

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1823.

Vol. 2—Whole No. 61

ANECDOTES OF MOZART.

The most celebrated of Mozart's Italian operas is *Don Juan*, which has recently been performed with so much applause in London. The overture was composed under very remarkable circumstances. Mozart was much addicted to trifling amusement, and was accustomed to indulge himself in that too common attendant upon superior talent, procrastination. The general rehearsal of this opera had taken place and the evening before the first performance had arrived, but not a note of the overture was written. At about 11 at night, Mozart came home, and desired his wife to make him some punch, and to stay with him, to keep him awake. Accordingly, when he began to write she began to tell him fairy-tales and odd stories, which made him laugh, and by the very exertion preserved him from sleep. The punch, however, made him so drowsy, that he could only write while his wife was talking, and dropped asleep as soon as she ceased. He was at last so fatigued by these unnatural efforts, that he persuaded his wife to suffer him to sleep for an hour. He slept, however, for two hours, and at five o'clock in the morning she awakened him. He had appointed his music-copyists to come at seven, and when they arrived the overture was finished. It was played without a rehearsal, and was justly applauded as a brilliant and grand composition. We ought at the same time to say, that some very sagacious critics have discovered the passages in the composition where Mozart dropt asleep, and those where he was suddenly awakened.

The bodily frame of Mozart was tender and exquisitely sensible; ill health soon overtook him, and brought with it a melancholy approaching to despondency. A very short time before his death, which took place when he was only thirty-six, he composed that celebrated *requiem*, which by an extraordinary presentiment of his approaching dissolution, he considered as written for his own funeral.

One day, when he was plunged in a profound reverie, he heard a carriage stop at his door. A stranger was announced, who requested to speak with him. A person was introduced, handsomely dressed, of dignified and impressive manners. "I have been commissioned, sir, by a man of considerable importance, to call upon you."—"Who is he?" interrupted Mozart. "He does not wish to be known."—"Well, what does he want?"—"He has just lost a person whom he tenderly loved, and whose memory will be eternally dear to him. He is desirous of annually commemorating this mournful event by a solemn service, for which he requests you to compose a *requiem*."—Mozart was greatly struck by this discourse, by the grave manner in which it was uttered, and by the air of

mystery in which the whole was involved. He engaged to write the *requiem*. The stranger continued, "Employ all your genius on this work; it is destined for a connoisseur."—"So much the better."—"What time do you require?"—"A month."—"Very well; in a month's time I shall return—what price do you set on your work?"—"A hundred ducats." The stranger counted them on the table, and disappeared.

Mozart remained lost in thought for some time; he then suddenly called for pen, ink, and paper, and, in spite of his wife's entreaties began to write. "His rage for composition continued several days; he wrote day and night, with an ardour which seemed continually to increase; but his constitution, already in a state of great debility, was unable to support this enthusiasm; one morning he fell senseless, and was obliged to suspend his work. Two or three days after, when his wife sought to divert his mind from the gloomy presages which occupied it, he said to her abruptly, "it is certain that I am writing this *requiem* for myself; it will serve for my funeral service." Nothing could remove this impression from his mind.

As he went on, he felt his strength diminish from day to day, and the score advancing slowly. The month which he had fixed being expired, the stranger again made his appearance. "I have found it impossible," said Mozart, "to keep my word." "do not give yourself any uneasiness," replied the stranger; "what further time do you require?"—"Another month; the work has interested me more than I expected, and I have extended it much beyond what I at first designed."—"In this case, it is but just to increase the premium; here are fifty ducats more."—"Sir," said Mozart, with increasing astonishment, "who then are you?"—"That is nothing to the purpose; in a month's time I shall return."

Mozart immediately called one of his servants, and ordered him to follow this extraordinary personage, and find out who he was; but the man failed from want of skill, and returned without being able to trace him.

Poor Mozart was then persuaded that he was no ordinary being; that he had a connexion with the other world, and was sent to announce to him his approaching end. He applied himself with the more ardour to his *requiem*, which he regarded as the most durable monument of his genius. While thus employed, he was seized with the most alarming fainting fits; but the work was at length completed before the expiration of the month. At the time appointed the stranger returned, but Mozart was no more.

His career was so brilliant, as it was short. He died before he had completed his thirty-sixth year; but in the short space of that time

had acquired a name which will never perish so long as feeling hearts are to be found.

SAGACITY OF ELEPHANTS.

Elephants in peace, and war know their duty, and are more obedient to the word of command than many rational beings. It is said that they can travel, on emergency, two hundred miles in 48 hours; but will hold out for a month at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, with cheerfulness and alacrity. I performed many long journeys upon an elephant, given by Ragobah to Col. Keating; nothing could exceed the sagacity, docility, and affection of this noble quadruped; if I stopped to enjoy a prospect, he remained immovable until my sketch was finished; if I wished for ripe mangoes growing out of the common reach he selected the most fruitful branch, and breaking it off with his trunk, offered it to the driver for the company in the household, excepting of any part given to himself with a respectable sallah, by raising his trunk three times above his head in the manner of the oriental obediencé, and often would express his thanks by a murmuring sound. When a bough obstructed the highway, he twisted his trunk around it, and though of considerable magnitude, broke it off with ease, and often gathered a feathery branch, either to keep off the flies, or as a fan to agitate the air around him; by waving it with his trunk; he generally paid a visit to the tent-door during breakfast, to procure sugar candy or fruit, and to be cheered by the eulogiums and caresses he deservedly met with; no spaniel could be more innocently playful, or fonder of those who noticed him; than this docile animal, who on particular occasions appeared conscious of his exaltation above the brute creation.

Sir Simon Eyre, the Shoemaker.—The annals of commerce present few instances of successful speculation more memorable than is exhibited in the life of Sir Simon Eyre, and none to which shoe-makers ought to see themselves more indebted, when they visit that great mart of their staple commodity, Leadenhall. He was originally a shoemaker in Leadenhall-street, and having had a vessel laden with leather from Tripoli, was wrecked on the coast of Cornwall, conceived that he might make great advantages from purchasing it. He accordingly collected as much money as his confined means would permit, and departed from London on foot to Penzance, where he bought the leather returned to London, converted it into shoes, and sold some of them to a Dutch merchant, and some of them to a Spanish merchant, who had lost many of his shoes, and was willing to purchase at a high price.

WHY ARE THE SHOE-MAKERS OF LEADENHALL SO WEALTHY?—It is a well known fact, that the shoe-makers of Leadenhall are the wealthiest of any in the City. The reason of this is, that they are the only shoe-makers who have the advantage of being situated in the City, and are therefore able to purchase the leather at a lower price than the other shoe-makers.

EDUCATION.

We continue our extracts from the Rev. Mr. Blagden's elegant and highly finished address upon the effects of education in a country village.—*N. P. Hall.*

Education creates a just standard of moral character in a village.

In such a village, no haughty and purse proud aristocracy will ever lord it over a virtuous but poor democracy. Each inhabitant will stand or fall, accordingly as his moral and intellectual, but not as his natural and bodily endowments shall be appreciated.

In heathen lands, where ignorance envelopes the mind in worse than Egyptian darkness, and nothing but the body is attended to, men are estimated by the strength of their muscular powers, and the height of their natural courage, and the value of their worldly goods. In a christian and civilized place, the distinctions of nature and of art are lost in the levelness of moral worth. It will not do for a man, there, to plead as a reason for his advancement, merely, that he has the strength of a Hercules, or the riches of a Cræsus. He must display a higher passport to the esteem of his fellow citizens. He must show that he has the mind of a scholar, and of a christian; that his influence is the result of moral and intellectual worth, not a bodily strength and external splendor.

In such a village, Lazarus the beggar, with an honest heart, will fare much better, eventually, than the wicked rich man clothed in purple and fine linen, and feasting sumptuously every day. For, the inhabitants will know enough to look at mind and not at matter, in their estimation of men. The first question they will desire to settle, concerning any candidate for their confidence, or their esteem, will not be,—is he rich? Or is he mighty? But, is he good?

It was this simple but mighty power, of a moral and religious education, which, in our own country, gathered together, in the year 1774, a body of men, concerning whom one of the most eminent of English statesmen,—I allude to the Earl of Chatham, said: "for myself, I must declare and avow, that in all my reading and observation, and it has been my favorite study,—I have read Thucydides and have studied and admired the master states of the world, that for solidity of reasoning, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion under such a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation, or body of men, can stand in preference to the general Congress at Philadelphia."

"A child, like a plant, grows up, and expands, and flourishes, and blossoms, and bears fruit, accordingly as it shall be guided, and nourished, and pruned, and guarded, by those to whose care it is submitted. Its little eye is ever open to behold, and its ear quick to hear, and its heart ready to receive the impressions, which every act and word of those who are around, cannot fail to make, in all that they perform or say in its observing presence. I venture to assert, that there is not one in this

assembly, who, if he will reflect but a little upon his past existence, cannot recur to habits which may have cost him many a tear, and which originated in some casual circumstance of childhood. Some thoughtless act, sanctioned by the praise and the example of a parent, or guardian, or instructor, may lay the foundation of future happiness or misery, in the mind of the child who is beholding him: and when that parent, or guardian, or instructor shall have ceased to exist, there may be immortal minds still on the earth, for whose actions he shall be at least partly accountable, because they proceeded from principles which were instilled by his example, and perhaps nourished by his care."

"So also, in domestic life, the parent of a family, in a village like this, will have an eye to the example which he sets before his children. He may, for instance, feel, as he lifts the cup of spirit to his lips that he indeed has moral courage sufficient to resist the temptation of taking too deep a draught; that his reason will never be drowned in the flood of intemperance; but, when he beholds his children looking at him, as he sips the welcome draught,—when he reflects also, that ere long they two may justly claim the privilege of following the example, he is now setting them,—a privilege which he can never justly withhold, after he constantly enjoyed it in their presence; when he reflects on these things, he will stop, as he raises the bowl to his lips;—he will remember that he is a father;—he will think of the temptations to which his babes will be necessarily exposed in this world, without adding to them those which originate in his own example;—he will desist from the gratification of his desire;—he will sacrifice his own passions, however strong, upon the altar of his children's safety. In like manner, when he speaks before his little ones of those whose characters they should be taught to reverence, such, for instance, as the character of their daily instructors,—although he may discover faults in those characters,—even though he may esteem them to be unworthy of much confidence, even though he may be disposed to remove them from stations of influence, as they now occupy; yet, when he reflects upon the powerful and salutary influence which they exert, even with all their comparative demerit, he will not be disposed to lessen the degree of that influence over his children, by speaking before them in such a manner as shall lead them, not only to disrespect their characters, but it may be, the character of all future persons who shall sustain towards them the same responsible relations."

Parrots.—Curious instances of their sagacity.—The common ash-coloured parrot is the well known species which is now most commonly brought into Europe. It is superior to most others, both in the facility and the eagerness with which it imitates the human voice. It listens with attention and strives to repeat. It dwells constantly on some syllables which it has heard, and seeks to surpass every voice by the loudness of its own.

A parrot which Colonel O'Kelly bought for an hundred guineas at Bristol, not only repeated a great number of sentences, but answered many questions; it was also able to whistle many tunes. It beat time with all the appearance of science; and so accurate was its judgment, that, by chance, it mistook a note, it would revert to the bar where the mistake was made, correct itself, and, still beating regular time go through the whole with wonderful exactness. Its death was thus announced in the General Evening Post for the 9th of Oct. 1802: "A few days ago, died, in Half-Moon-street, Piccadilly, the celebrated parrot of Col. O'Kelly. This singular bird sang a number of songs in perfect time and tune. She could express her wants articulately, and her orders in a manner approaching nearly to rationality. Her age was not known; it was, however, more than thirty years for previously to that period, Col. O'Kelly bought her at Bristol for a hundred guineas. The Col. was repeatedly offered five hundred guineas a year for the bird, by persons who wished to make public exhibition of her; but this, out of tenderness to the favourite, he constantly refused. The bird was dissected by Dr. Kennedy and Mr. Brookes; and the muscles of the larynx which regulate the voice, were found, from the effect of practice, to be uncommonly strong."

Dr. Goldsmith relates that a parrot belonging to King Henry VII, having been kept in a room next the Thames, in his palace at Westminster, had learnt to repeat many sentences from the boat-men and passengers. One day sporting on its perch, it unluckily fell into the water. The bird had no sooner discovered its situation than it called aloud, "a boat! twenty pounds for a boat!" A water-man happening to be near the place where the parrot was floating, immediately took it up, and restored it to the King, demanding as the bird was a favourite, he should be paid, he reward he had called out. This was refused, but it was agreed that as the parrot had offered the reward, the man should again refer to its determination for the sum he was to receive. "Give the knave a groat," the bird screamed aloud the instant the reference was made.

Madame Nadault sister to Buffon, had a parrot, which often spoke to his paw, and answered by holding it up. He loved the voice of children, yet hated themselves, pursued and bit them till he drew blood. He had also his objects of attachments, and though his choice was not very nice it was constant. He was very fond of a cook-maid, would follow and find her. If she had been some time out of his sight the bird climbed with his bill and claws to her shoulders, lavished his carresses, and would on no account quit her; his fondness had all the marks of close and warm friendship. The girl happened to have a very sore finger, which was tedious in healing, and so painful as to make her scream; while she uttered her moans, the parrot never left her chamber. The first thing he did every day was to pay her a visit; and his tend-

condolence continued the whole time of the case, when he returned to his calm settled attachment. Yet this strong predilection seems to have been more to the office of the girl in the kitchen, than to her person, for when another cook-maid succeeded her, showed the same fondness the very first day.

The power of imitating exactly articulate discourse implies in the parrot a very peculiar and perfect structure of organ; and the accuracy of its memory, (though independent of understanding,) manifest a closeness of attention, and a strength of mechanical recollections that no other bird possesses in so high a degree. Accordingly all naturalists have remarked the singular form of its bill, of its tongue, and of its head. Its bill, round on the out side, and hollow within, has, in some degree, the capacity of a mouth, and allows the tongue to play freely; and the sound striking against the circular border of the lower mandible, is there modified as on a row of teeth, while the concavity of the upper mandible reflects it like a palate, hence the animal does not utter a whistling sound, but a full articulation.—The tongue, which modulates all sounds, is proportionably larger than in man, and would be more valuable, were it not harder than flesh, and invested with a strong horny membrane. From the peculiar structure of the upper mandible of its bill, the parrot has a power, which no other birds have, of chewing its food. It seizes its food sideways, and gnaws it deliberately. The lower mandible has very little motion, but that from right to left is most perceptible, and this is often performed when not eating, whence some persons have supposed it to ruminate. In some cases, however, the bird may be only whetting the edge of this mandible, with which it cuts and bites its aliment.—*Shaw's nature displayed.*

VARIETIES.]

The wife of Mr. Isaiah Eaton of Boston gave birth last Tuesday, to three fine children, a boy and two girls. The boy weighs about six pounds, and the girls five pounds each. This makes an addition of four young ones to Mr. Eaton's family within one year. We are glad to learn that they are all doing well.

Mons. de Fontenelle had a brother who was an Abbe. He was asked one day "Of what profession is your brother?" "My brother (said he) is a priest." "His he any benefices?" "No. How then does he occupy himself?" "He says Mass in the morning." "And in the evening?" "In the evening he knows not what he says."

And ignorant plebeian having entered the apartment where the late emperor Napoleon was shag ng, he said, when in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great emperor: what are you to him?" The emperor replied "I have him."

A letter appears in the Waterford Mirror, addressed by Mr. Joseph Williams, of Ross, (who fortunately was saved in the Venus,) to a friend in Waterford. The following forms a postscript. The subject is above all eulogy:—It will be read with admiration by all.—Henry Snow, Esq. of Larkfield, cont. Kilkenny, near Waterford. The saying of this gentleman is

singular credit upon one of the crew, whose name we much regret that we have not learned. After being a few hours upon top one of the masts, Mr. Snow, exhausted and benumbed, was bidding farewell to this world, and preparing for the inevitable when the sailor cried out from the top of the other mast—"A vast, hot so fast, my heart!—I'll be with you presently. Scarcely sooner said than done Jack swam over to him Jack's heart, he said wast quite warm, and Jack spoke truth—"Hold on," said he, with one hand; and thrust the other into my bosom; I'll warrant you it will soon warm, and so it was. He then made Mr. Snow shift hands, and kept him alternately holding on with one hand, and warming the other until the arrival of the long delayed relief. With the ancients so warm a heart, such heroic humanity, might be rewarded with a statue with the moderns such conduct should not go unrequited.—

Odious Spectacle.—A writer in the Vermont Chronicle states the following as an accident which occurred during the last winter in one of the Green Mountain Villages.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when there came along an ox sled, as if returning home after having discharged its load. The sled was drawn by a pair of feeble oxen, and driven by two little boys, apparently the ages of eight and ten. On the sled, a little transversely lay at full length, what seemed a man,—and on closer view a man dead drunk. "What have you here?" said to one of the little boys, "It's my father." "Your father?" said I, "who is he?" He spoke his name, "why what is the matter with him?" Inquired further, "He drinks too much he replied grief and shame conflicting in his countenance, while he strove to hide his embarrassment by urging on at quick pace, the unconscious team with their less conscious load.

Reader, pause a moment, and ponder on a fact like this. A father takes his little sons to market—gets drunk in their presence—is placed, a public spectacle, on an ox sled, and, by them, even his own sons, driven to his own family! The charnel house is not more revolting, the funeral procession is not more affecting.

In want of a Husband.—A young lady, was once told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate her self from off the rocks of the Passaic Falls, into the basin beneath, than marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom."

A Scotch Pedestrian. attacked by three highwaymen, defended himself with great bravery, but was at last overpowered and his pockets rifled. The robbers expected from the extraordinary resistance he made that he had considerable booty about him, but on examination of his pockets they were surprised to discover that the whole treasure which the sturdy Caldonian had been carrying, consisted of a bottle of Deuce a Seven brandy, and a couple of shillings.

Superscription.—A letter lately published through the Newton Stewart post, and bearing the following address:—"For the use of my same-billy, who is Doctor White's aide-mabretaire sun-whip in Ayr, carried by the Newton Stewart post, to the prison the jeery, front Kirkcubrie to the Newton Stewart Place torn over." What Editor was written on the sealed side of the letter.—Thunder and turf Billy did not my dull head forget to tell you that Jane was after going to be marrit yesterday.—*Chambers Chronicle.*

S. NECA.—The Senecas have resolved to building a chapel 41 by 51 which will cost them \$1700. The contract for the work has already been made and it is to be completed by the first of September. It is done altogether by subscription among themselves.

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 has a whitish brown color spotted with red. The tail of a beautiful white tipped with black.

WHO ARE THE HOOS?—A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, after mentioning that he had just been appointed a Justice of the Peace, explains to his constituents his views of the office and its duties, in the following style.

"But who are the hoos, and how far am I to consider the duties of my office as extending? I wish to be candid, and give fair warning. I shall consider every villain snarling, quarrelling, dirty creature that defiles our town, as falling under my jurisdiction, whether he happens to walk on two legs or four. If I happen to see a country spirit, always running in the teeth of every body he meet, whom it is impossible to drive, am I to suffer such an one to run at large merely, because he has no business on his back? Or suppose I meet a notorious wretch who gets his living by robbing the souls of his fellow men, is it to be permitted him to go on as he pleases, without he may devour, because I shall not snout a little shorter than the rest of them? No, Sir, I will not. I know my duty better. By virtue of my high office, and conformity to the laws of my country, I am empowered all such creatures to be kept down."

"There is one kind of fish which is especially forbid. I hereby order all those who are to be removed, where that liquor is sold, which only can, about the streets, and drink. Of all the beasts of the sea, the fish of the air fishes of the sea, I have never heard or read of, but one, that will be drunk, and that is the small fish called the chub, and under my authority, I hereby order all those who are to be removed, where that liquor is sold, which only can, about the streets, and drink. Of all the beasts of the sea, the fish of the air fishes of the sea, I have never heard or read of, but one, that will be drunk, and that is the small fish called the chub, and under my authority, I hereby order all those who are to be removed, where that liquor is sold, which only can, about the streets, and drink."

ADAM SUDER,

CABINET MAKER,

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

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

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS, RICHARD FIELD.

Jan. 10, 1828

BOARDING.

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

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

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

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. 28

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

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

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

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

MEAD 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 Arrangements to be had on the shortest notice. EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Prospectus.

As Education is that 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 obtained.

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

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

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

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

As the diffusion of knowledge, and raising our community into respectability, are

the principal motives which influence us in our present undertaking, we hope our hands will be upheld by all our brethren and friends.

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

JNO. B. RUSSWURM, Editor and Proprietor.

New-York, April 25, 1828

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 a 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. 58 " 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. CORNISH, General Agent. Maine—C. Stockbridge, Efq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me. Massachusetts—Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—Mr. John Remond, Salem. Connecticut—Mr. John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac Glasko, Norwich Rhode-Island—Mr. George C. Willis, Providence. Pennsylvania—Mr. Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Vashon, Carlisle. Maryland—Mr. Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore. District of Columbia—Mr. J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria. New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy. N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coles, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton. Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond. North-Carolina.—Seth Hethcote, P. R. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Western. Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown. England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool. Hayti.—W. B. Gardner, Port-au-Prince