

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

BY JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1836

Whole No. 64

## ASSASSINATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR, PAUL I.

[Continued.]

P—Z— resolved upon availing himself of the influence of the fair favourite, to whom he addressed himself with all the insinuation of person, manners, wit, and money. Having engaged her in his favour, he made her acquainted with Count K—, a man well known to the person of Paul, in the mental capacity of a ruler, at last obtained a high place in his affection, distinguished by honour, and great wealth. The more firmly to bind K— to his interest, P—Z— feigned an honourable passion for the daughter of the former, who was, like all the sudden favourites of fortune, much pleased at the prospect of an alliance with such a distinguished family. Count K— and Madame Chevalier conceived many plans for prestatting upon his majesty to restore Z— to his favour. At length one evening, when she had tranquilized the mind of the emperor, and excited in him an appearance of gaiety by the vivacity of her wit, and some of her most successful songs, she artfully insinuated that P—Z— was the most unhappy and miserable man alive in being deprived of the emperor's favour, and of the power of promoting the interests of one of the greatest geniuses that ever mounted the Czarian throne, to whom he was most inviolably attached. The emperor paused, and expressed some doubt of the truth of the statement; but upon her re-assuring him of its sincerity, accompanied by some of those little blandishments which no woman ever knew how to display with more finished address than Madame Chevalier, Paul granted her petition, and recalled Z— to the residence, where he flew with the celerity of a courier, and threw himself at the feet of the emperor, by whom he was graciously received, and from whose presence he withdrew to present his fair advocate with the stipulated reward, a magnificent sigrille of diamonds, valued at sixty thousand rubles. Whatever private pique Z— might have cherished against his imperial master, I believe that it was wholly lost in his review of the deteriorated and dreadful condition of the empire; and in those awful measures of restoration which were afterwards resorted to Z— gradually and warily unfolded his mind to K—, who as cautiously entered into his views, until their confidence was completely established. The result of their deliberations was that to save the empire, it was necessary that the emperor should be removed. They next prevailed upon Count P— the governor of the city, and Count R—, a very young nobleman, but of considerable family interest, the son of the celebrated General Count P—, who so eminently distinguished himself in the Turkish

war, and also the Prince Y—, and some other persons of great rank and consequence. All of these noblemen were actuated by no other motive than to prevent the final ruin of their country; and for this purpose they determined to place in peril their lives and their fortunes.

In their confidences, which were managed with admirable discretion, it was resolved that Paul should die; and, like Caesar, it was destined he should perish in the arms of a friend, on the festival called Maslaintza.

The emperor, from an aversion he had taken to those palaces which formed the favourite residence of Catharine, resolved upon building a palace for himself. The gorgeous magnificence of Zonco Zelo, and of the winter palace, and all the oriental voluptuousness of the Hermitage, were hateful to him; indeed, to such an elevation had his abhorrence of these places attained, that he had determined to reduce them to the dust. His fate, which was fast approaching, prevented the accomplishment of this irretrievable act of delirium.

The emperor and his family resided, at the time when the confederacy had resolved upon his removal, in the new palace of Saint Michael. It is an enormous quadrangular pile of red Dutch brick, rising from a massy basement of hewn granite; it stands at the bottom of the Summer Gardens, and the lofty spire of its Greek chapel, richly covered with ducal-gold, rising above the trees, has a beautiful appearance.

As Paul was anxious to inhabit this palace as soon after he was crowned as possible, the masons, the carpenters, and various other artificers toiled with incredible labour by day and by torch light under the sultry sun of the summer, and in all the severity of a polar winter; and in three years this enormous and magnificent fabric was completed. The whole is coated round, and when the stranger surveys its bastions of granite, and numerous drawbridges, he is naturally led to conclude, that it was intended as the last asylum of a prince at war with his subjects. Those who have seen its massy walls, and the capaciousness and variety of its chambers, will easily admit that an act of violence might be committed in one room, and not be heard by those who occupy the adjoining one, and that a massacre might be perpetrated at the one end, and not known at the other. Paul took possession of this palace as a place of strength, and beheld it with rapture, because his imperial mother had never seen it. Whilst his family were harassed by every act of tenderness, endeavouring to soothe the terrible perturbation of his mind, there were not wanting those who exercised a stratagem to inflame and increase it. These people were constantly maintaining that every man was armed against him. With this insinuation, which added fuel to his burning

brain, he ordered a secret staircase to be constructed, which, leading from his own chamber, passed under a false stove in the ante-room, and led by a small door to the fortress.

It was the custom of the emperor to sleep in an outer apartment next to the emperor's upon a sofa, in his regal state, and here whilst the Grand Duke and Duchess, and other members of the imperial family, were engaged in various dissipated pleasures, the secret staircase which he occupied. On the 10th day of March, O. S. 1801; the day preceding the fatal night, whether Paul's apprehension of some unknown information, suggested the idea, or whether he knew, but conceiving that a storm was ready to burst upon him, he sent to Count F—, the governor of the city, one of the noblemen who had resolved upon his destruction. "I am informed," said the emperor, "that there is a conspiracy on foot against me; do you think it necessary to take any precaution?" The count, without betraying the least emotion, replied, "Sure do not under such apprehensions to haunt your mind; if there were any combination forming against your majesty's person, I am sure I should be acquainted with it." "Think I am satisfied," said the emperor; and the governor withdrew. Before Paul retired to rest, he unexpectedly expressed the most tender solicitude for the empress and his children, kissed them with all the warmth of farewell fondness, and remained with them longer than usual; and after he had visited the sentinels at their different posts, he retired to his chamber, where he had nothing remained before, under some colourable pretext that satisfied the men, the guard was changed by the officers who had the command for the night, and were engaged in the confederacy. A hour, whom the emperor had particularly honoured by his notice and attention; he retired to his bedroom, and in the ante-room, who was impossible to remove, the faithful soldier by any fair means. At the momentous period, a soldier entered the palace, and when he was admitted by the palace-guard, he was followed by the murderer of the emperor, and the faithful soldier by any fair means. At the momentous period, a soldier entered the palace, and when he was admitted by the palace-guard, he was followed by the murderer of the emperor, and the faithful soldier by any fair means. At the momentous period, a soldier entered the palace, and when he was admitted by the palace-guard, he was followed by the murderer of the emperor, and the faithful soldier by any fair means. At the momentous period, a soldier entered the palace, and when he was admitted by the palace-guard, he was followed by the murderer of the emperor, and the faithful soldier by any fair means.

## SUMMARY.

**Thunder Storm at Baltimore.**—On Wednesday, the 4th inst. Baltimore was visited by a tremendous storm: several houses were struck by lightning, but no lives were lost.—The Baltimore American says:

"About 9 o'clock, a dark cloud approached from the west, which threw out incessant flashes of lightning. A short time before ten the rain commenced, and the storm gradually increased in violence. From about 11 until half past 12, the most vivid streams of lightning were constantly emitted from the clouds which hung over the city, accompanied at very short intervals by those peculiarly sharp, sudden, and loud claps of thunder which always indicate the descent of the electric fluid upon some object immediately at hand. Occasional bursts of wind, and the fall of rain in torrents, mingled with hail, completed the awful sublimity of this war of the elements.

A convict in the New York state prison, was recently directed to cut off a handsomely polished piece of marble at 16 inches from its end. He was a stubborn fellow; and ruined a beautiful piece of work, by cutting only 10 inches of the stone. On being called to an account, he declared that he was not book learned, and consequently could not be supposed to count correctly. The overseers ordered him to be taken to the post, to have administered to his back certain lashes, which should only cease when he counted 25 of them. His powers of computation came to him, happily, at the very moment.

The President of the United States has appointed Wm. Clark, of the state of Pennsylvania, Treasurer of the United States, in the room of Judge Savage, who declined to accept.

N. B. The gentleman thus appointed Treasurer of the United States, is the same Wm. Clark, whom the Jackson majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania turned out of the office of Treasurer of Pennsylvania, because he refused to send in his adhesion to Gen Jackson.—*Demo. Pres.*

**suicide.**—Captain Winckenbach, of Waldoborough, Maine, drowned himself a few days ago. No reason can be assigned for this act; his worldly affairs were prosperous, his character good, and he had never exhibited any signs of mental derangement. He has left a wife and twelve children.—The circumstances preceding this event are singular and peculiar. About the first of April, he purchased cambric for a shroud and a few weeks since had it made—when questioned upon the propriety of this, he remarked, that, as he was becoming old and the term of his existence might be short, he conceived such a preparation to be needful. Until within a few days of his death he had been engaged in making out his accounts and arranging his papers. As at one time observed to his brother that as he expected soon to be taken away, he wished him to take charge of his pocket-book and papers, and should his prediction prove true, to dispose of them as he thought proper. The day before his death

he sent one of his daughters to purchase articles of mourning, and on Wednesday, after dinner, he procured from one of his neighbours a piece of rope, went to the narrows, a distance of one mile, and tied one end of it to his body, and the other to a stone weighing about thirty pounds and plunged into the water where it was nearly fifteen feet deep. His body was found after it had remained in the water about thirty six hours.—[*Courier*]

**ACCIDENT.**—A melancholy accident occurred in Anson, on Monday of last week. As three females were passing in the road through a piece of woods, a large tree was blown upon them, which instantly killed one and severely wounded another—the third escaped unhurt, having discovered the falling tree in season to avoid it.

**MELANCHOLY.**—On Friday night, while the steambot Macdonough was on her passage to Hartford, a passenger, Col. Waters, of Colchester, Conn. in a state of mental derangement, jumped overboard and was drowned. Some of his family who accompanied him, were witnesses of the distressing scene.

Mr. John Cromwell, a brick layer, his son, and a black man, while engaged on Saturday morning, in finishing a chimney of a house in Philadelphia, fell, by the giving way of the scaffold. Mr. C. died almost instantly; his son was dangerously hurt and the colored man so much injured, that it was thought he could not survive.

The following notice was posted at the Merchant's Coffee House, Philadelphia, on Friday last.

## "IMPORTANT ARRIVAL."

"Our friends are informed that the *gentleman incendiaries* have arrived, and commenced operations last night in a cabinet maker's shop, in South Second-Street. The fire was happily discovered in time."

We have to record also another fire which happened early in the morning of yesterday, at a cabinet maker's shop near North Second street!!—

**FIRE.**—A cabinet maker's shop, with its contents, consisting of lumber, and much unfinished work, belonging to Mr. Brelsford, in Poplar Lane, below Second-street was destroyed by fire, yesterday morning, about one o'clock. We understand that no fire had been used in the building the day previous.—[*U.S. Gaz.*]

Corn is reported to be so very scarce in Florida, that if the quantity was equally distributed, it would be consumed in less than a month. In Montgomery, Ala. meal is \$1.25 per bushel. It is also said that in the Indian nation lately, travellers have paid at the rate of 50 cents a quart for corn for their horses.

**GREEKS.**—The French minister of marine in the course of his observations relative to Greece, on Friday stated that the French naval force in the Mediterranean was actively engaged in rescuing the Greek slaves taken from the Morea; and that on the very day of the debate he had received a dispatch by which he was informed that one single vessel had saved 497 of those wretched captives. This announcement was received with loud cheers.

**Breach in the Northern Canal.**—A passenger called at our office last evening to say that he was in the Mail Coach, coming from Whitehall to Albany, on Saturday night, (7th inst.) about 10 o'clock, when passing by the side of the canal, in the town of Stillwater, the horses plunged into a breach of the canal, made by the heavy rains, the carriage was immediately upset and carried, with the stream a considerable distance; the passengers, eight in number, escaped without much injury. The next morning the mail was taken from the water, where it had lain during the night, and carried to Albany. The canal was so much injured that the navigation will be interrupted until it is repaired.

## Daily Adv.

**GESE.**—One of these birds was hatching on a hill in the neighbourhood, during the late snow storm. The winds blew and the snow descended and drifted around her, but she hung on like the tooth-ache. And it was not until every part and parcel of her was covered, except her head, that the benefit of a removal occurred to her. She then "rose reported progress," and we believe has had "leave to sit a gain."—[*Taunton Adv.*]

**The Friends.**—We learn (says the *New York Enquirer*) that at the great annual meeting of Friends commonly called Quakers, the whole society divided, leaving a large majority in favor of the religious views of the followers of Mr. Hicks. We have not been able to ascertain the points which divided this ancient and respectable fraternity, but understand, that one side, the minority, support the old opinions of Christianity, while the majority believe in the *Inspiration* of Christ, but not in his *Divinity*.

A woman is said to have been killed by lightning in Philadelphia, on Saturday last while lying in bed, while another woman lying by her side was uninjured.

The Haytian brig Mercury, from Port-au Prince for New York, was cast away about the 10th April, near the Rum Keys, and totally lost. About 200 bags coffee, 20 tons logwood, and some hides, were saved. The captain and crew had arrived at Nassau, and the Catharine, at Philadelphia, brought home a boy who was in her when wrecked.

Mr. Isaac Watkins, of Canajoharie, was killed on board a canal boat on the 31st inst, in passing under a bridge at Tonawanta.

According to the records of Major Howard of the custom house, there arrived at this port during the month of May from Foreign ports; 109 American, 24 British 2 French 2 Hamburg, 1 Bremen, 1 Danish, 1 Sicilian, and 2 Haytian, vessels.—In all 140. They brought 4100 passengers.

David Ware, convicted of perjury, was sentenced on Saturday last by the Court of Sessions to ten years imprisonment, and hard labour, in the state prison.

William Schell, has been tried at Baltimore for the murder of Beckington Scott, and found guilty of manslaughter. The thermometer stood at 87 in the house at Baltimore on Friday last.

## FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1828.

## FROM HAYTI.

A gentleman on board the Lark, arrived below, has politely favoured us (says Poulson's Phila. Daily Adv.) with the following:—

On the 6th ult. eighteen persons were tried at Hayti for conspiracy against the government, five of whom were condemned to be shot on the 28th, twelve days after our departure. The father, an old gentleman of 87, was however relieved, on account of his advanced age.

The brig Ann Eliza Jane, of New-York, has been confiscated by the government of Hayti, together with her cargo, in consequence of having false money of the country on board.

**Markets.**—Flour, \$24. scarce; Mackerel, No. 3, 12 dollars: Fish, qd. 12 dolls. Soap plenty; Herrings, fair; Cheese, 20 dolls. per cnt.; Coffee Bagging, scarce

## Fernando Po.

We have been politely favoured with the perusal of a letter from a young naval officer, now on the coast of Africa, to his brother in this city. The letter is dated Maidstone Bay, Fernando Po. 6th December, and details the progress of the works which are now going on at that island, to which the establishment at Sierra Leone is about to be removed. The operations commenced by clearing away a point which had been called Clarence, in honor of the head of the profession. At the date of the letter, the officers employed on that service had erected about 40 huts, three store houses, officers quarters, and several other temporary buildings, and the writer goes on to say "we have nearly unloaded one transport, and have commenced setting up one of the houses, which we brought out with us. Clarence projects in the sea about sixteen hundred feet, and at the inner part of it, we have thrown up a strong parapet of pile and earth about ten feet high, with a dry ditch in front, and leaving a road of thirty feet wide, on one side of it."

In front of this road we are erecting another parapet of the same description to protect it, and also to command a fine road which we have cut from the landing place. Thirty feet aside of the first parapet we placed a block house, which has a front of 150 feet and a depth of 50. On the point also are to be erected six other houses, some of 50 and others of 20 feet square, besides the storehouses, magazines, &c. that require to be in a secure place. Another tract of about 400 yards square we are clearing away, and several houses are to be built on different parts of it. One part is called Paradise from the great luxuriance and beauty of the spot. In it we are preparing a large garden, and the Governor's house is there to be erected.

We have already a regular farm-yard, and possess cattle, sheep, goats and poultry, of all description.—The poultry, and the sheep we purchase from the natives, but of cattle they

have none. The tails of our sheep attracted particular attention, and the chiefs were very anxious to have them as an appendage to their hats, or as an ornament to their heads.—The yams of the natives are excellent, and we catch fish of half a dozen different sorts, and turtle of two. Of the latter we catch a sufficient quantity to supply the whole of the establishment, and serve them out to our chaps.—In a new settlement like this, it is not so bad to sit down to a dinner of turtle, fish, fowl, and mutton, beside yams and spinnage. As far as living is concerned, we have certainly no cause to complain. The healthiness of the Island has been proved, except in the instance of one of our lads, who was sent to live with some of the Chiefs, to endeavour to learn the language and get insight into their manners and customs. Since his return, he has been attacked with fever, and is now in a precarious state; with this exception we have been exceedingly healthy. The island is a beautiful one, and as there are no swamps in the neighbourhood, there is every probability that our losses will be trifling, as not above twenty-five Europeans live on shore, the remainder of our force being composed of native labourers and artificers.

The Fernando Po people are certainly the most filthy set of beings I ever met with in my life.—Their hair is platted into long ringlets which hang down over their shoulders,—a mass of clotted palm oil and red clay, something similar to pomatum and powder among ourselves, except that they apply it in greater quantities, and the odour is not quite so agreeable.

Clothing they have none except what decency requires.—They wear caps or hats of basket work, which they ornament with monkey skulls and bones, feathers, &c. Their arms are long wooden barbed spears, two or three of which they always carry about with them. The chiefs are distinguished by a long headed stick, and bracelets of small shells about four inches wide, round the upper part of their arms; above their callis; and a very broad band round their waists. Their food consists of palm wine and yams, upon which they seem to live exclusively, except on fast or religious ceremony days when they eat their sheep, blood and all. We are in the best terms with them—they doing all they can to assist us in our work. Our captain generally has two or three to dine with him every day, and our hand has such an effect upon them that they frequently sleep on board, declaring that while the music is playing they will not move.

We have sentinels round our lines, inside of which, none are allowed to enter, but by permission from the Governor. We have also a market established, where the clerk purchases palm wine and yams. All in the establishment are under martial law, which is highly necessary in all infant colonies, and more particularly with the people we have to deal with. On Christmas day we intend to host the Union, fire royal salutes, and take formal possession in the name of His Majesty.

*Montreal Courier.*

*Philadelphia, June 11*

FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Capt. Hidelis, of the brig Latona, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 44 days from Montevideo, states that the Buenos Ayres squadron, consisting of the *Buenos Ayres*, *Uruguay*, *San Carlos*, &c. had arrived at Montevideo, having been captured by the Brazilian squadron, in attempting to get out. The brig Emmet, Powell, of Boston; sailed a few days previous to the Latona, for Salado, and it was currently reported at Montevideo, that she had been captured and burnt by the Brazilian squadron.—Market dull.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres, was rigidly enforced, and vessels registers endorsed, whenever they were fallen in with by a Brazilian cruiser, on the high seas. On the third of May, at day-light, saw a brig on our weather beam, distance 5 miles; then off Rio Grande, supposed her to be the Buenos Ayres privateer Cacique, as she immediately made all sail in chase—at 4 P.M. she was coursers down in our wake astern, when she gave up the chase.

**Noble Act.**—With the highest pleasure we announce, (says the Albany D. Adv.) that the Grand Lodge have taken the *Vases* from the gentleman (Anthony Blanchard of this city) who purchased them; and resolved to present them to the family of De Wit Clinton. This is a noble act, and will redound to their honor eternally.

We are informed that Mr. Blanchard was offered two thousand dollars for them, by a person who wished to send them to London. But Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from disgrace. It will be recollected that the price he paid for them was \$600.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—At an early hour this morning, as Mr. Richard Rhodes and his wife of near Rockaway, L.I. were entering the village of Brooklyn, in a one horse wagon, the animal took fright and started, by which circumstance they were both thrown out. Mrs. R. was killed upon the spot—and Mr. R. had one of his arms broken, and was otherwise so greatly injured as almost to preclude the possibility of his recovery.—*Tuesday Commercial.*

**Melancholy Occurrence.**—On Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, nine young men of this city, chartered a sail boat for the purpose of visiting the Woodlands on the western bank of the river Schuylkill, and seeing some friends when opposite the United States Arsenal. A young man very imprudently put the boat to the mast, against the wharf, and contrary to the advice of his companions, which he scorned to obey, the boat upset, and shocking to relate, several individuals perished. The names of the persons drowned are; Mr. Robert Gordon, a student of law; Mr. Alexander Fleming, a student of law; Mr. Robt. Flemming, a young man; Mr. Daniel Darack, and a young man, the names of whose names are, as yet, unknown.

Thus, by a momentary lapse of attention, twelve young men have been taken to their graves, and the families of the deceased are left in a state of mourning. It is to be regretted that the authorities in charge of the Arsenal, did not take more effectual measures to prevent such a calamity. On Christmas day we intend to host the Union, fire royal salutes, and take formal possession in the name of His Majesty.



MISS BRADDOCK.

Miss Frances Braddock was the admiration of every polite circle. Her person was elegant, her face beautiful, and her mind accomplished.

Notwithstanding her caution, her poverty became known, and her sensibility was daily injured by the real and fictitious condolence of her acquaintance.

Petticoat Government.—The good people of the township of Ormsterd, Eng. being injured by the real and fictitious condolence of her acquaintance.

Patience.—An Emperor of China making a progress, discovered a family in which the master with the wives, children, grand children, daughters in law and servants all living in peace and harmony.

A sailor having a few days since committed many excesses in consequence of intoxication was sent to prison until he was sober.

During Curran's illness, his physician observed that he seemed to cough with more

difficulty: he answered, "That is rather surprising, as I have been practising all night."

Alady once requested her husband to inform her "what difference there was between the meaning of export and transport." "My Dear," replied the gentleman, "if you was exported, I should be transported."

A drunken collier, who lives near Glasgow, tossed up a half-penny on his way home, to decide whether he should destroy his child or his dog!

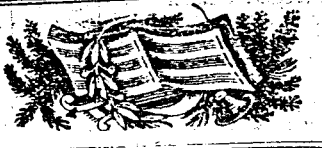
ANTICIPATION IN LOW LIFE. In the early part of the reign of George II. the footman of a lady of quality, under the absurd infatuation of a dream, disposed of the savings of the last twenty years of his life in two lottery tickets, which proving blanks, after a few days he put an end to his life.

Enormous Pudding.—The Great Wiltshire Pudding, which has excited so much attention in the neighborhood of Merrif hill, was distributed to the poor children (upwards of 200 in number) of that place.

An editor in one of the country towns in the Western States, makes a most strange apology for the non-appearance of his paper on the regular day of publication

Economy.—Moreable stocks are advertised in England, to accommodate any parish at short notice, when a drunkard cannot pay five shillings, which is the alternative.

A Coloured Man of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths.



Poetry.

From Sir Walter Scott's new Novel of "The Fair Maid of Perth" "THE LAY OF POOR LOUISE."

Ah poor Louise! The live long day She roams from cot to castle gay; And still her voice and viol say,

Ah, poor Louise! The sun was high, It smirch'd her cheek it dim'd her eye, The woodland walk was cool and high,

Ah, poor Louise! In woody wold She met a huntsman fair and bold, His baldrick was of silk and gold,

Ah, poor Louise! Thy treasure's rest! I know not if by force or theft, Or part by violence, part by gift;

By Divine permission, the Rev. GEORGE ERSKINE, will deliver a discourse on "Sunday morning next, in the 2d Presbyterian Church of Colour, situated in Saint Mary's street, between 6th and 7th streets, and in the evening he will preach at the Rev. Mr. Livingston's church, in Crown-street, at which time there will be a collection taken up to aid him a redeeming his children who are at this time in bondage in East Tennessee.

ERRATA.—In the date of the communication in our last, concerning the CONFERENCE of the A. M. E. C. for May 5th, 1828, read, "May 5, 1828." A mistake occurred also in the marriage, the name of the young lady being ISABELLA HERR; and not Harry, as was inserted.

NOTICE. A Coloured Man of steady and industrious habits, wants a situation as Porter, or to work about a Store or Grocery, where his services would not be wanted on the Sabbaths.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of best REFRESHMENTS, Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice.

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

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.

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.

M. QUON also confesses that he has not received, either in theory or theoretically, any of the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the mint of invention upon the heads of his professional associates.

LEGHORN BONNETS. MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner.

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.

WANTED.—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work. Enquire at this office. New-York, June 6.

STEAM SPONGING.

CLOTHES of all kinds cleaned in the nearest manner, by Steam Sponging, and Ladies apparel of all descriptions, Coats and Pantaloon, all kinds of stains taken out. Tailoring of all descriptions, by

WILLIAM L. NICHOLAS, No. 11, Nassau street, corner of Pine, and No. 55, Mercer street. New-York, June 13. 64



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.

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.

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 character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

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

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

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

WANTED.—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work. Enquire at this office. New-York, June 6.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming to get out to Havana as cultivators: For terms enquire of the subscriber.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

MR. GOLD late of Connecticut takes this method of informing the coloured population of this city, that he teaches English Grammar, upon a new and improved plan, by which a pupil of ordinary capacity, may obtain a correct knowledge of the principles of the English language.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value.

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

- First rate Wax Calf Skin Boots, 60
Second rate Calf Skin Boots, 45
Footed Boot, First rate, 25
Second rate Footed Boots, 15
Boots half soled and heeled, 10
Soled without heels, 10
Shoes soled and heeled, 10
Soled without heels, 10
Women and Children's Boots proportion

All orders must be punctually answered. SAMUEL E. CORNISH, New-York, March 20.

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

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

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture, all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rapier and Maccaban 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 in all the articles—  
**SAMUEL E. CORNISH.**

**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. 85 South-Fourth, at 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, 1828.

**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, 1823

**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**, Secry.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1828

**MEAD GARDEN.**

The Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the Public generally, that he intends opening his **SEA-COFFIN**, 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 been established by coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education, as is calculated to fit them for a usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting &c.

**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees.

**PETER S. TITUS,**

**RICHARD FIELD.**

Jan. 10, 1828.

**W. P. JOHNSON**, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of **SOAPS** 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.

**FRESH GOSHEN BUTTER.**

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

**DAVID RUGGLES,**

April 8, 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 Establishment Stand, No. 145, BROADWAY, Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the Shell, and refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged.

**WILLIAM PARKER.**

New-York, April 28, 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.  
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" 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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