

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1856.

Vol. 2—Week No. 24

ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR, PAUL I.

It is with deep regret, says Mr. Carr, in his "Northern Summer," that I approach the delicate and awful subject of this chapter. Humanity would gladly cover it with the pall of oblivion; but justice to the memory of an unhappy monarch, and to the chief of the august family of Russia, demand a candid though careful development of the events which preceded the fall of the last emperor. The original source of my information is from one who beheld the catastrophe which I am about to relate, whom I can neither name nor doubt. The causes that first created those well-known prejudices which Catharine II. cherished against her son, have perished with her: but all the world knows, during the many years which rolled away between the grand duke's arrival at the age of maturity and his elevation to the throne, his august mother never admitted him to any participation of power, but kept him in a state of the most abject and mortifying separation from the court, and almost total ignorance of the affairs of the empire. The empress frequently, it is said, observed that her son would not long occupy the throne after her decease; and it has been the fashion to say, that her alienation from him was justified by the events which succeeded her death. With this prophetic spirit she devoted all her care to the education of her grandsons; Alexander and Constantine, and exercised all the power she possessed towards the consummation of her prediction. She foretold that the flower, which she had planted would wither early; she shook it till every blossom fell, and shaded it so, that the dew of heaven should never visit it more; she pressed and pierced the delicate and ardent mind of her son, until she subverted it. Was it then a proof of inspiration, to prognosticate the brevity of his reign over an empire, the history of which has too often and fatally proved, that however despotic its government—and there is not one under heaven more absolute—a cautious and uninterous cultivation of the interest, feelings, prejudices, and affections of the people, is inseparable from the safety of the ruler?

A short time before her demise, Catharine committed to P. Z. her last favourite, whom she highly esteemed, a declaration of her will, addressed to the senate, purporting that Paul should be passed over in the succession, and that the Grand Duke Alexander should mount the vacant throne. As soon as this favourable was acquainted with the sudden death of the Empress, he flew to Poulzka, about thirty-five years, from the time of her decease. Paul occasionally resided in a hut on the road; and Poulzka, who was entrusted with the duty of conveying this important

document, Paul, charmed with his zeal and loyalty, preserved him in all his honours and fortunes, whilst a general and rapid dispersion, to all points of the compass, instantaneously succeeded amongst the noble scraggins of the Hermitage. The Emperor ascended the throne without difficulty, but a total stranger to his subjects. One of the first measures of his reign displayed, in a very singular manner, the native goodness of his heart, under the clouds that rapidly began to overshadow it, in an act of piety towards his murdered father, whose remains he removed from the church of St. Alexander Newskoi, called the monastery; and having exhibited them in great funeral state, he consigned them to the sepulchre of Catharine II. in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The latter part of this extraordinary transaction has often induced me to think that Paul did not believe that his mother issued the order for the assassination of his father. At this eccentric solemnity, he compelled Count Alexey Orloff and Prince Baratynski, under whose hands the unhappy monarch is said to have perished, to stand on each side of the body, as it lay in state, and afterwards to follow it to the tomb as the principal mourners.

Not long after this event, his mind began occasionally to display the most fearful symptoms of distraction; but when his reason was restored, the hapless emperor never failed to endeavour, with the most affecting sensibility, to repair the ruin and havoc which his delirium had occasioned. The deposed Stanislaus, the broken-hearted King of Poland, partook alternately of his beneficence and severity; but with what demonstration of respect and genuine grief did the emperor attend the obsequies of this last of the Sarmites! On that gloomy occasion, he commanded in person the guards who assisted at the funeral, and, uncovering himself with the most affecting emotions, saluted the coffin as it passed.

Notwithstanding the important service which P. Z. had rendered him, the emperor could never venerate him, in his mind's eye, for the carcases of his mother and speedily became disgusted with him; and spoke of him with great asperity to his friends, and at length, converting the bounty of Catharine into a robbery, he denounced him as a defaulter, to the impudently seized upon half a million of roubles, and convicted of the justness of the allegation, proceeded, without loss of time, to sequester the vast estates which belonged to him and his two brothers. Driven to desperation by such conduct, one of the second brothers, one day suddenly walked up to the Emperor, upon the parade, and, with a solemn and majestic bearing, presented himself to the Emperor, and, in a few words, demanded the property which he had

lost. The Emperor, who had been created P. Z. to reside near his castle, at which he submitted his considerations of time. But the mind of the ruler was too ardent to endure possession; and, with bold, active, and enterprising, he determined upon releasing himself from the unjust constraints imposed upon him by his sovereign, the delirium of whose mind now frequently burst forth with all the fury and desolation of a convulsed volcano. Messrs. Otto, Sieyes, and Talleyrand, who at that time formed a diplomatic party, or rather were spies at the court of Petersburg, with the dexterity of talent and the subtlety of Frenchmen, resolved to turn the gathering storm to the advantage of their own country, by means which extending beyond their calculations, and their wishes, finally and rapidly led to the overthrow of the Emperor. Under their tuition, a French actress was introduced on the boards of the French Theatre at Petersburg, and placed in such situations of allurement, that the eye of the Emperor could not but notice her. The rain of domestic happiness furnished these politicians with the means of their success. A French actress was destined to carry the emperor from his family, and to create a temporary, and terrible change in the face of Europe.

Madame Chevalier possessed that style of face which, without being regularly handsome, was more sweet, expressive, and captivating, than the exact symmetry of a finished body. Her person was small but delicate, and rather en pointe; her manners were of the highest order, and enchanted every one who approached her. The emperor was fond of music; Madame Chevalier excelled upon the harp, and sang to it some sweet and crazy verses composed by one of her three employes, and which she herself had set to music, the subject of which was the martial skill, valor, and generosity of the emperor. She had not spread her wickeries long, before an evening was appointed for a private gratification of the musical talents and person of his majesty. This scene soon became the sole idol of his shattered mind, which she moved according to the direction of her secret wishes, until the Emperor withdrew himself from his alliance with Austria, recalled Seward, and his army covered with glory, crossed the roads to Siberia with great abundance, and filled with terror and consternation the provinces of the empire. Under the influence of all the intrigues which were then in progress, they were too much

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NEW-YORK FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1824.

Presentment of the Grand Jury for Charleston, S. C. District, May Term, 1823.

Respectfully Present, as a grievance, so much of the Acts of the Legislature of 1822, '23 and 25, relative to persons of Colour being brought into this State as Cooks, Stewards, or Mariners, which operates injuriously on the Commerce of this city, and will entirely prevent vessels north of the Potomac from trading to the Port of Charleston; We therefore, respectfully recommend to the Legislature, the repeal of those acts, or such a modification as will obviate the evils so justly complained of by owners, consignees and captains of vessels.

Ordered, Copies of the said Presentment be laid before each Branch of the Legislature, and that the Presentments be published. By the Court.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LADY TOMBOINS.

My marriage was to take place on Thursday. She whom I had chosen to be the wife of my bosom, the companion of my pleasures and sweet soother of my cares, was endowed with every requisite and seemed peculiarly qualified to render the too often sad and dreary voyage of life, calm and delightful. Graced with every virtue that can grace a woman, and apparently far above the petty foibles of her sex, blame me not that I fell down and worshipped at the shrine of this lovely image. Woman, even when devoid of virtue, finds it no hard task to make us submissive to her will: but when she stands before us clothed in all its native loveliness, away with all resistance to her charms, it is rebellion foul and unnatural, and we bow in humble adoration at her feet.

Sweet are the thoughts, and pleasant the dreams of the youth who is soon to be united to the girl of his heart. Life has for him a thousand charms. He looks not upon the world with the cold feelings of philosophy, his heart has not yet had its fill of the bitter realities, that is so soon to poison the cup of his happiness. The world is to him a garden strewn with beautiful and various flowers, whence he may cull and collect at his pleasure. Intoxicated with the sweets, he knows not that under those of fairest dye may lurk a sting to pierce him to the heart.

I have said my marriage was to take place on Thursday. I too had sweet thoughts, and blessed dreams. Imagination rioted in forming visionary plans of enjoyment. My bark was to float smoothly down the stream, with not a breath, not a wave, not a ripple to disturb its course. Thursday came. I had spent the preceding evening with Sarah. Need I tell the delights of a few brief moments of sweet converse again, and again did I rise to leave the charming

ing girl, and as often did my dwindling footsteps linger on the way, till at last the audible yawns of the inmates of the house spoke in terms too plain to be further unheeded, and I tore myself away. The Sun rose but not with his usual splendor. I amnot apt to be superstitious, and yet I could not resist the feeling of sadness that came over me as I looked up and beheld the face of the god of day obscured by clouds. My mind had so teemed with fair images, that I had not deemed it possible a cloudy morning would usher in my wedding day. It was my first lesson, and another followed. My melancholy was of short continuance, for soon the clouds were scattered, and the Heavens presented an extended sheet of blue. The day wore heavily on. The minutes seemed hours that kept me from my love. At length it came—the hour that was to unite two fond hearts together. The coach was at the door. I sprang into it. My mind was in a perfect whirl, and I knew nothing until I found myself in the house that contained the idol of my heart. The company had assembled there was a call for the bride and bridegroom. With a full heart I entered the room. All eyes were turned towards the door in anxious expectation of the bride. At length the door opened—she came not. There was whispering among the women, and serious looks with the men. Unable longer to endure suspense, I demanded explanation. I had it. She had eloped with another, for whom none suspected she had the least partiality and I was a fool!

For Freedom's Journal.

CONFERENCES

OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, began its session on Monday, May 5th, 1824, in the city of Philadelphia, for that District, and the General Conference on the 16th. Between 30 and 40 Preachers attended from the different states—great harmony and tranquility prevailed among them, they were generally united in heart and mind. The work of the Lord revived considerably through their indefatigable labours which were rendered a blessing to the people of Philadelphia; numbers of whom crowded their meeting houses, which appeared to have been abundantly refreshed with the presence of the Lord. There were several Preachers present from the state of Ohio, and elsewhere, who brought glad tidings of the prosperity of the connexion, and the progressive state of the work of the Lord among the African race. Several brethren were set apart for Holy Orders at these Conferences.

On Sunday, May 11, Nathan Tarman, of Chambersburg, Pa. was solemnly set apart for the office of a Deacon in the Church of God.

On Sunday, May 19th, the Rev. Anthony Campbell, of Delaware, was solemnly set apart for the office of an Elder in the Church of God.

On Sunday, May 24th, Rev. Morris Brown of Philadelphia, was solemnly ordained by prayer, and the laying on of hands of the Bishop, and five regularly ordained Elders as joint Superintendant or Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, having previously obtained the suffrages of more than two-thirds of the members of the General Conference for that office, and is the second regularly ordained African Bishop in the United States.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session on Saturday the 12th April and adjourned on the 21st ult. There was a Gospel Union of the Brethren, and many sinners were converted unto God.

The New-York conference of the same connexion will hold their session on Saturday the 7th inst.

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1823.

[From the Edgefield Hive.] PHILANTHROPY.

Miss Frances Wright an English lady and an authoress, has become strangely deluded with a strange project of philanthropy. She has established herself in Tennessee at a place called Nashoba, for the purpose of removing by precept and example the stain of slavery which has so long rested on our national character. So far, the project is laudable, but she means she intends to put in practice for the execution of this work are rather singular, at all events for a lady. "Miss Wright has purchased some slaves to cultivate her farm, with each of whom she keeps a debt and credit account. These slaves are to be emancipated so soon as the profits of their labor have reimbursed her in the sum paid for them with interest." By this wise stratagem it will be perceived, should all the southern slaveholders imitate her example, that in the course of time, or of eternity at all events, the black population of North America will be entirely free. After this business is settled, this delicate female proposes intermarriages between the whites and blacks, and argues that such an amalgamation will in a little while be all efficient in removing the distinction between the colours. We presume Miss W. will not object to be an example here, as her principles of philanthropy are so much more elevated than other people's, that like Mr. Owen she considers marriage little better than an idle and unworthy ceremony. These are but few of the opinions promulgated by this "coy young creature," who has struggled thro' the world some "score of summers," without being under the jurisdiction of a husband. That this circumstance may have had any influence in this matter we will not pretend to say.

"I am younger once than she is now, and prettier of course; I do not mean to say that there are wrinkles on her brow." Yet to be candid, she is past eighteen. Perhaps past twenty—but the girl is shy. About her age.

And it is to be regretted that she is more so in other matters. We dislike the mode of criticism in Miss Wright's case. The *Liverpool* Hayti.—W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince

acknowledge the correctness of the premises of Miss Wright's Enterprise, but treats the conclusion with ridicule and closes his arguments with personal reflections.

Whether the undertaking of this singular lady is founded more in chimeras than reality, and is productive of ultimate good or evil, time only can determine—but whatever may be the result, if the intention be good, she is rather entitled to sympathy and praise, than ridicule and censure. The tyranny of fashion must indeed be absolute, if philanthropy, duty, religion must all bow to her stern mandate. If an unmarried lady has the boldness to exchange a life of blushing and smiling behind her fan for one which contemplates a solid good, the giving of Liberty to her fellow creatures, she must be taken to task, by a Philadelphia Editor, "that she is past eighteen and without a husband."

With respect to its taking all time and part of eternity to effect universal Emancipation, probably the unbounded enthusiasm and expansive benevolence of Miss Wright never contemplated so great a work; perhaps there are many who do not deserve freedom, and many free who deserve slavery. The same argument will apply to every evil incident to man. Shall the philanthropist therefore become the subject of ridicule for lessening evil in detail because he cannot destroy the same total? Shall we say to him who destroys the venomous serpent or plucks up a poisonous plant, abstain from your vain toil, for till eternity you will be unable to effect their total extermination? While the rustic destroyer of poisons would readily accede to the truth of his philosopher's maxim he would nevertheless laugh at the folly of his advice.

If Miss Wright can confer freedom on but a solitary individual who deserves it, and has the capacity to enjoy it will confer more satisfaction even on the transient moments of the death bed, than a long life spent in ridiculing her labours.

Surely there is nothing so very absurd, impracticable or revolting to the morals of a christian community, to purchase slaves and to then render freedom possible by their own industry.

If we do not misremember among other distinguished characters who are trustees to the Nashoba institution, is the good La Fayette, the associate of Washington, and one of the few who shares the loud applause of the republicans and philanthropists of both hemispheres.

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATRE AT ROME.

Rome was an ocean of flame. Height and depth were covered with red surges, that rolled before the blast like an endless tide. The billows burst up the sides of the hills, which they turned into instant volcanoes, exploding volumes of smoke and fire; then plunged into the depths in an hundred glowing cataracts, then climbed and consumed again. The distant sound of the city in her convulsions went to the soul. The air was filled with the steady roar of the advancing flame, the crash of falling houses, and the hideous outcry of the myriads flying through the streets, or surmounted and perishing in the conflagration. All was clamor, violent struggle, and helpless death. Men and women of the highest rank, were on foot, trampled by the rabble who then lost all respect of conditions. One dense mass of miserable life, irresistible from its weight, crushed by the narrow streets, and scorched by the flames over their heads, rolled through

the gates like an eddy stream of black lava. The fire had originally broken out upon the palace, and hot smoke that wrapped and half blinded us, hung thick as night upon the wrecks of pavilions and palaces, but the dexterity and knowledge of our inexorable guide

carried us on—it was in vain that I insisted upon knowing the purpose of this terrible traverse. He pressed his hand on his heart in reassurance of his fidelity, and still spurred on: We now passed under the shade of an immense range of lofty buildings, whose gloomy and solid strength seemed to bid defiance to chance and time. A sudden yell appalled me. A ring of fire swept round its summit;—burning cordage, sheets of canvass, and a shower of all things combustible, flew into the air above our heads. An uproar followed, unlike all that I had ever heard, a hideous mixture of howls, shrieks, and groans. The flames rolled down a narrow street before us, and made the passage next to impossible. While we hesitated, a huge fragment of the building heaved, as if in an earthquake, and fortunately for us, fell inwards. The whole scene of terror was then open—The great Amphitheatre of Statilius Taurus had caught fire; the stage, with its infamous furniture, was intensely blazing below. The flames were wheeling up, circle above circle, through the seventy thousand seats that rose from the ground to the roof. I stood in unspeakable awe and wonder on the side of this colossal cavern, this mighty temple of the city of fire. At length a descending blast cleared away the smoke that covered the arena. The cause of those horrid cries was now visible. The wild beasts kept for the games had broken from their dens. Maddened by affright and pain, lions, tigers, panthers, wolves, whole herds of India and Africa, were enclosed in an impassible barrier of fire. They bounded, they screamed, they tore; they ran howling round and round the circle; they made desperate leaps upwards through the blaze; they were flung back, and fell only to fasten their fangs in each other; and with their parched jaws bathed in blood, die raging. I looked anxiously to see whether any human being was involved in this fearful catastrophe. To my great relief, I could see none. The keepers and attendants had obviously escaped. As I expressed my gladness, I escaped. As I expressed my gladness, I was startled by a loud cry from my guide, the first sound that I had heard him utter. He pointed to the opposite side of the amphitheatre. There indeed sat an object of melancholy interest; a man who had either been unable to escape, or had determined to die. Escape was now impossible. He sat in desperate calmness on his funeral pile. He was a gigantic Ethiopian slave, entirely naked. He had chosen his place as if in mockery, on the imperial throne; the fire was above him and around; and under this tremendous canopy he gazed, without the movement of a muscle, on the combat of the wild beasts below; a solitary sovereign with the whole tremendous game played for himself, and inaccessible to the power of man.

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Philadelphia, May 26th, 1823.

CONVENTION.

At a Convention held by the Preachers, Trustees, Leaders and Exhorters of the First Coloured Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, on the 14th Feb. 1824, the following resolutions were offered and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention do recognize the Rev. Henry Drayton, Superintendent of the said First Wesleyan Church and Connexion. The convention being fully satisfied of the validity of his Episcopal Ordination.

Resolved, That this convention recognize and adopt the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1812, for its rules and guide, until the Convention shall alter or change the same.

Published by order of the convention, RICHARD WHITE, President, PAUL DRAYTON, Secretary, New-York, June 3, 1823.

Deceased. In Philadelphia, on the 31st ult. Mrs. Martha Moulton, formerly of Charleston, (S. C.) aged 70 years. In this city on Friday evening last, Mr. Lewis Francis, for many years Clerk of St. Philip's Church.

Married. At Boston, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Green, Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, Secretary of Boston, Mass. to Miss RENECCA HARVEY of Worcester, Mass.

NOTICE. At a meeting of the members of the Reading Room Society of Philadelphia, for Mental Improvement, it was resolved, that an Address be delivered in favor of said Society, by Mr. Wm. WATERMAN, Boston, and vice versa, acting as a committee of arrangement. We beg leave to apprise the public that on Friday (the 1st inst.) at 9 o'clock P.M. the Address will be delivered by the above named gentlemen in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, situated in Lombard street, between Second and Third streets. We are, Sir, your obedient servant, Mr. D. Johnson, 93 Dill Street, N. York.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

EDUCATION.

A Sermon delivered in St. Philip's Church on Sunday, 27th April, 1823, by the Rev. F. W. Williams.

Proverbs, xxix. chap. 15th verse

A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame.

I have chosen these words of Solomon as our text, because each one must be convinced from his own observation, they are true.

The proverb of Solomon, from which they are taken, prove that he was indeed the wisest of men. In them we find the most excellent lessons for our government under all the relations and conditions of life.

The responsibilities of parents; the discipline which they should exercise towards their children, and the consequences of using or neglecting such discipline, are the particulars, to which by God's help, I shall now direct your thoughts.

Children are God's heritage. They are a treasure committed to our care by the Almighty: a treasure more valuable than all the gold and silver of the earth; a treasure by bestowing upon which due care, we shall increase our temporal and eternal happiness, but by neglecting of which, we shall render our days on earth the miserable and fall under condemnation before the bar of God.

Next to our own souls, children are the most sacred charge which can be committed to our keeping. Endued as well as ourselves with a capacity to know, to serve and to enjoy God; and with immortal souls, which must dwell with Him and Holy Angels for ever, or with devils and damned spirits in hell, according as they have spent their days on earth, it is required of us (as the instruments of their being) that we should endeavor to lead them in that way, by which they may glorify God, and obtain everlasting happiness.

As plants destined (if found meet) to adorn the gardens of the celestial Paradise, or (if otherwise) to perish in unquenchable flames, it is required of us, to whom the care of rearing them is committed, to spare no pains, (that when God shall remove them from the earth, they may be transplanted to a happier soil. If by every talent which God has placed in our keeping, he holds us responsible, how great is the responsibility he has laid us under, in giving us children to rear; beings made in his own image, redeemed by the blood of his only Son, and destined to live forever. Having created them for the high and glorious purpose of inhabiting his Heavenly Kingdom, and redeemed them at an infinite price, he has the most tender regard for them; and that we, to whom he has intrusted the work of rearing them, may not be found lacking in this duty, he has in his strongest word given us explicit instructions upon the subject, and has enforced those in-

structions by the richest promises of reward, and the most awful threatenings of punishment. O should we neglect these instructions, and instead of striving to train them up in a proper manner, leave them to themselves, or as is not unfrequently the case, should we train them up for ruin, how guilty shall we be—throw away your gold and silver, let your cattle starve, let your houses fall to decay, and your bodies suffer for the want of food and raiment. These are comparatively little matters—but do not neglect to "train up your children in the way in which they should go."

God who has given them to you has accompanied the gift with this special charge. To him you stand accountable for the manner in which you fulfil it, and the day is coming in the which he will summon you to that account.

I might add, that we are not only responsible to God, for the training up of our children, but also to our fellow men. He who neglects to give his children proper instruction, and to rear them under proper discipline, violates the duty which he owes to society. Whatever his conduct in other respects may be, such a man does not deserve to be ranked as a good citizen; because children thus neglected, instead of becoming useful members of the community, usually become its pests. The laws of society in some cases, punish parents for the crimes of their children. This is right, and without pretending to superior wisdom in legislation, I do not hesitate to say, that if this

much benefited and improved. So much does the future welfare of a nation, depend upon the care which parents take in bringing up their offspring, that it must be ranked among the highest duties which a man owes to his country, to bring them up in a proper manner.

As parents are thus responsible to God and their country, for the disciplining of their little ones, let us in the second place, enquire into the particulars of this duty. To every child born into the world, there is offered the choice between two roads: the one leading to misery and death; the other to life and happiness. But such is the natural perversity of man's heart, that left to itself it invariably inclines to the evil way. "Man is born like the wild asses' colt," disposed to go astray from his birth. "Born in air, and shapen in iniquity, the imagination of his heart is evil from his youth." "Resistant therefore is indispensable to the leading of him in the good way." Nor is any restraint sufficient for this, [however severe it may be] without the assistance of God's Holy Spirit. Human means cannot always restrain men from sinful actions nor compel them to that which is good. Much less can they control the desires and movements of the heart. Still human means must not be neglected. God has enjoined their use, and by accompanying them with the energetic and sanctifying influences of his spirit, often renders them effectual to the end. "Foolishness," says he, "is bound up in the heart of a child, but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not

depart from it." The rod and reproof give wisdom, but a child left to itself, bringeth his mother to shame. "Parents provoke not your children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture of the Lord." The design of our Heavenly Father in giving us being, is our happiness, and to this end, he calls us to the performance of various duties towards God, our neighbour, and ourselves. But the corruption of our hearts, and temptations of the world and the stratagems of the devil, place such obstacles in our way, that we are ever in danger of being turned into the paths of ruin. Now it is the duty of parents, to teach their children what the duties are which they are bound to fulfil, and to use every effort to bring them to fulfil them. It is their duty also to teach them, what the blessedness is, which God has promised to bestow upon those who obey his commandments; and to point out the obstacles and dangers which beset their way, and how they may escape the dangers, overcome the obstacles, and gain the mark of the prize of their high calling.

Their first duty [first in regard of its importance] is to teach them to love and fear God. As soon as the understanding of the child will admit, the parent should teach it that there is a God; a Being infinitely Great, Powerful, Wise and Good, who made the heavens and the earth, and all that they contain; that this Being has taught men what they should do, and what they should avoid; that he loves

and with everlasting happiness in a future state, those who do what he has commanded, but will sorely punish in this world, and much more in the world to come, those who do what he has forbidden. He should then teach the child that man is naturally a sinful creature, deserving of nothing but God's wrath, but that God in his mercy gave his Son Jesus, to suffer death in his stead, and through him offers to pardon the sins of all who truly repent. Then he should teach it to call upon God by prayer. To reverence his Holy Name, to observe the Sabbath as a Holy Day, to go up to the Lord's House, and to venerate all the ordinances of the religion of Christ.

And this instruction must not only be given by precept, but also by example, for children observe much more carefully what their parents do, than what they say, and are much more ready to imitate their actions, than to follow their precepts. Moreover this instruction, if not otherwise heeded must be enforced by sharp reproof, by severe restraint, and even by the strokes of the rod. He that spareth the rod, says Solomon, hateth his son, but he that loveth him chasteneth him belimes. Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shall deliver his soul from hell. The rod, however, should in all cases be the last resort. Milder methods should be first fairly tried, and not until these have failed in producing submission, should the rod be used; and then never should it be used in wrath.

Summary.

Franklin Bank—The Franklin Bank of this city has suspended payment, and a temporary injunction on the Bank has been granted by the Chancellor, on the application of the President.

Jail—On Sunday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock, three prisoners broke loose from the jail at New-Brunswick, (N. J.)

Accident—On Sunday, a boy aged 18 years, playing on board the new ship Cadonia, fell down the hatchway and was killed.

During the late hail storm in the Eastern part of Maryland, a colored man was killed by lightning at Cambridge, while standing in the door of the meetinghouse for colored people.

A letter from Lower Marlborough, Calvert County, Maryland, dated 21st inst., states that five colored persons, who were all huddled together to avoid rain, were killed by a stroke of lightning at the same instant.

The trial of Baker has taken place at Frederickston, N B. He was convicted, and sentenced to two months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100

Morgan—Col. King, charged with a participation in the murder of Morgan, has passed through Buffalo on his way to Niagara county, to surrender himself to the civil authorities.

De Witt Clinton—We regret to learn by the Albany papers, that the property of De Witt Clinton was to be sold by the Sheriff on the 28th ultimo.

The Courier contradicts the report of the murder of Captain Clapperton and Laing in Africa.

Algiers—The Dey of Algiers is said to be making suitable preparations to meet the attack of the French troops, and is said to have collected from 60 to 70,000 troops, principally cavalry, in the neighbourhood of Algiers.

Greece—The ship Herald sailed on the 28th ultimo for Greece with the Rev. John King on board, having a cargo worth at least \$50,000, for the relief of the Greeks including 70,000 garments.

On account of the apathy which has prevailed, the bill providing for the division of the Common Council into two chambers has been rejected.

Chambers' Remedy—This celebrated remedy for intemperance has found its way to the western states, where it is working wonders, and restoring sobriety and happiness to many desolate families. The editor of the Courtland Alabama Herald, among other remarks on the subject, says, "We have witnessed the salutary effects of this medicine—one dose has restrained the most habitual drunkards from spirits for weeks, and three doses have kept the worst kind of drunkards from spirits for months."

A fire at the Hague has redded 164 houses to ashes.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

GOOD LUCK

The Capital Prize of \$15,000 in the 4th Class Union Canal Lottery, sold by Geo. Hen, Jr. & Brothers, was purchased a few hours previous to the receipt of the drawing by Mr. Edwards Council, printer, (a native of Maryland,) a young gentleman who has been several years employed in the office of the Courier—he received the cash for it yesterday morning, at the office where it was purchased. It could not have fallen into better hands.

Extraordinary Cow and Calf.—Mr. Jeremiah Stickney, of Rowley, has a Cow, of a large size and of a dark red colour, remarkably well proportioned and handsome, six years old, which recently produced a Cow Calf, weighing the day of its birth, 120 pounds! On the day the Calf was two weeks old, it was again weighed and found to have gained 43 pounds a little more than three pounds a day! The Calf is of the same colour of the Cow, and is in every respect as well built and proportioned Besides supplying the Calf, the Cow now affords six quarts milk, of the richest kind, daily. She had been wintered on common keeping which in that place, is salt hay—Essex Reg.

[From the Montreal Herald.]
Shipwreck—The Princess Royal, at the entrance of the Gulf spoke the Catherine and Anne, bound to Miramichi. This vessel had fallen in with a boat of the Superb, Cain from Bristol to Quebec, out of seven hands in the boat the time she left the wreck only two then survived, and one of them died soon after getting on board; the other (Benjamin Orchard) had been severely frost-bitten up to the knees—he stated that he had been ten days in the boat, during which period he was provided with any article of subsistence, they were under the painful necessity of satisfying the irresistible craving of nature by living on the bodies of such of their unfortunate companions as had alternately sunk under the weight of their sufferings. The boat of the Catherine and Anne, containing two men in which were these unfortunate men, was at first unable to discover any living being in her, the survivors being so much reduced by their sufferings as to be scarcely able to raise his head above the gun-wale of the boat, just as his deliverers struck with the horrible sigh of the mangled bodies were about to return to the vessel, the Capt. Townsend boarded the Catherine and Anne, and conversed with Orchard, receiving every comfort and attention which was in his power to afford him. The Superb went down soon after the boat arrived here.

The barque Friends, from Hull, been ashore near Pointe des Monts, received damage.

The 2d mate of the passenger ship, left on board this vessel, have written Charles in the Middle West, and three doses have kept about 4 hours.

The Bonito, Dr. Spencer, of the in the Gulf, about 14 days since

boats were out, and she appeared to be sinking fast. The Princess Royal saw two vessels ashore on Sable Island.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Læta, Captain Goshall, arrived at Boston on the 25th inst. In London on the 22nd April, and the Daffodil on the 23rd.

A British frigate had sailed from Plymouth to cruise off the Island of Ascention and the Capde Verde, in search of the piratical brig which lately plundered two British merchant vessels.

The Stock market was fully attended on the 26th, and considerable business done.

Consols for account opened at London April 26, at 85 7/8 rose to 86 and left off at this price. Paris papers of the 29th, contains accounts from Smyrna, to 21st of March, No improvement has taken place in commerce, and the distress of the merchants respecting England did not appear to be lessened, not withstanding the speech of the King. The Greeks, at Scio, were in a melancholy situation. We find no commercial news in the papers.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 26th April says: "Nothing of prominent interest, as it regards Eastern politics, has transpired during the day, though many false accounts are obtained from every part of the continent, through Holland the news from St. Peter's church. The British press still there waiting for the arrival of the arrival of dispatches from London and Paris, and the suspension of hostilities against Turkey. There can be little doubt entertained, even from the midst of the season, perhaps that any other cause will be the result of the war."

NARRATIVE
of the capture of the vessel the Catherine and Anne, bound to Miramichi, which was found on the 28th of the month of April, 1823, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the Superb, from Bristol to Quebec, containing the names and descriptions of the crew, and of the goods on board, and of the manner in which the vessel was captured, and of the proceedings taken by the British authorities, and of the result of the same, as far as respects the vessel and her crew, and of the manner in which the vessel was captured, and of the proceedings taken by the British authorities, and of the result of the same, as far as respects the vessel and her crew.

Kennel, and regularly carried his food to her which is might be supposed she was not suffered to want during her confinement For his gallantry his name deserves to be mentioned—it was Pincher. Some of his other acquaintance may remember him.

Bishop Latimer speaking of the clergy, says, "Moses was a Marvellous man, a good man; Moses was a wonderful fellow, did his duty being a married man, we lack such as Moses was." And again, "Now I will ask you a strange question. Who is the most diligent bishop or prelate in all England, that passeth all the rest in doing office? I can tell you, for I know who it is. I know him well. But now I think I see you listening and hearkening that I should name him. Then it is one that passeth all the other, and is the most diligent preacher and prelate in all England; and will you know who it is? I will tell you—it is the Devil. He is the most diligent preacher and prelate of all others; he is never from his cure; he is ever in his parish: there was never such a preacher in England as he. In the meantime, the prelates take their pleasure; they are lords and no laborers therefore, ye unpreaching prelates: learn of the Devil to be diligent in doing your office. Learn of the Devil, if ye will not learn of God and good men; learn of the Devil, I say."

Cardinal de Retz—This famous individual, possessed the happiness of temper, in the highest degree. As he was a man of gallantry, and despised all that were the pedantic appearance of philosophy, wherever pleasure was to be sold, he was generally foremost to raise the auction. Being an universal admirer of the fair sex; when he found one lady cruel, he generally fell in love with another, from whom he expected a more favorable reception—if she too rejected his addresses, he never thought of retiring into deserts, or pining in hopeless distress. He persuaded himself that instead of loving the lady, he only fancied he loved her; and so all was well again—when fortune wore her angriest look, and he was confined a close prisoner in the Castle of Valenciennes, he never attempted to support his distress by wisdom, or philosophy, for he pretended to neither. He laughed at himself, and his persecutor, and seemed pleased at his situation? In this mansion of distress, though secluded from his friends, though denied all the amusements, and even the conveniences of life, teased every hour by the impertinence of wretches, who were employed to guard him, he still retained his good humor, laugh at all their little spite; and carried the jest so far, as to be revenged; by writing the life of his jailer.

A Flight of a Knight of the Hammer. An eminent auctioneer, not far from Great Whelmethan, in selling a wind mill by auction the other day, by way of recommendation, observed, "The mill is reared upon the summit of a beautiful eminence; towering beyond obstruction, she opens her portals to the atmosphere, and while she catches the breeze, her revolving power, (at an immeasurable rate) wheel the clouds into the coffers of her possessors."

The Miser's Prayer—Among a variety of curious papers of John Ward, of Hockney, Esq., M. P., (who being convicted of forgery was expelled the House, and, in the year 1727, stood in the pillory.) there was found a few days ago a paper in his own hand-writing, which we think may be very properly entitled the Miser's Prayer. Oh Lord thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex; and I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou mayst deal with them as thou art pleased! Oh Lord, enable the Bank to answer all their bills; and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return the Mermaid sloop, because I have ensured it; and, as thou has said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that most profligate young man Sir J—L— Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house breakers; and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest and never cheat me out of my property, night or day.—Ward was suspected of joining in a conveyance with Sir John Blunt, to secure fifty thousand pounds of that Director's estate forfeited to the South Sea company. The company recovered the fifty thousand pounds against Ward but he set up prior conveyances of his estate to his brother and son, and concealed all his personals, which were supposed to be one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. These conveyance being also set aside by a bill in Chancery, Ward was imprisoned for many years.

A good one—In the present age, when old bachelors have become so serious an evil as to need legislative interference, we think that the following expedient, adopted by a lady in Connecticut, of rather a desperate age, will afford an excellent hint to some of our statesmen towards an effectual remedy. The circumstances are these:—A lady became very fond of a young lawyer in the neighbor hood, who treated her partiality with great levity. Finding her suit rather hopeless, and being determined on matrimony at some rate or other, she adopted the following plan. All at once she was taken ill, and her malady seemed to threaten death; at this crisis she sent for the young lawyer to draw her will; and to his great astonishment she disposed of an enormous estate, in legacies and endowing public institutions.—She shortly after, however recovered to enjoy her own wealth, and the young lawyer began to feel something like love for her; his addresses became constant, and his attentions marked; in fact in a short time they were married—but alas! he had to take the will for the deed!

Mad Dogs have been seen lately in Baltimore, and considerable alarm exists in consequence.



Poetry.

For the Freedom's Journal. LINES,

Inscribed by request in the Album of a very amiable young Lady, whom the author had never seen.

Lady, 'tis true we ne'er have met
On lowland vale or upland lea,
To utter joy, or weep regret,
For lovers estrang'd or sweets that flee.

Perhaps thy heart hath known no ill,
That pains the breast to sad distress;
Forcing the tear to roll at will,
For scenes of former happiness.

Ah, no, thy life hath been a dream,
As gay as Fancy wears at night,
When love's its grand ennobling theme.
Filling the soul with chaste delight.

And Angel spirits look on thee,
A sister prototype they find,
In mould, in mien, and sympathy,
And bright accomplishments of mind.

For ever beam thy blue eyes, maid,
Thy rose divide with lilly's hue,
And grief, ah, may it ne'er intrude,
To part a grace that now we view.

From the London Mirror, for March 1828.

THE BROBDIGNAG BONNETS OF BLUE.

A PARODY.

Here's health to the ladies at home,
Here's health to the ladies awa'
And wha wina pledge it wi' a' their soul
May they ne'er be smiled on at a'
It's guid to be pretty and fair,
It's guid to be smilin' like you;
It's guid to be stealin' the gentlemen's hearts

But na by broad bonnets of blue,
Awa' wi those bonnets of blue,
Those Brobdignag bonnets of blue,
It's guid to be stealin' the gentlemen's hearts;

But na by sic bonnets of blue.

Here's health to the bright eyes at home,
Here's health to the bright eyes awa',
Here's health to the beauties of every clime,
But na to their bonnets at a'
I've a bracelet for her wha is wed,
For the maiden—a sweet billet-doux:
Dear darlings, I'd give'm whate'er they might ask,—
Except a broad bonnet of blue.

Then hence wi' those bonnets of blue,
Those Brobdignag bonnets of blue!
Oh! bright eyes beam brighter from bonnets when sma'.
Than hid by broad bonnets of blue.

EPIGRAM.

Women are made, so fate declares,
To smoothe our linen and our cares,
And 'tis but just, for by my troth,
They're very apt to ruffle both.

A WOMAN'S TEAR.

What gem hath dropp'd, and sparkles o'er his chin?
The tear most sacred, shed for other's pain,
That starts at once; bright—pure—from piety's mine,
Already polished by the hand divine!
Oh, too convincing—dangerously dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear!
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,
To save; subdue! at once her spear and shield!
Avoid it—Virtue ebbs, and wisdom errs,
Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers!
What cost a world, and bide a hero fly?
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye!

BYRON.

A gentleman of the army was so sensible of audible impressions during his sleep, that by speaking in his ear his friends could make him dream whatever they pleased. One night, they carried him through all the process of a duel; and at last, putting a pistol in his hand, he actually fired it off and was awakened by the sound.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 125 Fulton Street, NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.

M. QUON'S

STEAM SCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.

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

M. Quon confesses that there has been, and still is great cause for the public to doubt who are and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothes Cleaning; and therefore, in spite of his blushes oiaes; and therefore, in spite of his blushes, he 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, no withstanding.

Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 110, Fulton Street.

LEGHORN BONNETS, MRS. SARAH J. ANSON,

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

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

ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

And a penny saved is a penny saved in a good way. Then call at the United States Clothing Dressing Establishment.

JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning being Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

To Free People of Colour.

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

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

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberty, and embryo statesmen. By your support, and your encouragement, an institution for degraded men, which has for its object, no less than the elevation of the free people of colour from mental degradation, from degradation.

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

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

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

JOSEPH SHPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Dec. 10, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to go out to Harrisburg. For terms enquire of the subscriber. JNO. B. RUSSWURM, New York, May 21, 1828.

WANTED—A suitable Person to act as a clerk for a Periodical in New York, and G.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD, late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the colored 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 in the study thereof of two hours in a day in six weeks! He will be willing to teach a class of colored 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.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

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

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will take advantage of this opportunity, and purchase at least 500 or 1,000 Acres, of these lands, which he will give the liberty to say, that they can be purchased for \$5 dollars the acre, or 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to serve that the purchase will be made in instalments, and he thinks such a settlement formed by coloured families, would be of much good. With this object in view, he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase of land, and he will be pleased to receive the same.

SAMUEL E. GORRISON, New York, March 20.

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

CHARLES MORTIMER,

Notifies his Friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107, Church Street, (the corner from Duane Street,) at the following reduced Prices:—

First rate Wax Cal. Shoes, \$3.00
Second rate Cal. Shoes, \$2.50
First rate Boots, \$4.00
Second rate Boots, \$3.50
Boots half made
Sole leather
Shoes sole and
Sole leather
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, proportionately reduced.

All orders, when sent to the subscriber, must be accompanied by the cash.

NEW YORK.

G. & R. DRAPER
(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smo' g and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rappee and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SE-GARS.

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

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

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 HAINE

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS
RICHARD FIELD

Jan 10, 1828
W. P. JOHNSON, 651 Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand an Assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES.** Also a superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitrol, of his own manufacture, which he will sell cheap for cash. Sent by St. Louis made to order, and repaired in the best manner. Stable terms.

BOARDING & LODGING.

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

GRACY JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1823.

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE No. 152 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

New-York, Sept. 1827.

26—3m

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

NOTICE.

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

JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1823

FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.

THE subscriber has taken the large Cellar under Mr. Whitfield's Stage Office, No. 1 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, where he offers for sale by the Firkin, Tub or single Pound, superior Fresh Goshen Butter. Families may rely upon being supplied with a superior article at this establishment.

DAVID RUGGLES,

April 8, 1828—3t

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT.
OYSTERS, &c.

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

WILLIAM PARKER.

New-York, April 23, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 149 Church-street, New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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