YINIK

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

BY INO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828

STRIKING ACCOUNT OF THE HUGE SPECIES OF SNAKE CALLED THE BOA CONSTRICTOR.

The Casar sailed from the continent of In-Ma in 1817. Notwithstanding the crowded aste of the ship, two passengers, of rather a singular nature, were put on board at Batavia, for a passage to Britain; the one, a snake of that species called Boa Constrictor; the other, an Ourang Outang. The former was-somewhat small of his kind, being only about 16 feet long, and about 18 inches in circumference; but his stomach was rather disproportionate to his size, as will presently appear .-He was a native of Borneo, and was the property of a gentleman residing in Britain, who had two of the same sort; but, in their passage un to Batavia, one of them broke loose from his confinement, and very soun cleared the decks, as every body very civilly made way for him. Not being used to a ship, however, ontaking, perhaps, the sea for a green field, he sprawled overboard and was drewned. His companion, lately our shipmate, was brought safely on shore, and lodged in the court-yard of Mr. Davidson's house at Rysmick who he remained for some months. At an early period of the voyage we had an exhibition of his talents in the way of eating, which was publicly performed on the quarter-deck, upon which he was brought. The sliding door of his cage being opened, one of the ship's goats was thrust in, and the door immediatery shut. the poor goat, as if instantly aware of all the horrors of its perilous situation, began to utter the most piercing and distressing cries, butting instructively, at the same time, with its head towards the serpent, in self-defence.

The snake, which at first appeared scarcely to notice the poor animal, soon began to stir a little, and, turning his head in the direction of of the goat, he at length fixed a deadly and ma lignant eye on the trembling victim, whose agony and terror seemed to increase; for, pretious to the snake seizing its prey, it shook in every limb, but still continued its unavailing show of attack, by butting at the serpent, who now became sufficiently animated to prepare for the banquet. The first operation was that same time tearing a little his head; then suddenly seizing the goat by the fore-leg with his mouth, and throwing him down, he was encured in an instant in his horrid folds [So quick] taction was commed to the middle part of the indeed, and so interpretable. cled in an instant in his horrid folds! So quick! faction was confined to the middle part of the indeed, and so instantaneous was the act; that it was impossible for the eye to follow the years a much distended having traument their pid convolution of his clongated body. It was was not a regular serse-like itimithate was not a regular serse-like itimithate was formed, but resembling a mot one part of the like or about three was year of the like or about three early. It was body, excellaying the other, as it to add weight in the constitution of the constitution of the sanstular pressure; the store energias, and the sanstular pressure; the store energias, and the sanstular pressure; the store energias.

continued to grasp with his mouth, though A appeared to be an unnecessary precaution, that part of the animal which he had first seined. The poor goat, in the meantime, continued its feeble and half-stiffed order for some minutes, but they soon became more and pe faint, and at last expired. The snake, however, retained it for a considerable time in his rasp, after it was apparently motionless. He then began slowly and cautiously to unfold himself, till the goat fell dead from his monstrous embrace, when he began to prepare himself for the feast. Placing his mouth on the front of the head of the dead animal te commenced by Indricating with his salive that part of the goat; and then taking its muzzle into his mouth, which had, and indeed always has, the appearance of a newly-lacerated wound, he nucked it in as far as the horns would allow. These protuberances opposed some little difficulty, not so much from their points; however, they also in a very short time disappeared | that is to say, externally; for their progress was still to be traced very distinctly on the ontaide, threatening every moment to profrude through the skin. The ders and it was an astonishing sight to see the extraordinary action of the shake a museles when stretched to such an unnatural extent an extent which must have unterly destroved all muscular power in any animal that was not, like itself, endowed with very peculiar faculties of expansion and action at the same time. When his head and neck had no other appearance than that of a serpent's skin, stuffed almost to bursting, still the working of the muscles were evident, and his power of suction, as it is eroneously called, unabated it was, in fact, the effect of a contractile muscular power, assisted by two rows of strong look ed teeth. With all this, he must be so formed as to be able to suspend for a time his respiration; for it is impossible to conceive that the process of breathing could have been carried on when the mouth and throat were so completely stuffed and expanded by the body of the goat, and the lungs themselves (admitting the traches to be ever so hard) compressed, as they must have been, by its passage down

ly to crush its object. During this time he snother go ficility.

> cthipities were terror in the second A time to the second a time to the second as a second of horror, and disgust which such a part well calculated to create. It is difficult to hold without the most painful sensation anxiety and trepidation of the harmless. anxiety and trepidation of the h or to observe the bideous writing of the pent around his prey, and not to imag our own case would be in the same helples and dreadful situation.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FIDER ITY IN A SERVANIL

In the winter of the year 1776, the Co and Countess Podotsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpethian mountains old and savage then prost, came do bordes, and pursued the carriage between towns of Osweik and Zator, the latter of wh is only a few leagues from Cracow is Office servants, one was sent before to bespeak p horses; the other, when the count particular ly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolve come nearer and nearer, berged his man permit him to leave them his heres best their rage would in some measure be a and they should gain time turtach Zalon and mey anomal gain mass toreach Zalou count consented. The separate manufed the charage, shall be distribute eye with series by the wolves, and tora larour the pieces. Meanum, the typelics in special with all the speed filey could, in injury to the town, from which they were pottern. tant . But the borses were to wolvest becoming there says had thesed blood has almost attended to the carriage. It has extreme assess when the state of the carriage is the carriage of the carriage is a state of the carriage in the carriage in the carriage is a carriage in the car

First or last, in spite of your prudence, the contagion will take—the fatal spark will fall upon the system—and the langs of the serpent gave permission to a children go out on a holiwill inflict death. There is no prudent use of ardent spirits but when it is used as a medicine. All who receive it into the system are not destroyed by it. But if any regetable were possecutives many, as the use of ardent spirits proves destrictive, it would be banished from the table; it would not be pru deat to use it at all. If in attempting to cross a river upon an elastic beam-as many should fall in and be drowned as attempt to use ar dent spirits prudently and fail, the attempt to cross in that way would be abandoned—there would be no prudent use of that mode of crossing. The effect of attempting to use ardent spirits prudently, is destructive to such multitudes, as precludes the possibility of prudence in the use of it. When we consider the deceitful nature of this sin, and its irresistible power when it has obtained an ascendencyno man can use it prudently, or without mocking God can pray while he uses it, "lead us not into temptation." There is no necessity for using it at all, and it is presumptuous to

A wakeful recollection should be maintained of the distinction between intemperance and drunkenness. So long as men suppose that there is seither crime nor danger in drinking, short of what they denominate drunkenness they will cast off fear and more onward to ruin by a silent, certain course, until destruction comes upon them, and they cannot escape. It should be known therefore, and admitted. that to drink daily, at stated times, any quantity of ardent spirits, is intemperance, or to drink periodically, as often as days, and times, and seasons, may furnish temptation and opportunity, is intemperance. It may not be for any one time the intemperance of animal or menual excitement, but it is an innovation upon the system, and the beginning of a habit. which cannot fail to generate disease, and will not be pursued by one handred men without producing many drunkards.

It is not enough therefore to erect the flag ahead, to mark the spot where the drunkard dies. It must be planted at the entrance of his. course, proclaiming in waving capitals-this is of "prudent use," it must wave and warn.-For if we cannot stop men in the beginning, we cannot separate between that and the end.-He who lets ardent spirits alone, before it is meddled with is safe, and he only. It should be in every family, a contraband article, or if it is admitted, it should be allowed for medical purposes only. It should be labelled as we label landanum and touch not, taste not, han He not should meet the eye on every vessel which contains it.

may not unwittingly fall under its power. To bill! Go ye and do likewise.

perish in this way, they will not do it ignorantly or unwasted. I do not remember that I ever in safety. day, or gave a pittance of money to be expended for his gratification, unattended by the earnest injunction, not to drink ardent spirits. or any inebriating liquot; and I cannot bu! believe, that it proper excitions are made in the family to apprise children of the nature and danger of this rin, and in put them on their guard against it-opinions and feelings and Labits might be so formed, that the whole southful generation might rise up as a ranipart, against which the there waves of intemperance would dash in vain, saying haberto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall In Ely was therefore elected. thy proud waves be stayed.

Bu, mary.

House of Industry and Reformation .-From communications made to the City place, 2º children apprenticed, 174 persons absconced, and 438 remain. Value

Convicts. It is said that nearly three to 831 and the coloured to 768. hundred convicts have been pardoned out CN N prisung within the last year up wards of 60 in the last two mouths, and 20 in one day.

It appears there were no officers of the aris alteged to have been confined there. The

day last, a vessel under full sail ran foul of will then be made from the available fund a hackney coach moving at the ordinary of the Bank rate, damaged the harness, and bruised one of the horses. The coach was upon the wharf, and the offending party was a sloop missing stays, and protruding her proboscis, like certain other enaracters, tather beand her own proper sphere.- Evening

Improvement' of Morals .- A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two the way to death !! Over the whole territory a week having been perpetrated during the last year. Quite moderate!

> A great, great grandmother, in Pennsylvania, was present lately at the birth of one of her descendents, in the 5th line of succession, and is in a fair way to see another generation.

gentlemen who have subscribed for that Stevens; both of whom escaped unburipaper fifty year; without ever having been understand the house has sustained consider is arrears and moreover, that they have Children should be inught early the nature, not given the publishers the trouble of symptoms, and danger of this sin, that they sending in, from time to time, their "little states the price of coin meal per bushes

save my own chances from one six has been | Four young ladies were drowned at Still-DR. BEECHER ON INTEMPERANCE no small part of my solicitude as a parent, and water, Maine, on Sunday afternoon. They

We understand that a whale, 72 feet in length, was towed ashore at Phillip's Beach, on Monday, by some Cape Cod fishermen. We have not heard the particulars of his capture. If the body is in suitable state, the captors will find it greatly to their advantage to bring their prize immediately to this town for exhibition. Salem Gazette.

A General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met on Thursday last week, in the rity of Philadelphia. The Rev. Ezra Styles Ely had 77 votes for Moderator, Rev. Ly man Beecher 45, and the Rev Dr Rice 9.

A horse in Easton, Pa. with harness on. an away, entered the dwelling house of a Mrs. Brown, and went up stairs into the second story.

" Continuing his travels a little further, Council by the Director of the House of the tumbled down a stair-case, broke the Industry and of the House of Retormation banisters, and with a terrible crash came for Juvenile Offenders, we learn that in rolling into the kitchen, causing no small the first establishment, during the past dismay and scattering of the family-and year, 69 deaths and 12 births have taken a great derangement of the supper table."

Milledgeville .- A census was taken in of articles raised on the farm, \$2,408 47. this town a few days since, when it was found that the white population amounted

The Agents of the Eagle Bank made their report to the General Assembly on Monday, by which is appears that the debts of the bank amount to \$1661,627. There is now due the bank from J. &. D. Hinsmy, or troops at Fort Niagara, when Morgan dale, \$531,406 , from Wm. C. Holly, \$236, 779: from Dexter and Holly, \$568,801 troops were withdrawn four months be- and from various other persons bad or doubtful.1882,885 .- Creditors must exhibit their claims before the first of Nov. next Rencontre. - At Philadelphia on Mon- in order to obtain the small dividend which

> Colonization Society A Committee Foreign Relations in the Senate have made an unfavorable report on the various pelitions in relation to the colonization of persons of colour. They estimate the sum requisite to transport the whole free colored population of the United States, at 14, 000,000. The expense of removing the arnual in crease only at \$700,000 per anum; That of removing the annual increase of slaves, at \$5,700,000; and that of remove ing the whole number of slaves, at \$190. 000,000

BOSTON, May 24-This afternoon about 5 e'clock the house! Elm street lately occupied by Mr. Riley, was struck by lightning, and a glazier, by the name of Stevens at work in the fifth story Two Phenizes at Charleston.—The the building was instantly killed. There were Charleston Gazette says that there are 2 at the time two other persons in the room with

The Tuscaloos a paper of the 3d is one dollar and fifty cents. In several thy farmers who had the article of corn wigs and boops? for sale, and gave from I dollar to I dollar city in the neighbouring county. A num- particular instances. How often do we of ber of poor families who are entirely destitute of the essential necessaries of life. and neither money nor credit can obtain them. This is a singular and melancholy productive than we expected.

VOL. 2-No. 10

We'are informed by gentlemen from the Falls that the fences in front of Mr. Forsyth's premises, were thrown down, on Tuesday last by order of the government. under the direction of the Sheriff of the District. A similar outrage was committed lastspring under pretence of some governibless to wander over this setfish world? ment claim to a surp of land on the margin parliament; and it was for refusing to appear before a committee of the house on this business, that Cols Givens and Coffin were imprisoned—Baffalo Journal

· FREEDOMS JOURNAL.

NEW-YOK FRICAS, MAY 30, 1828.

FASHION.

As there are many meanings affixed to this word, it may be necessary to premise, that we appearance, and the enerts it produces on acceptance of the poverty which it entails on a large but a small source in all our actions. Pashiod age sixteen I saw her but a more actions. shall consider it only as regards the external ciety. The poverty which the entaits on a large majority of our people is to us a subject of frequently stands in her of all onligations; such a moment. I would not see that the people, generally, are the greatest votaries of children, go to church, and perform the most of ease; a moment incomparable prints. in what may be considered the superfluites of suy, bow ddd and strange, if they were to omit -no, no, I will not think it and set; I can life, than by any other class in the community. If to this, it be added, that we are also the poorest, how inconsistent will appear our daily expenditures. Sooner or later, if we wish ever to be respected as a body, a great change most take place in our daily economy. We must make it evident that our principal aim is the moral improvement of our people and youth; that all the frivohites of ever varying fashion are completely done away, and in its place, we have adopted the hand-maidens industry and economy.

History is full of examples of the dangers and evils of fashion. No country or age is free from its power. The hards and abstemious soldiers of Greece could not withstand its effects, amidst the luxures of Asiatic splendour. Even their great leader fell at its feet and worshipped it. How striking the contrast between the followers of Peter the Apostle and the Apostle himself I Washington, clid in suit of homespun delivered his isaugural add.

dress; next year he appeared in the finest briefly stuffs, and the year preceding, sent it by the hands of his secretary. Were up to tree fashions to their sources, we yould not secretary than the process of the secretary was to tree fashions to their sources, we yould not secretary than the process of the secretary than the secretary was preceding and the secretary was to the secretary was to be secretary to the secretary was to be secretary to be so anxious to be enrolled among its follow-week again (Valent a rate) at core well

stances, persons have been sent from that ers. From whence originated rules? From could recover from the statement

tor saie, and gare in There is great scar: plain that we deem it unnecessary to point to heart or to speak classically. (I box many in the more exalted circles of society ab improcessore; this ariting way of shorting whose incomes are amply sufficient to supply one's affection. Give me your hand, and Pil all the reasonable wants of intelligent beings, shake it until you feel that my bearing in it involve themselves and families in unbefriend but touch not my shoulders I progress and state of things. Inis neglect of corn ed poverty by aping fashions beyond their in- for my hat sake, lay not impress to comes from the excessive attention to cote ton. The substitution of the substitution o ed at their tables, too late they perceive their my declionary, that is to say, what here I dece folly, but alas, no father stands ready to re-lieve their distresses, and to receive them with searcely allowing me to make a second standard or secence them with of lonowing the fashions, has reduced them to struck twelve; and I was leaning upon one

many attend a sick relation, take care of their change for ten thousand years of dialogue and lable, affords us a useful lesson on this subject, for we cannot conceive greater toffy in her decking hersell in borrowed plames, than The breeze upon the sunny hils in the tride of the poor man, who, in order to follow the fashions, deprives himself and famil The rose lint that decks the ly of all the little conveniences of life. How many are there among us who are more Aye, every leaf I look upon ba

simple and simul man even the unintered Daws, who are too lazy even to earn wherewith " to follow the tasmons," but must by their evil actions, bring our whole boay into disgrace; for, as enlightened as our community of the community are, it is plain, that in passing judgment In the cut of the community are, it is plain, that in passing judgment In the cut of the community of t ing 18 the judgment that no man of colour boys SMTH, to Miss Higher ever innocent and respectable is excepted dinheard, we are all condemned, and are conside red no better than the greatest criminals.

For the Freedom's Journal.

rigs and hoops?

The evils of following the fashions are so things, the books than the bottom of the

open arms." Can children bless the memory However, it was asked, and then I personaged of a parent who by ms expanagance and love me of what I was about. St. Paul : had just a state of real poverty-friendless and house- the posts on the Battery, looking now upon the smooth expanse of waters that lay before me The true fashionable must not put on his and anon up to the fair full moon; rading ma ment claim to a sit. The subject was in- clothes, after to his business, eat nor talk like jestically in her "silver car." I don't know vestigated last winter by the provincial the bulk of mankind; he must have no judg- how it is, but ever since the form of ment of his own, but must form it on all sub- ed, like a vision, from my sight. I have no jecis from the modich standard. He must not been myself. Solitary walks, and church choose in diversions ecause he likes them, yard ramblings, afford a kind of soot brig please but because they are fashionable : application sure, and half the night is spent in the nd less and economy he must despise, because he profitable exercise of star games There's sees them disregarded by people of fashion: pleasure in the moon, so sail the roet; and & alone he must never be, as then he has no op- repeat the world; but none saye those who portunity of mining, and manufesting that he have felt the soft delights of a first love steal is as vain of understanding all the purculies of over their souls, know, and care injury the fasmon as Aiexander was of conquering the pleasures afforded in contemplating the Queen of night. It is about two years since I saw As much as we may ancer to define man dof all the biography of spirits reasonable being, it is plain that reason has which peculiarly belongs to the pergunant

past to me.

of the sea

Married.

dour of his reputation, visited this poetical what never existed. king at his own court; there, one day to exercise the sagacity of the monarch, Sheba presented berself at the foot of the throne; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers, the one composed of natural, and the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimetic berlain, puts on his Majesty's shirt and afterwreath, had exquiritely emulated the lively wards a pair of crimson breeches. The shirt hues of nature; so that, at the distance it was is to have holes in it to admit of the subseheld by the queen for the inspection of the quent solemnity-The Oiling. king, it was deemed impossible for turn to dewas the production of nature and which the production of art. The sagacious Solomon written treatises on the regetable productions, "from the cedar to the hyssop," to acknowledge himself outwitted by a woman, with shreds of paper and glazed paintings! The honour of the monarch's reputation for divine sagacity seemed diminished; and the whole Jewish court looked solemn and melancholy. at length an expedient presented itself to the king, and, it must be confessed, worthy of the natural philosopher. Observing a cluster of King," assisted by drums and trumpets. bees bovering about a window, he commanded that it should be opened; it was opened; the bees rushed into the court, and alignted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The baffled oneba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

When King Charles II, dined with the members on the occasion of constituting them a figation of the arcans of nature, and added, with that peculiar gravity of countenance he usually wore on suc occasions, that among that were equally poised, and which weighed some time sits. equally alike, and two live bream, or small fish, were put into either of these pails; he Wanted to know the reason why that pail, with such addition, should not weigh more than Some could not refrain from a foud laugh; sheath all covered with purple velvet; and when the king, turning to him, insisted that he then some more cloth of gold is put on, and thought gorn an scattment of wall as the rest. a ball, and cross placed in his Majesty's

"odds fish, brother, you are in the right!" are to make all the noise they can, and The power of this monarch had spread his The jest was not ill designed. The story was the people ought to shout; after which is wisdom to the remotest parts of the known often useful to cool the enthusiasm of the sciworld. Queen Sheba, attracted by the aplen-entific visionary, who is apt to account for

> Commonies observed at the Coronation of the Kings of England

Solemnity 1 : the Shirting .- Early in the morning the lord great chamberlain, assisted in the arduous task by the lord cham-

Solemnity 2: the Toging .- His Majesty cide, as her question imported, which wreath seats himself at a table covered with a Persian carpet, to have pretty things brought to him to look at. First, four swords, which are laid on the table before him; then a seemed perplexed; jet to be vanquished, shortsword, to be called Curtana; then two though in a trifie, by a trifling woman, urritated pointed swords; then a great pair of spurs; his price. The son of David, he who had then a crown; then an ord with a cross, and sceptre with a cross; and then a staff As soon as the King is tired with his playthings, he gives them away to sundry persons to carry them to the Abbey.

Solemnity 3 : the Applauding .- Arrived in the Abbey, the Archbishop of Canterbury is to tell the people which is the King. and ask them if they are willing to do homage to him; when they ought to make a great noise, and call out" God save the

Silemnity 4: the Preaching .- The King puts on a velvet cap to hear the sermon in, and the Archbishop is to preach for halfan might be unpleasant, and making himself it, and sends it to the king. Then comes hour, -avoiding of course all remarks that as agreceble as he can.

Solmany 5: the Succaring .- His Majesty then takes an oath to do every thing that is proper particularly to protect and defend the bishous and their churches.

Solemnity 6; the Oiling .- The Dean of Westminster, having early in the morning Royal society, towards the close of the even- sanctified some oil, now pours it in a spoon, ing he expressed his satisfaction at being the and holds it to the Archbishop; who, after first English monarch who had laid a founda- his Majesty's coat is pulled off, opens suntion for a society, who proposed that their dry slits in his clothes, which are tied whole studies should be directed to the investige ther with ribbands, and oils him first in the hands, then on the breast, then on the wig. This done, the dean wipes him with

Dean now brings to his Majesty a coat of destroyed. cloth of gold, and a girdle of the eame; then the tissue, hose, and buskins, and some sandals, also of cloth of gold. After the other pail which was against it. every this, the lord great chamberlain makes beone was ready to see at quart the royal curios lieve to put on a pair of spurs; but for fear ridiculous a selation, that another of the mem lowed by tying on him a fine sword. The tac boy , "you must go by that Tower."

for which the king, in high mirth, exclaimed, head, the drums, trumpets and cannon hast given him his heart's desire," Sc. &c. "For thon hast presented him with the blessings of goodness," &c.

Solemnity 9 : the Offering .- His Maiesty then makes believe to offer his sword npon the altar; but a nobleman, appointed by his Majesty for that purpose, pretends to redeem it by paring one hundred shillings; for which he is rewarded by being allowed to carry it the rest of the day!

Solemnity 10: the Ringing and Stick ing.—This is not, as might be expected from the name, the same ceremony as is performed on pigs, but consists of putting ting on the fourth finger of the right hand, and a stick or scentre in the left, to be held for a short time

Solemnity 1: the Kissing .- The king then takes a seat, and kisses the archbishops and bishops, who kneel at his feet accompanied by all the nobility; then all the bishops, and one nobleman of each rank, kiss the king on the whiskers-we beg pardon cheek.

Solemnity 12: the Re-decorating. - Then his Abajesty puts on another set of royal robes, and a purple cap, with a globe in one hand and sceptre in the other; and all the other fine things, as he cannot carry, them all, are given into the hands of

Solemnity 13: the Dining .- As soon as the king is scated at his table, the master of the horse makes believe to call for a dish of hot meat, wipes it takes essay of a dish of grawl, called dillegrout, for his Majesty to ext; and after he has exten enongh, various bishops, peers, &c. bring him basins and towels to wash his hands, and cups to drick out of. Then comes the champion on horseback, who makes believe to challange any one who disputes the king's right to the throne' as no one is permitted to dispute it, he does not fight, but rides away again. The king then eats some wafers, and drinks some wine, and departs home.

Sieget Potatoes-Acorrespondet of the shoulders then between the shoulders, then New England Farmer says that the sweet on the arms, and lastly on the top of his potato may be raised in this State with as much care as the common potato. The such learned men he now hoped for a solution some cotton wool, and ties up the slits writer has raised them for two successive to a question which had long puzzled him. - again. Then a bit of lawn is put on the years at the rate of 220 bushels per acre, The case he thus stated :- " suppose two top of the King's head, and a pair of linen with less care than is bestowed on the compails of water were fixed in two different scales gloves on his hands, with which he for mon potato. A light, dry soil suits them best, and they will endure several frost af Solemnity 7 : the Decorating .- The terthe vines of the common potato are

In the neighborhood of Hodham Castle IDumfreesshire, there is a tower called "Repentance." Sir Richard Steel having observed a boy lying on the ground near the tower, very attentively reading his bible, asked him, if he ty; but it appeared that every one was giving they should hook in his tobe, it is only understood the book he was reading, and could a different episha. One at length offered so pretended to fasten them on. This is fol- tell the way to Heaven 'n Yes, air l'anamered

The National Intelligencer informs us that Washington was visited by aviolent gale on which the line, turning to him, issuited that he should give his sentences as well as the rest. This he did without he station; and told his hand.

Solometry S: the Crossing.—At the blew down several chimaics and tree and feet moment the crown is placed on the large of the without ham less. NICKNAMES.

VOL. 2-No. 14

The Earl of Nottingham, (Finch,) a violent whig, in the days of Lord Oxford's administration, being tall, thin, and a very black complexion, obtained him the nickname of Dismal.

Lord Howe was called, by his sailors. Black Dick, from his dark complexion.

Old Vestris, the celebrated dancer, christened or rather nicknamed himself the Dieu de Danse !

Queen Anne was called, by Walpole, Goody Anne, the wet-nurse of the church. Mr. Pitt was called, by his admirers, the hearen-born minister!

Fox was called Black Charley .- Burke. the Jesuit of St. Omers

Mr. Garrick was christened, by Cumbeiland, " the heaven-born actor !

The great Duke of Marlborough got the nickname of Silly, from a habitude of expression he had, though no one deserved itless. If a question was asked, he would reply, 'Oh silly!' Then will you do so and so :- 'Oh silly! silly!' was the eternal reply.

Mr. Gerrard Hamiton got the name of

tongued Hammond, by Lord Bollingbroke, left open; every one who went through, drew for his wit and eloquence Chesterfield said, this gentleman had all the senses but common sense.

procured to himself the nickname of Sur- was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dai-If Bob

Twitcher

The bloody Judge Jeffrey's had a book dedicated to him, as Earl of Flint.

The late Lord Temple obtained the nicklame of Squire Gawkey. Now, as any one may be ridiculed, we hardly expected, after the parties are dead, to find Sir N. W Wraxall saying, 'we may pre- ble. The gardener's lost time was worth twen-TPRSOD.

from the name of a Portuguese jesuit, well known in the modern history of that were past finding out.

Dr. Halifax, when at the University, was known by the nickname of Louse, from

however, obtained the nickname of a faming patrice. The decide look rogue in spirit, by Lord North, in aliasion with Mr. Wilkoe; was made therefore to his rum contract; and the other Christof the doiners. Company, and layer actions about corn, put the latter person- republican hadorian in whose hone h age in the pill ory .- Recreative Review

SILK STOCKINGS.

Mezeray the French historian acquaints us, that in 1559, Henry the Second of impropriety of the thing, as out of re-France was the first who wore silk-stock- ment to the lady, who had displeased his ings in that country, at the marriage of his by her marriage.

[From Foreign Journals] sister with the Duke of Savoy.

They are nevertheless said to have been worn in this country earlier, both by Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth. The latter was presented with a pair of long a solitary insect; many hundreds live to

Howell relates in his History of the World, that Queen Elizabeth, in the third fall a prey to its indefatigable enemy, year of her reign, 1561, was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by ber silk-woman Mrs. Montague, and thence- coming very rare, not more then two at week forth she never were cloth ones any more.

ECONOMY .- M. Say, a celebrated French is exposed to through negligence. From the The father of Hammond, the author of want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it ry maid all ran to recover the swine. The Lord Sandwich got the name of Jemmy gardner got sight of him first, and jumped over was confined a fertnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy sume it was not given him without good ty crowns, valueing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth Lord Sherburne, afterwards Marquis of as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns Lansdowne, was nicknamed Malagrida, and much pain, trouble, vexation and inconvenience; for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence, and this loss through to support it." ----PULPIT FLATTERY.

called, by his sailors, "Foul-weather lack?" an evil destiny seeming ever to accompany him, so that the sailors eathered themselves certain of stormy Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Westmin Thomas Wi

topher, a rogue in grain, as some trans large sums upon Mre accouler. I cansed a marble statue to bee died he caused it to be remove indeed so much from a sense of

Enormous Spiders -- In the Brazils, the der reaches an enermous size, with different ! bits from those of Europe. It stretches web from tree to tree, and no longer appear Spanish silk stockings by Sir Thomas Gre- er, and form nests of such strength; that you may often see a bird of the nize of a swall quite exhausted with struggling, and ready to

> Improvement in morals.- A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are be having been perpetrated during the last year. Quite moderate

Fatal Accident A young man named writer on political economy, has the following Daniel Dobbs, jr.aged 16 years, was killen at stance of of his having made but one, and a story, "being in the country, I had an examine the cotton fatory owned by james Wills & Garage a very admirable one, in the British Par-ple of one of those small losses which a family in Columbia country on Friday. when he observed that the leather strap which hung from the main shaft (a shaft that wasted Love-Elegies, was nick-named Silver- barn yard, (looking to the fields) was often uated a bout nice feet above the floor, and was in about twenty inches of the ceiling had become considerably twisted Fearinglest it should do injury, he took hold to untwist it; but seciremained flapping; the poultry escaped, and dentally stept his foot isto it, was at once on were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran tangled and carried up, feet foremost aver the kable for his profligate and brutal manner, into the wood, and immediately all the world main shaft, these down and up great hearts ped. At every evolution, he struck the ceiling and the apron of the carding machine, with exceeding force. On the first evolution a ditch to stop him, he sprained his smele, and his brains were literally dashed out and when he was taken down it was found that his besid was broken to pieces, his neck broken bolk arms and one of his legs broken in three pla ces So shockingly was he mangled that his maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, blood, and even his brains flew in almost stery one of them broke the leg of a coalt in the sta- part of the room. A roung name who was sprinkled from head to foot with blood. blame is attached to any one .- Budget The District Court of the United States

opened in New-York on Wednesday last-Judge Betts presided. The second cause tried was that of the United States ve B Malibran, for a violation of the statute relafor political duplicity! or, one whose ways careless neglect, falls on a family little able tive to the save trade. It appears that fitted out a vessel called the Science and cleared her out for a port in Porto Ric One of the first acts performed by George consigning her to a merchant in that place bouses.

Admiral Byron, an ancestor of the pocitical Lord B, ron of the present day, was

celled to be a company of the district of the present day, was collegy who should be called to preach by

Company of the means of the present day, was colleged to preach by

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One of the many of the district of fore him from paying him any compliment mand of Lieut Stringham. On examples

gal streets. Before it could be got under six From the N. Y. American. two story brick houses in Charlton street, all DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION. At about 6 o'clock last evening, an of which, except one, [a grocery] were occualarm of fire was heard in the upper part pied as dwelling houses were entirely destroyof the city, which for some time certainly ed, and two others very much damaged. Two occasioned less stir and bustle than or new brick dwelling houses in King street, were also greatly damaged, ond several stables dinarily accomannies this cry. Very soon were consumed, in which seven horses were however, the horizon was lighted up with burst of flames, which, (the scene of the burnt to death. Four of the buildings ownfire being on high ground) were visible ed by Martin and Gridley, and two by Mr. certained that a stable, on the north side Bogart were insured. The houses on Charlfrom various parts of the city. It was aston street were occupied by Messrs. Cox, Ludof Bayard-street, between the Bowery and Elizabeth street, was burning. The wind low, Martin, Gilbert, Robinson, Bogart as a was fresh from the west, and drove the grecery, Sears, and Baldwin. The crowd on Oh! bid the breast where sorrow's date flames diagonally across the nest of wood- the occasion was very great, and pressed so Hath lightly press'd its barb'of pain, closely as to eccasion great inconvenience to To wake to joy and know the art en buildings situated between and behind the firemen and those who were engaged in Each care corroding to restrain. the stable and, and the houses on the Bowery. The combustible materials in removing furniture. the stable, the mass of wooden sheds and tenements around it, and the great diffi-We cannot omit to repeat, for the tenth culty, until two lines were formed to the time, without its being ever attended to, that By lay I breathe or e'en of thine. reast river, (a distance of nail a mile,) of any horse may be led out of a stable on fire if There was a time when music's tone, procuring water, gave such an ascendency to the raging element, that it seemed for only his eyes are bliaded, with a hat or any lits pure and hallow'd transport brought a time beyond all possible control. The houses to windward, between the stable if he is not blinded .- Er. Post. and the corner of Elizabeth street, and on

the east side of Elizabeth sueet, soon

caught, and the scene then presented an

ocean of flames. Mean time, the Bowery

Theatre, an edifice of about two hundred

feet in length, and seventy high, stood out

from the midst, reflecting back uninjured,

for a space, but for a brief space only, the

wood-was seen to be slowly kindling .-

little spark was soon instamed into a mighty

flames, prevented, as we are informed, a

fully dispersed. The theatre itself was in-

sured to the extent of \$50,090-\$10,000

in the Newark, New Jersey, Mechanic's

have not heard of any other insurance.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our city still continues to be the sport of in-

cendiaries. The success of the villain who

occasioned, and the opportunities afforded for

depredation amidst the confusion and the

crowd, have surprisingly encouraged other at-

and overwhelming torrent of fire

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encourage ment, 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

Having at considerable cost, compared with masses of light and heat; until the south my condition, built at my residence on 18th east angle of the pediment-which was of street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expecately directed to subdue this incipient danger; but the stream was insufficient—the Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my water could not reach the spot; and the exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will

be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution awful magnificence of the spectacle now the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who presented cannot be described. All efforts charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, to arrest the progress of the flames in the callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your theatre being found unavailing, it was left love for your country, by your commisseration to its fate and was utterly destroyed. A for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less thehonor of false security, arising from the thickness society than individual happiness-the eleraof the walls of the theatre, and the belief tion of the free people of colour from mental that it would stand unharmed amid the thraldom, from degradation.

In this school are taughtENGLISH GRAM timely removal of the properties, little of MAR. MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, Fade with the breath of the first bright boy which was saved. The performers were GEOGR APHY and MENSURATION, with Rock, forest, and silvery waterfall, just assembling, when they were thus fear- the necessary subordinate branches of edu-

Terms --- \$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

of this snm in the British Alliance, \$5000 Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent Oh, how shall the tedium of life compare office, and the remainder in this city. We boys, on liberal terms.

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

WANTED IMMEDIATELY THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go on Hayti, as culset fire to the buildings in Bayard street, on tivators. For terms enquire of the subcrib-INO. B. RUSSWURM. Monday evening the extensive configration er.

A Coloured Man of steady and industrious Just such is life—as false as fair isbits, wants a mustion as Porter, or to work Rue is had been a false as false as fair. tempts of the same kind. A fire, without habits, wants a stuation as Forter, or to work But it has joys that never fall, doubt the work of an incendiary, broke out about a Store of Grocery, where his services As deep, and pure, and boundless, ted doubt the work of an incendiary, broke out about a Store or Grocery, where his services about 2 o'clock this morning in the carpenter's would not be wanted on the Sabbaths. Good shop of Martin & Gridley, in the rear of Gentlemen.—Enquire at this office:

Pure joys, which like their

Charlton street, between Varick and M Dou- New-York, May 16, 1829.

New-York, May 21, 1828.



For Freedom's Journal. LINES.

To Miss Caroline E -n, on hearing her sing the glee of "Away with melancholy."

But mock me not with lightsome song, For well thou know'st this heart of mine Can ill disperse its woes that throng

thing that first comes to hand; and hardly ever When still my breast had pleasure known, If once thy silv'ry voice I'd sought.

But cease, for ave those dulcet strains, Since fate hath reft, and sweets are brief. Or breathe to hearts when gladness reight, And leave me to the "joy of grief."

ARION

THE CHARM OF FICTION. Oh, tell me not that I love too well The legends of ancient days to trace; And blame me not when I fondly dwell On the fabled deeds of the fairy race.

When my spirit has mourned over hopes grown cold,

How dear have these tales of enchantment heen :

For it seemed as they cast a mantle's foll Myself and the altered world between.

Thus, when by the wild and wintry storms I have seen the beauty of Nature defaces, I have gazed with delight on the fanciful

By the thick hoar-frost on the casement tra-

have grieved to think that these beauties must all

And diamond palace, and rose-hung bower

If these fragile pictures more brilliant ar Than the landscape beyond, which they to from sight,

With the visions that sparkle in fairy light Then wherefore should I the spell destroy, Which can soothe the hour of grief or pain! I had rather live in this fancied joy, Than turn to the dark, cold world again

LIFE. As fleeting as the morning cloud, That moves in fearful silence by. As changeful as the hues that shrowd The summer s evening sky; When not a cloud unfurls its sail-Pure joys, which like their native sky

Are grandest when the storm rides by

VOL 2.—N o. 10 FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

OTHE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, 20 No. 120 Fulton-Street,

- NEW-YORK. RUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS. M. QEON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT. Tax 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

M. Quox confesses that there has been, and his motto. still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and wire are the seem one pretends to clean and see made, and Plain Szwino done on the dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this ner, known only to less than twenty different and the public, that those who patronize is true, there are no rese than the art of Clothes Cleaning her may depend upon having their Work But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall But as to the truth of this assertion, a share done lattifully, and with puriodard, ware river, with an open paragraph of the condition of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the condition of Philadelphia. will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.

M. Qcox also confesses that he has not resceived, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liverally 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 Colour t brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1927; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views o 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 cityby 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, Secity. Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

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. 83 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 reasenable terms.

GRACY JONES. Philadelphia, April 23, 1828,

Wanted immediately, two smart; ac-Printing Business—Good recommends punctually attended to val be required. Apply at this Of. NAW-YORK Sec. 1888 fiens March 28.

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER. THE subscriber has takes the large Collar in Respectively more by Indian Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. | Indian Mr. Whitfield's Parket Stage Office, No. | Indian Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. | Ind milies may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this enabl DAVID RUGGLES

April 8, 1823 Ste

LEGHORN BONNETS. MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING. and REPITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner, LADIES dres-

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends done faithfully, and with punctuality and is delightful, being on the banks of the Deli-

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT. OYSTERS, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past patconage, respectfully informs his Friends and the best quality, and well timbered the public generally, that he still continues at his Old Established Stand, No. 445, BROAD brethren, who are capitalists, will at least m-WAY. Oysiers Stewed, Fried, or in the rest 500 or 1,000 dollars in these lands. Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served such he will take the liberty to say, this up at the shortest notice, and on the most rea- can be purchased for 5 dollars the scresonable terms. The least favour gratefully coloured men,) though it has been selling in acknowledged.

WILLIAM PARKER. New-York, April 28, 1828.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will lease to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev P. William's 68, Crosby street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr.Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

First rate Wax Call Skin Boots, \$6.00 duced Prices. Second rate Calf-Skin Boot, 4.00 Footed Boot, first rate Second rate looted Boots Boots hulf-soled and heeled, 1.00 Soled without heels, Shoes soled and heeled

BOARDING & LODGING.

ontinuance of the same. His healthy and pleasant part of the city pand pains or expense will be spared on his to render the situation of those who he him with their patroclage, as comfortable possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827

LAND FOR SALE

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than done half its value, provided they will take me ures 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 locate 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

The subscriber hopes that some of his 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to oh serve that the purchase will be sale and a vantageous, and he thinks such a settle formed by coloured families, would be coods. cive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchas SAMUEL E. CORNISH

New-York, March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject pos paid, will be received and attended to



to wealth And a penny saved, S s good as two pennys earned. Then call atthe United States CLUTHES DEESSING

JAMES GILBERT

Who has removed from 41 to 14% Bready sy, and continues as usual to carry on the Clother Dressing in correct and symmatical style, have ing perfect knowledge of the business, bavon, been legally bred to it his mode of century N.B. The public are cautaged semi mposture of those who attempt his Dra of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING are totally innoquenced with the bound-there are many Establishments which

All kinds of Talketts

CABINET MAKER

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 of Business, will be thankfully received Spanish Half Spanish, and American SE-and punctually attended to. Also, old GARS. Furniture repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

a few hours notice, as low priced as can be can supply any quantity of all the artic less made in the City. Feb. 29. made in the City. Feb. 29.

APRICAN FREE SCHOOLS

Coloured Chidren, 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 re-ceive 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 Engish 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, ac-cording 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 Fe-male school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effacts of the system pursued in these schools. have although several thousand have been taught is them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an in-tance 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, jan. 10, 323.

RICHARD FIELD. 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 rendaring their situation as comfortable as pos sible.

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, W. P. JUHN SUN, DDI; Feari strest, sear Broadway, keeps coustantly on hand, an assortment of BOOT's and SHOE'S.

Also a Superior Quality of I iduid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriel; of his own manufacture all which he will sell cheap for circle. Boots and Shoes made to writer, and repaired on the most reasonable tarms.

New York, Jan 25.

W. M. TER ... A most blue Porces. 16 are-

WANTER .- A suitable Person le procure Subscribers for a periodical mork Enquire at this Office.

G. & R. DRAPER, (Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smo ing and Chewing Tobac-Duane Street; where all orders in his line co, Scotch, Rap ee and Maccaban Snuff,

he above gentlemen have sent N. B. me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale N. B. COFFINS made to order at and should the experiment succeed, they

MEAD GARDEN.

-Parents and Guardians of THE Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and 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 Mefresh-

ments to be had on the shortest notice. EDWARD HAINES. Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

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 CREA-TOR 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 Almigner; 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 dvocates 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 it all times consider our-selves as champions is defence of oppressed humanity.
As the diffusion of knowledge, and raise ing 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

as regards the number of subscribers, but much loss having accrued from subseri bers in different parts of the country, the subscriber feels it his incumbent duty to ma e another appeal to his brethren, for ther continued patronage to the arduou undertaking in which he has e mbarked.

over one year with encouraging success

JNO. B. RUSSWERM Editor and Proprieto New-York, April 25, 1828

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL is published every FRIDAY, at Church-street, New-York at No. 149 The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, 1

able 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 sub-scribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratic, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearage 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. 39 " 12 lines or under. 1st insertion, 50 " Each repetition of do.

Proportional price for advertisement which exceed 23 lines. N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons

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