, I lay last night at the Hummms, and could not sleep for the Fleas.' 'Pon my soul it is too bad. I'll publish it to the whole town. Do so, said I. Horace advises it; 'Fle-bit, et insignia tota contabatur urbe.'

A gentleman who was severely cross examined by Mr. Dunning, was reportedly asked if he did not lodge in the verge of the court, at length said he did—and pray sir, said the counsel, for what reason did you take up your residence in that place?—to avoid the rascally impertinence of Dunning, answered the witness.

Mr. Curran cross-examining a horse jockey's servant, asked his master's age—"I never put my hand in his mouth to try," answered the witness—the laugh was against the counsel, until he retorted—"you did perfectly right, friend, for your master is said to be a great bite.—[Percy Anecdotes.]

When Ramey, was one day complimenting Newton, on the new lights which he had thrown upon science; he made the following splendid reply—"Alas! I am only a child, picking up pebbles on the shore of the great ocean of truth."

It is said that Moliere read his Comedies to an elderly female servant, named Laforet, and when he perceived that the passage, which he intended to be humorous, and laughable, had no effect on her, he altered them—he also required the players to bring their children to the rehearsals, that he might form his opinion of different passages, from the natural expression of their emotions.

Hogarth's natural propensity, was strongly inclined to merriment, even on the most trivial occasions. In one of his cards, requesting the company of a friend to dine with him, there was a circle to which a knife and fork are the supporters—within the circle the invitation was written—and in the centre of it, is drawn a pig. The invitation of the Great Comedian, with a play on the words of the Greek philosopher, holds, he—'eat a bit of pig.'

In making a new road through France, a complete horse robbery was committed, which is supposed to be that of a person, who once kept a tavern near this place in company with another person, and had suddenly disappeared. The remaining friend, who said that he had been the victim of the robbery, is said to be subject, that he had murdered him. The discovery will probably lead to an investigation of the circumstances.

Africa—The Journal des Debats says, the celebrated Major Laing has been often mentioned; this scientific traveller and geographer had penetrated as far as the southern part of town of Tombuctoo, when he fell a victim to assassination; the details of which have been communicated to the Academies des Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and will be published forthwith.

The son of Mungo Park, who proceeded to the interior of Africa some time since, has been poisoned in the Akimbo country.

A heroine of Nashville, Tennessee, named Boyd, advertises that he will give all reasonable charges for a mare stolen, and ten dollars for the scalp of the villain.

One Benjamin Franklin—a practical Turk; by all accounts, having married six wives in one year in Ohio! has been convicted in the year and Termpner of Genesee county for passing counterfeit money, and attempting to burn the jail.

The British transport ship Amelia was lately lost off Gibraltar, and all on board of the persons perished.

NOTICE.

At a meeting held at No. 569, Greenwich street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Celebration of the total abolition of Domestic Slavery in the State of New-York for the ensuing 5th of July next, Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURG, was called to the chair, and WM. P. JOHNSON, appointed Secretary.

The following persons was offered to the house and accepted of, and also it was resolved that they should be invested with power to manage the affairs of the Celebration on the 5th of July next:

- Richard Augustus, Thomas Gilbert, Leven Williams, Bradley Goodwin, Henry Deboys, Wm. P. Johnson, James Miller, Jeffrey Johnson, William Jones.

It was resolved that there should be one grand Marshal, and two orderly Marshals. It was resolved that Mr. SAMUEL HARDENBURG, should be the Grand Marshal for the Celebration on the 5th. It was resolved that the Grand Marshal of the day should have the appointing of the two Orderly Marshals. It was resolved that the Committee of arrangements should invite the different societies unite with the public in celebrating the 5th of July next, in commemoration of the abolition of domestic Slavery in the State of New-York. It was also resolved that the same having another meeting on the 12th of July next, for the purpose of organizing the celebration of the 5th of July next, and for the purpose of holding a public meeting on the 12th of July next, at the residence of Mr. P. Johnson, at No. 569, Greenwich street.

A correspondent of the Eastern Argus claims to have discovered a new method of making glue water proof. His method is to immerse the common glue in water till it becomes soft, and then dissolve it in raw linseed oil with a gentle heat. He says it has all the properties of the common preparation, and is moreover completely impervious to water. This discovery, if correctly represented, will be one of great utility.

A "Hair breadth Escape."—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the mail stage coming down from Uca got out of the road while ascending the hill a little beyond Herkimer, ran off the bank, and made a complete somers, coming regularly on the wheels again; yet (as we understand) no special damage was sustained by any of the nine passengers, the horses, driver, or his flying vehicle!

Homer the first poet, and the first beggar of note among the ancients, was blind and sung his ballads about the streets, but it is said, that his mouth was more frequently filled with verses, than with bread—Plautus, the comic poet, was better off, he had two trades, and helped to turn a mill, in order to gain a livelihood—Paul Borghese the Italian, almost as good a poet as Tasso, knew fourteen different trades, and was yet starved to death, because he could get employment in none of them.

To Free People of Colour. I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents; payable quarterly in advance.

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD, Richmond, Va. Dec. 10, 1823

W. P. JOHNSON, 651, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

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

An unexpected inheritance.—On Thursday week, a gentleman near Liberty-town in this State, had a child, 2 months old, put in his arms, in rather a novel and unnatural manner. He was walking with an umbrella over his head, when a woman with a child in her arms, begged him to protect her from the rain for a few minutes, pretending she had been travelling, and was exhausted, he also consented to carry the child a few paces, when the woman stopped to adjust some part of her dress, and gave him the slip, leaving the infant for the gentleman to provide for as he could.—Bull. Pat.

The Baltimore Gazette says, that the Susquehanna is pouring into their market vast quantities of produce. In one week it is estimated that 12,000 barrels of flour, and 3000 of whiskey reached their ware-houses and wharves, from the western branch.

Advantages of being Drunk.—If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard; for the oftener, and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a drunkard, for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard, and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed on by knaves, be a drunkard; for that will make their task easy.

If you would become a fool, be a drunkard; and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you would get rid of your money, without knowing how, be a drunkard; and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would have no resource when past labour, but a workhouse, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any.

If you are determined to expel all comfort from your house, be a drunkard; and you will soon do it effectually.

If you would be always under strong suspicions, be a drunkard, for little as you think it, all agree that those who steal from themselves and families will rob others.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of avoiding your creditors be a drunkard; and you will soon have reason to prefer the by paths to the public streets.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a drunkard; and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

Finally, if you are determined to be utterly destroyed in estate, body and soul, be a Drunkard, and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual means to accomplish your end.

NOTICE. A Coloured Man, of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths. Good recommendations will be given by Commercial Gentlemen.—Enquire at this office. New-York, May 16, 1823.



POETRY.

We owe our Correspondent "R." many apologies for having inadvertently omitted part of her communication. As an act of justice we reinsert the whole this week.

For Freedom's Journal.

TO F

I'd willing take the harp once more, And strike its soul inspiring lays, Its melody should o'er and o'er, Responsive answer all thy praise:

But no, its chords, I may not wake, For faint and sad would be the strain; The tones so mournful, now that break, Thou would'st not ask to hear again.

I'd willing breathe the song again, For notes of friendship softly swell; And sadly sweet, and long retain The magic charm we've known so well.

But, no, I've broke the silver'd chords, And hush'd the song that thou would'st hear, Tho' sweet the airs, they now afford No magic spell upon mine ear.

I seek not for the meed of praise; Oh, no, but thou may'st welcome bring, The theme of by-past happy days, Friendship's pure, hallowed, offering.

R.

Philadelphia.

For Freedom's Journal.

"Is this the time to be gloomy and sad?"

BYRANT.

This is the time to be lightsome and glad For earth is cloth'd in her richest green, And the grove with foliage fresh is clad, And the pure show'rs down his brightest sheen.

Away with our gloom and despondency, For music's breathing from hill and dale, The birds in their artless melody, And the happy flocks in the primrose vale.

Oh, laugh ye out in your happiest mood, For nature smiles in her thousand ways, We all can be joyous, this earth is good, And full of her bright and pleasant days!

Shall we mortals then frown, if at our back Come not the choicest of luxuries? Or fret our poor hearts because a speck May dim one beam in our glowing skies?

Enough, enough, we have plenty enough Of all that can feed enjoyment here, We have breezes soft, and for change we've enough, Variety gilds the passing year.

We truly are fickle ungrateful souls, Forever sighing for that we've not, And tho' ours were the wealth between the poles, The golden whole would be soon forgot!

Let us be happy, we may if we will And cease from venting our fears and spleen, For we've Heaven and Earth, and Skies to fill, Each real want that may intervene!

ARION.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK.

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS. M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of New-York for the kind and liberal patronage which he has received in the line of his profession, and solicits a continuance of their favours, as he again renews to them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding.

Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street.

NOTICE.

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia; for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y. Philadelphia, April 24, 1823

BOARDING & LODGING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 88 South-Fourth-St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACY JONES. Philadelphia, April 23, 1823.

Wanted immediately, two smart, active intelligent Boys, as apprentices to the Printing Business.—Good recommendations will be required.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER. THE subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitefield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway; where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub, or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment. DAVID RUGGLES, April 8, 1823—3.

LEGHORN BONNETS. MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 29, 1823.

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENTS, OYSTERS, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROADWAY. Oysters, Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER. New-York, April 23, 1823.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 63, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

CHARLES MORTIMER

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wax Calf-Skin Boots, Second rate Calf-Skin Boot, Footed Boot, Second rate footed Boots, Boots half-soled and heeled, Soled without heels, Shoes soled and heeled, Soled without heels, Women and Children's Boots.

FRANCIS WILKS. Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the HOUSE, No. 162 Church-street, in full view for the accommodation of gentlemen of colour, with BOARDING & LODGING.

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

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, that land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With the object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase. SAMUEL E. CORNISH, New-York, March 30. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.



JAMES GILBERT

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pants, &c. is by STRAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which will guaranteed extract all kinds of Stains, Grease, Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken. N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business, and there are many Establishments, who have recently been opened in the City, who claim to be bred to it, but who are not. All kinds of Tailors Work, done at the above place. All clothes cleaned by this method will be guaranteed to be as good as new. NEW-YORK, March 10.

**ADAM SUDER,
CABINET MAKER,**

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

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, 923.

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

THE OFFICE

OF THE
FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS REMOVED TO
NO. 149 CHURCH-STREET.

Our Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch.

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

G. & S. 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 HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1823. 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, 1823

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 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 less term than one year.

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

No paper discontinued 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. - - - 98
" 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.

- Rev. S. E. CANNISS, General Agent.
- Maine—*C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yar-mouth. Isaac Tabbot Perilaud, 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. Vashen, 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 Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo.*
- N. Jersey—*Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Cowes, 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.*
- Havt—*W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince.*