

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM:

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1823

Vol. 2—Week No. 23

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

The Caesar sailed from the continent of India in 1817. Notwithstanding the crowded state 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 Oursang 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 up to Batavia, one of them broke loose from his confinement, and very soon cleared the decks, as every body very civilly made way for him. Not being used to a ship, however, spraking, perhaps, the sea for a green field, he sprawled overboard and was drowned. His companion, lately our shipmate, was brought safely on shore, and lodged in the court-yard of Mr. Davidson's house at Rangoon, where 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 immediately 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 instinctively, 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 the goat, he at length fixed a deadly and malignant eye on the trembling victim, whose agony and terror seemed to increase; for, previous 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 of darting out its forked tongue, and at the same time rearing a little his head; then suddenly seizing the goat by the fore-leg with his mouth, and throwing him down, he was encircled in an instant in his horrid folds! So quick, indeed, and so instantaneous was the act, that it was impossible for the eye to follow the rapid convulsion of his elongated body. It was not a regular screw-like turn that was formed, but resembling a knot, one part of the body encircling the other, as if to add weight to the muscular pressure, the more effectually

to crush its object. During this time he continued to grasp with his mouth, though it appeared to be an unnecessary precaution, that part of the animal which he had first seized. The poor goat, in the meantime, continued its feeble and half-stifled cries for some minutes; but they soon became more and more faint, and at last expired. The snake, however, retained it for a considerable time in his grasp, 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, he commenced by lubricating with his saliva 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 sucked 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 outside, threatening every moment to protrude through the skin. The protuberances were not so much as the horns; and it was an astonishing sight to see the extraordinary action of the snake's muscles when stretched to such an unnatural extent—an extent which must have utterly destroyed 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 erroneously called, unabated: it was, in fact, the effect of a contractile muscular power, assisted by two rows of strong hooked 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 trachea to be ever so hard) compressed, as they must have been, by its passage downwards.

The whole operation of completely gorging the goat, occupied about two hours and twenty minutes, at the end of which time the tumefaction was confined to the middle part of the body of stomach, the superior parts, which had been so much distended, having resumed their natural dimensions. He now coiled himself up again, and lay quietly in his usual position for about three days, a snake of a moderate size, but very fat. The last meal he had

another goat, which he delivered with great facility.

Few of those who had witnessed his exhibition were desirous of being present at the second. A man very desirous of curiosity and a wish to ascertain the truth of the fact frequently stated, but which seemed almost incredible, to satisfy his mind by seeing the fact; but he will leave the scene with those feelings of horror and disgust which such a sight is well calculated to create. It is difficult to behold without the most painful sensations, the anxiety and trepidation of the harmless victims, or to observe the hideous writhing of the serpent around his prey, and not to imagine what our own case would be in the same helpless and dreadful situation.

ADVERTISERS

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF FIDELITY IN A SERVANT.

In the winter of the year 1776, the Count and Countess Podolsky being on their way from Vienna to Cracow, the wolves, which are very numerous in the Carpathian mountains, and which are bold and savage than those of our woods, and pursued the carriage between the towns of Osweik and Zator, the latter of which is only a few leagues from Cracow. Of two servants, one was sent before to bespeak post-horses; the other, whom the count particularly esteemed for his fidelity, seeing the wolves come nearer and nearer, begged his master to permit him to leave them his horse, to break their rage would in some measure be satisfied, and they should gain time to reach Zator. The count consented, the servant mounted behind the carriage, and left the horse, which was seized by the wolves, and started in the twinkling of an eye, with all the speed they could, in order to leave the town, from which they were not very distant. But the horses were overtaken by the wolves, becoming more savage, and that they had tasted blood, had almost entered the carriage. In this extreme moment, the servant cried out, "there is only one means of deliverance, I will go and meet the wolves, you will swear to provide as a father for my wife and children." The servant then, when they fell upon me, you will see, that they were treated to death, but he there was a moment of escape, he was not killed, and he returned, and he was the only servant who remained with the count and countess.

DR. BEECHER ON INTemperance.

First or last, in spite of your prudence, the contagion will take—the fatal spark will fall upon the train—the deleterious poison will tell upon the system—and the fangs of the serpent will 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 vegetable were possessed, as many, as the use of ardent spirits proves destructive, it would be banished from the table; it would not be prudent 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 ardent 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 ascendancy—no 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 do so.

A wakeful recollection should be maintained of the distinction between intemperance and drunkenness. So long as men suppose that there is neither 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 mental 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 hundred 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 the way to death!! Over the whole territory 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 laudanum—and touch not, taste not, handle not, should meet the eye on every vessel which contains it. Children should be taught early the nature, symptoms, and danger of this sin, that they may not unwittingly fall under its power. To

save my own children from this sin has been no small part of my solicitude as a parent, and I can truly say that should any of my children perish in this way, they will not do it ignorantly or unawared. I do not remember that I ever gave permission to a child to go out on a holiday, or gave aittance of money to be expended for his gratification, unattended by the earnest injunction, not to drink ardent spirits, or any inebriating liquor; and I cannot but believe, that if proper exhortations are made in the family to apprise children of the nature and danger of this sin, and to put them on their guard against it—opinions and feelings and habits might be so formed, that the whole youthful generation might rise up as a rampart, against which the fiery waves of intemperance would dash in vain, saying hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed.

IN MARY.

House of Industry and Reformation.—From communications made to the City Council by the Director of the House of Industry and of the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, we learn that in the first establishment, during the past year, 69 deaths and 12 births have taken place, 21 children apprenticed, 174 persons absconded, and 438 remain. Value of articles raised on the farm, \$2,408 47.

Convicts. It is said that nearly three hundred convicts have been pardoned out of 600 prisoners within the last year, upwards of 80 in the last two months, and 20 in one day.

It appears there were no officers of the army, or troops at Fort Niagara, when Morgan is alleged to have been confined there. The troops were withdrawn four months before.

Rencontre.—At Philadelphia on Monday last, a vessel under full sail ran foul of a hackney coach moving at the ordinary 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 characters, rather beyond her own proper sphere.—Evening Bulletin.

Improvement of Morals.—A gentleman in Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two 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 descendants, in the 5th line of succession, and is in a fair way to see another generation.

Two Phoenixes at Charleston.—The Charleston Gazette says that there are 2 gentlemen who have subscribed for that paper fifty years, without ever having been its arrears—and moreover, that they have not given the publishers the trouble of sending in, from time to time, their "little bill." Go ye and do likewise.

Four young ladies were drowned at Stillwater, Maine, on Sunday afternoon. They were in a birch canoe with a young man, and the boat upset. He gained the shore in safety.

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 a 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 City of Philadelphia. The Rev. Ezra Styles Ely had 77 votes for Moderator, Rev. Lyman Beecher 45, and the Rev Dr. Rice 9, Dr Ely was therefore elected.

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

"Continuing his travels a little further, he tumbled down a stair-case, broke the banisters, and with a terrible crash came rolling into the kitchen, causing no small dismay and scattering of the family—and a great derangement of the supper table."

Milledgeville.—A census was taken in this town a few days since, when it was found that the white population amounted to 831 and the coloured to 768.

The Agents of the Eagle Bank made their report to the General Assembly on Monday, by which it appears that the debts of the bank amount to \$1 661,627. There is now due the bank from J. & D. Hinsdale, \$531,406 from Wm. C. Holly, \$236,779; from Dexter and Holly, \$368,801; and from various other persons bad or doubtful, \$82,885.—Creditors must exhibit their claims before the first of Nov. next in order to obtain the small dividend which will then be made from the available fund of the Bank.

Colonization Society. A Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have made an unfavorable report on the various petitions 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 2,000,000. The expense of removing the annual increase only at \$700,000 per annum; That of removing the annual increase of slaves, at \$5,700,000; and that of removing the whole number of slaves, at \$100,000,000.

BOSTON, May 24.—This afternoon about 5 o'clock the house in 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 of the building was instantly killed. There were at the time two other persons in the room with Stevens; both of whom escaped unharmed. We understand the house has sustained considerable injury.

The Tuscaloosa paper of the 3d states the price of corn meal per bushel one dollar and fifty cents. In several

stances, persons have been sent from that place 50 miles distant to some of the wealthy farmers who had the article of corn for sale, and gave from 1 dollar to 1 dollar 25 cents per bushel. There is great scarcity in the neighbouring county. A number 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 state of things. This neglect of corn comes from the excessive attention to cotton. The wheat crop promises to be more productive than we expected.

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 last spring under pretence of some government claim to a strip of land on the margin of the Niagara river. The subject was investigated last winter by the provincial parliament; and it was for refusing to appear before a committee of the house on this business, that Cols. Givens and Coffin were imprisoned.—Buffalo Journal

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NEW-YORK FREEAN, MAY 30, 1828.

FASHION.

As there are many meanings affixed to this word, it may be necessary to premise, that we shall consider it only as regards the external appearance, and the effects it produces on society. The poverty which it entails on a large majority of our people is to us a subject of daily grief. It is a notorious fact, that our people, generally, are the greatest votaries of fashion—that more money is expended by us in what may be considered the superfluities of 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 must 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 frivolities 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 hardy and abstemious soldiers of Greece could not withstand its effects, amidst the luxuries 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! Washington, clad in a suit of homespun delivered his inaugural address; next year he appeared in the finest foreign stuffs, and the year preceding, sent by the hands of his secretary, were to trace fashions to their sources, we would not be so anxious to be enrolled among its follow-

ers. From whence originated ruffs? From royal deformity. From whence full bottomed wigs and boops?

The evils of following the fashions are so plain that we deem it unnecessary to point to particular instances. How often do we observe many in the more exalted circles of society whose incomes are amply sufficient to supply all the reasonable wants of intelligent beings, involve themselves and families in unbefriended poverty, by aping fashions beyond their incomes. Neglected by those who weekly feasted at their tables, too late they perceive their folly, but alas, no father stands ready to relieve their distresses, and to receive them with open arms. Can children bless the memory of a parent who by his extravagance and love of following the fashions, has reduced them to a state of real poverty—friendless and houseless to wander over this selfish world?

The true fashionable must not put on his clothes, agree to his business, eat nor talk like the bulk of mankind; he must have no judgment of his own, but must form it on all subjects from the modish standard. He must not choose his diversions, because he likes them, but because they are fashionable: application and economy he must despise, because he sees them disregarded by people of fashion; alone he must never be, as then he has no opportunity of shining, and manifesting that he is as vain of understanding all the particulars of fashion as Alexander was of conquering the world.

As much as we may affect to define the reasonable being, it is plain that reason was but a small share in all our actions. Fashion frequently stands in lieu of all obligations; many attend a sick relation, take care of their children, go to church, and perform the most important duties, because, what would people say, how odd and strange, if they were to omit them? The simplicity of the Law, in the table, affords us a useful lesson on this subject, for we cannot conceive greater folly in her decking herself in borrowed plumes, than in the pride of the poor man, who, in order to follow the fashions, deprives himself and family of all the little conveniences of life.

How many are there among us who are more simple and sinless than even the untaught Daws, who are too lazy even to earn wherewithal to follow the fashions, but must by their evil actions, bring our whole body into disgrace; for, as enlightened as our community are, it is plain, that in passing judgment upon one or two coloured convicts, so sweeping in the judgment that no man of colour however innocent and respectable is excepted or deemed to be better than the greatest criminal.

For the Freedom's Journal RECOLLECTIONS OF TOMMY TOMPLINS

could recover from the pining effects of the blow, to recognize the voice of an old friend, why, what the devil are you about? Of all things, I do abhorminate from the bottom of my heart, or to speak classically, (I bought a dictionary) that is to say, what have I done with my friend. He was off in a twinkling, scarcely allowing me to answer his question. However, it was asked, and then I brought me what I was about. St. Paul's had just struck twelve, and I was leaning upon one of the posts on the Battery, looking now upon the smooth expanse of waters that lay before me, and anon up to the fair, full moon, rising majestically in her "silvery car." I don't know how it is, but ever since the form of — passed, like a vision, from my sight, I have not been myself. Solitary walks, and church-yard ramblings, afford a kind of soothing pleasure, and half the night is spent in the no less profitable exercise of star-gazing. There's a pleasure in the moon, so saith the poet, and so repeat 'the world'; but none says those who have felt the soft delights of a first love, steal over their souls, know, and can enjoy the pleasures afforded in contemplating the Queen of night. It is about two years since I saw

of all the hurrahey of spirits which peculiarly belongs to that benign age—sixteen. I saw her but a moment, and such a moment—I would not give it in exchange for ten thousand years of madness and ease; a moment incomparably—shaw why recall the past? Perhaps she is another—no, no, I will not think it. And yet I can not forget her. For oh! there are so many things recall the past to me. The breeze upon the sunny hills—the billows of the sea. The rose tint that decks the sky before the sun is set. Aye, every leaf I look upon bristles me to get.

SHARPLES, by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, and Mrs. Anne Gibbs, of the city. In this city, on Tuesday evening, 27th inst by the Rev. Mr. Boardman, at the SMITH, to Miss Harriet Parkers, of this city.

In this city, on the 25th inst, Mr. Geo. Davis, Agent for the Freedom's Journal, has published a

VARIETIES.

SOLOMON AND SHEBA.

The power of this monarch had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendour of his reputation; visited this poetical king at his own court; there, one day to exercise the sagacity of the monarch, Sheba presented herself 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 wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues of nature; so that, at the distance it was held by the queen for the inspection of the king, it was deemed impossible for him to decide, as her question imported, which wreath was the production of nature and which the production of art. The sagacious Solomon seemed perplexed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trife, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride. The son of David, he who had written treatises on the vegetable 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 bees hovering about a window, he commanded that it should be opened: it was opened; the bees rushed into the court, and alighted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The baffled Sheba 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 Royal society, towards the close of the evening he expressed his satisfaction at being the first English monarch who had laid a foundation for a society, who proposed that their whole studies should be directed to the investigation of the arcana of nature, and added, with that peculiar gravity of countenance he usually wore on such occasions, that among such learned men he had hoped for a solution to a question which had long puzzled him.—The case he thus stated:—"suppose two pails of water were fixed in two different scales that were equally poised, and which weighed 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 the other pail which was against it. A very one was ready to set at quiet the royal curiosity; but it appeared that every one was giving a different opinion. One at length offered so ridiculous a solution, that another of the members could not refrain from a loud laugh; when the king, turning to him, insisted that he should give his sentiments as well as the rest. This he did without hesitation; and told his majesty, in plain terms, that he deemed the fact

on which the king, in high mirth, exclaimed, "odds fish, brother, you are in the right!" The jest was not ill designed. The story was often useful to cool the enthusiasm of the scientific visionary, who is apt to account for what never existed.

Ceremonies 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 chamberlain, puts on his Majesty's shirt and afterwards a pair of crimson breeches. The shirt is to have holes in it to admit of the subsequent solemnity.—**The Oiling.**

Solemnity 2: the Tying.—His Majesty 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 shortsword, to be called Curtana; then two pointed swords; then a great pair of spurs; then a crown; then an orb 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 King," assisted by drums and trumpets.

Solemnity 4: the Preaching.—The King puts on a velvet cap to hear the sermon in, and the Archbishop is to preach for half an hour, avoiding of course all remarks that might be unpleasant, and making himself as agreeable as he can.

Solemnity 5: the Sweating.—His Majesty then takes an oath to do every thing that is proper particularly to protect and defend the bishops and their churches.

Solemnity 6: the Oiling.—The Dean of Westminster, having early in the morning sanctified some oil, now pours it in a spoon, and holds it to the Archbishop; who, after his Majesty's coat is pulled off, opens sundry slits in his clothes, which are tied together with ribbands, and oils him first in the hands, then on the breast, then on the shoulders then between the shoulders, then on the arms, and lastly on the top of his wig. This done, the dean wipes him with some cotton wool, and ties up the slits again. Then a bit of lawn is put on the top of the King's head, and a pair of linen gloves on his hands, with which he for some time sits.

Solemnity 7: the Decorating.—The Dean now brings to his Majesty a coat of cloth of gold, and a girlet of the same; then the tissue, hose, and buskins, and some sandals, also of cloth of gold. After this, the lord great chamberlain makes believe to put on a pair of spurs; but for fear they should hook in his robe, it is only pretended to fasten them on. This is followed by tying on him a fine sword; The sheath all covered with purple velvet; and then some more cloth of gold is put on, and a ball and cross placed in his Majesty's hand.

Solemnity 8: the Crowning.—At the moment the crown is placed on the king's

head, the drums, trumpets and cannon, are to make all the noise they can, and the people ought to shout; after which is sung an anthem, to the words, "Thou hast given him his heart's desire," &c. &c. "For thou hast presented him with the blessings of goodness," &c.

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

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

Solemnity 11: 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 Majesty 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 others.

Solemnity 13: the Dining.—As soon as the king is seated at his table, the master of the horse makes believe to call for a dish of hot meat, wipes it, takes essay of it, and sends it to the king. Then comes a dish of gravy, called dillegrout, for his Majesty to eat; and after he has eaten enough, various bishops, peers, &c. bring him basins and towels to wash his hands, and cups to drink out of. Then comes the champion on horseback, who makes believe to challenge 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.

Secret Potatoes.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says that the sweet potato may be raised in this State with as much care as the common potato. The writer has raised them for two successive years at the rate of 220 bushels per acre, with less care than is bestowed on the common potato. A light, dry soil suits them best, and they will endure several frosts after the vines of the common potato are destroyed.

In the neighborhood of Hodham Castle, Dumfrieshire, 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 understood the book he was reading, and could tell the way to Heaven? "Yes, sir," answered the boy, "you must go by that Tower."

The National Intelligencer informs us that Washington was visited by a violent gale on Saturday about half past three o'clock accompanied by a deluge of rain which much had blown down several chimneys and trees and fences without number.

NICKNAMES.

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 heaven-born minister!

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

Mr. Garrick was christened, by Cumberland, "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 it less. 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 Hamilton got the name of Snake-speech, Hamilton, from the circumstance of his having made but one, and a very admirable one, in the British Parliament.

The father of Hammond, the author of Love-Elegies, was nick-named Silver-tongued Hammond, by Lord Bollingbroke, for his wit and eloquence. Chesterfield said, this gentleman had all the senses but common sense.

Lord-chancellor Northingham, remarkable for his profligate and brutal manner, procured to himself the nickname of Surly Bob

Lord Sandwich got the name of Jemmy Twitcher

The bloody Judge Jeffreys had a book dedicated to him, as Earl of Flint.

The late Lord Temple obtained the nickname 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 presume it was not given him without good reason."

Lord Sherburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, was nicknamed Malagrida, from the name of a Portuguese jesuit, well known in the modern history of that kingdom, and a name become proverbial for political duplicity! or, one whose ways were past finding out.

Dr. Halifax, when at the University, was known by the nickname of Louise, from his courting the company of the heads of houses.

Admiral Byron, an ancestor of the poetical Lord Byron of the present day, was called, by his sailors, "Foul-weather Jack!" an evil destiny seeming ever to accompany him, so that the sailors esteemed themselves certain of stormy weather whenever they sailed under his command.

Sir Fletcher Norton, eleven years speaker of the House of Commons, somehow got the epithet of Sir Bullface Doublee.

Two city contractors, brothers, Messrs. Richard and Christopher Atkinson, became considerable affluents. Richard,

however, obtained the nickname of a rogue in spirit, by Lord North, in allusion to his rum contract; and the other, Christopher, a rogue in grain, as some transactions about corn, put the latter personage in the pillory.—*Recreative Review*

SILK STOCKINGS.

Mezeray the French historian acquaints us, that in 1559, Henry the Second of France was the first who wore silk-stockings in that country, at the marriage of his 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 Spanish silk stockings by Sir Thomas Gresham.

Howell relates in his History of the World, that Queen Elizabeth, in the third year of her reign, 1561, was presented with a pair of black knit silk stockings by her silk-woman Mrs. Montague, and thenceforth she never wore cloth ones any more.

ECONOMY.—M. Say, a celebrated French writer on political economy, has the following story, "being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to through negligence. From the want of a latch of small value, the wicket of a barn yard, (looking to the fields) was often left open; every one who went through, drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped, and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumped over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ankle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having ran off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns and much pain, trouble, vexation and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence, and this loss through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

PULPIT FLATTERY.

One of the first acts performed by George III. after his accession to the throne, was to issue an order, prohibiting any of the clergy, who should be called to preach before him from paying him any compliment in their discourses. His Majesty was led to this from the fulsome adulation which Dr. Thomas Wilson, prebendary of Westminster, thought proper to deliver in the chapel royal; and for which, instead of thanking him, he was ordered to be reprimanded. His Majesty observing, that he came in chapel in the presence of God, and not his own; The circumstance therefore, was wonderfully attended to, and the king, when he returned to the

flaming patriot. The doctor took part with Mr. Wilkes, was made a member of the Agents' Company, and levied large sums upon Mr. Maccarty, the republican historian, in whose honor he caused a marble statue to be erected in the city of London. It is said, that he died he caused it to be removed, not indeed so much from a sense of the impropriety of the thing, as out of resentment to the lady, who had displeased him by her marriage.

[From Foreign Journals.]
Enormous Spiders.—In the Brazil, the spider reaches an enormous size, with different habits from those of Europe. It stretches its web from tree to tree, and no longer appears a solitary insect; many hundreds live together, and form nests of such strength, that you may often see a bird of the size of a swallow, quite exhausted with struggling, and ready to fall a prey to its indefatigable enemy.

Improvement in morals.—A gentleman to Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two a week having been perpetrated during the last year. Quite moderate!

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Daniel Dobbs, Jr. aged 16 years, was killed at the cotton factory owned by James Wilks & Co. in Columbusville, Columbia county, on Friday last. He was at work in the carding room, when he observed that the leather strap which hung from the main shaft (a shaft that was situated about nine feet above the floor, and whirled about twenty inches of the ceiling) had become considerably twisted. Fearing lest it should do injury, he took hold to untwist it, but accidentally stepped his foot into it, was once entangled and carried up, feet foremost, over the main shaft, thence down and up over it nearly seventy times, before the wheel could be stopped. At every evolution, he struck the ceiling and the apron of the carding machine, with exceeding force. On the first evolution his brains were literally dashed out and when he was taken down it was found that his head was broken to pieces; his neck broken below the arms and one of his legs broken in three places. So shockingly was he mangled that his blood, and even his brains flew in almost every part of the room. A young woman who was tending a machine near the shaft was nearly sprinkled from head to foot with blood. No blame is attached to any one.—*Badger*

The District Court of the United States opened in New York on Wednesday last. Judge Betts presided. The second case tried was that of the United States vs. E. Malbran, for a violation of the statute relative to the slave trade. It appears that some time in the year 1819, Mr. Malbran fitted out a vessel called the Science, and cleared her out for a port in Porto Rico consigning her to a merchant in that place. Some time after, the said vessel was captured on the coast of Africa by a boat belonging to a United States vessel under the command of Lieut. Sturges. On examining the pocket of the officer commanding, there were found two letters from Mr. Malbran, detailing the particulars of the voyage, which was first to be made to the coast of Africa, and then to Porto Rico, and to return to New York.

ADAM SUDER,
CABINET MAKER.

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

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

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 6 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.

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. 25

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 Smoing and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rap ee and Maccabap Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JNO. B. RUSSWURM,
Editor and Proprietor

New-York, April 25, 1828

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