

evenness of her virtue, she has a steady and firm mind, which takes so more from the female character than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre.

Prior's Life of Burke, 2d Ed.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For Freedom's Journal. At a meeting of Coloured Gentlemen, Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 28th of March, 1828, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS, was called to the Chair, Mr. Wm. WAFFER, appointed Secretary.

ADDRESS.

Brethren—In viewing the exertions which are now making, by surrounding nations, to ameliorate and improve the condition of man, we cannot longer sit, as idle spectators, to these great movements, without exerting ourselves, and using the means which a kind and beneficent Providence has placed in our hands, for the improvement of ourselves, and our youth.

The Library of the Society, shall consist of Books treating on the subject of Ancient Modern and Ecclesiastical History, the Laws of Pennsylvania, the Freedom's Journal, the Genius of Universal Emancipation, &c. &c. excluding every book which is chimerical or visionary.

WM. WHIPPER, Secretary.

FOR FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

THE SLANDERER.

The haughty look of the proud is more to be pitied than offended at; for where there is much pride, there is also much ignorance. The insolence of wealth is equally to be commiserated. It is a weakness often attendant on ill-breeding, and abounding most where the mind naturally barren, is unaccustomed to affluence, and unexpectedly is gladdened by the smiles of fortune.

The designing flatterer is vicious and deservedly despised; the curious in criminality, and the seducer faithless and base indeed. The oppressor is unjust, as he is cruel, and the follower of ignorance merit the contempt of the enlightened. But the traitor of his country is more vile than all. He is

more cruel than the assassin, or the covetous than the miser. The one kills his victim at once of life, and again commonly is the instigator of his black crime. But the other without any hope of profit, robs the innocent of reputation, which of all blessings is mortal, is the most treacherous. He carries destruction under his tongue, but his teeth afford no limit to its poison. He moves his lips, and all on whom he breathes, becomes contaminated—now his mouth is opened—his tongue mechanically is in motion—its poison is darted at the fairest flower of innocence—it droops and dwindles away by degrees, or exists only to be wretched.

An enemy to virtue, the slanderer is the slave of every vice; he fixes his eye on the virtuous, is unhappy, and exclaims, "But a little while, and like me thou too shalt be shut out of that society I cannot enjoy. He hears the adiabie well spoken of—they possess the esteem of the good—they are numbered among the respectable, and his heart is pierced through with envy—Like Lucifer, he can not be as they are, he swears by all the malice of his nature to reduce them in the opinion of their friends to his own hateful estate. The offspring of envy and the promulgator of lies, he exerts his malicious talents, and triumphs in his wickedness. A stranger to his own business, the slanderer is acquainted with the business of every body; he is the news-monger of the day, and the pedigree of one coming even from the Antipodes is known to him. What pleasure can it be to any but the base at heart, to blast the hope, and deprive one from whom they have never received injury, of happiness? Can it afford satisfaction to any but the truly malicious, to see an inoffensive person pining under unmerited censures, and oppressed by the heavy and hideous weight of reproach? Oh! you who are accustomed to slip from house to house—you who have no capacity for other employment than slander; look, I bid you on the emaciated form of Emily! Her virtue was no shield against your malice. Her innocence had no charm for you, for the wicked possessing no virtue, are unhappy when they see it in others—unprotected, but that drew not from your obdurate heart the least compassion for her. Behold her now, the pitiful object of grief—she exists the child of melancholy, and constantly pouring forth the tears of affliction. Her life is ebbing to a close; lift, if you can, your thoughts to Heaven. She is your victim. Do you triumph? Your triumph is of short duration. Comparatively, it is like the airy bubble blown by a playful child from the stem of a pipe.

You, whose propensity it is, to misrepresent the actions of innocence, consider well the evil of your ways, and your conscience if not too much blunted by a too frequent practice of the crime of Slander, will decide reason will be restored from the exile into which the depravity of your heart had banished it—Contrition will ensue, and you may yet escape the condemnation which awaits you, and which your crime so justly merits.

THE CURTAIN.

NO. I.

From the loop-holes of Retreat.

We were writing in our room the other day, musing in no very agreeable mood on the posture of our affairs. Our window looked into the street, and the thought occurred to us that it would be for our individual comfort to lay out a few shillings in the purchase of a pair of window curtains. The thought was excellent, and though parting with our money, was like drawing so many teeth from our head, yet in the firmness of our souls, we resolved upon the sacrifice, and the deed was done. We have since had no cause to repent. We are removed from the vulgar gaze of men and women, we can look from our retreat, and see, and yet not have ourselves seen. Safe from observation, we intend now and then to take a peep from behind our curtain, and see what we are all at, old men and young, young maidens and old. What have you been doing the while? But ye need not tell us, we shall discover your doings without any help from you. Our curtain asks none; we want none; and yourselves—we will soon fix ye. We give you fair warning to look to yourselves, and mind your P's and Q's, for when we shall have lifted the curtain from your actions, the truth, the naked truth, shall be seen. Ye who have pursued the course of rectitude and justice, assist me while I tear the veil from folly, and expose all its deformities and absurdities. Abominations have grown up among ye—they must be eradicated. Fashions silly vanities have increased in your ranks—war must be waged against them, "war even to the knife." The "Improvement of the Age," and the "March of Intellect" have made wonderful changes in the meaning of terms. Modesty now-a-days means any thing else but what in olden times was considered the true ornament of a woman. Should we in our discoveries from behind our curtain find any resemblance the most remote to this old fashioned word, we shall certainly make it known for the benefit of all concerned, the meanwhile we will retire from our curtain for the present.

Hark, ye reader, we mean not quite so much as the Spanish General, when he used the above exclamation, we would not cut their throats.

SUMMARY.

Dreams—The Derby Reporter contains a paragraph, stating that the wife of a countryman had dreamed that she should die; that she was so strongly impressed with her fate, that she went next day to a Mercer's shop, and bought mourning for her family, which she partly made up, and that before her task was finished she expired.

The Supreme Court have reversed the Assessment for opening 11th street, and have decided that the purchasers of the late Wm. Ward's lots will not have to pay anything beyond the purchase money.

NIGER.

Small and Battery—The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday states that a trial of a singular nature had occupied the attention of one of the courts in that city for two days. It was an action for assault and battery, brought by a young lady, of the name of Eleanor Hurley, against two Doctors and two Justices of the Peace! The jury awarded damages to the plaintiff in the sum of two thousand dollars.

Intemperance—A late number of the Ontario Register, relates a shocking and melancholy instance of death by the use of ardent spirits. A Mr. Fountain, of that town, who had long been addicted to habits of intemperance, was induced for one dollar to swallow a quart of whiskey. After taking this dram, he was carried from the store to his house, where after lying a short time in a state of insensibility, he expired.

MAD DOGS—Another mad dog has been killed at Baltimore. He had bitten several children, and a number of dogs.

HURRICANE AT RICHMOND—Richmond has been visited by a tremendous storm, which prostrated trees, unroofed houses and blew down chimneys. One life was lost.

Preservation—On Wednesday last, a man with his wife and child, was passing Lieutenant's bridge in Lyme, in a wagon, when the horse took fright at a hole in the bridge. The man sprang out and endeavoured to hold the horse, in vain; he backed, broke the railing and fell 15 feet into the river, taking with him the woman, child and wagon. The horse cleared himself from the wagon, while the woman, with great presence of mind, held herself by the seat with one hand, and with the other, supported her child above water, until the man swam to them and brought them both alternately, safe on shore; neither having received any material injury.—New Lon. Gaz.

We recollect to have read several years since, an account of an incident, which equals in horror any thing we have heard or read of before or since. A young gentleman who had received a medical education in London, was on the point of establishing himself in business when the death of his mother recalled him into Yorkshire. Her revered form had been deposited in the place of its rest, and he was about returning to town, when a medical friend requested him to remain a few days for the purpose of demonstrating on a subject, which he consented to do. Every thing was in readiness on his arrival at the Infirmary—all necessary preparations had been made—the cloth which covered the body was removed, and he recognized his own mother! The structure of reason tottered on its base, and fell, never more to rise. He rushed from the room a maniac.—Mid. Gaz.

A woman from Monmouth, N. J. was taken up in a very mangled state, on Monday afternoon at the corner of Barclay-st. and Broad way, and carried to the Hospital. She was passing the street with her basket of strawberries, when two horses which had taken fright, and discharged themselves from a carriage ran furiously upon her. Medical aid was immediately afforded, and some hopes were entertained for her life last evening.—Daily Advertiser.

A black snake was killed in Georgia, a few days since. It is 12 feet in length and measured 1 1/2 inches in circumference. When the snake was killed, it was covered with a quantity of small rabbits, which it had just devoured.

Ware—David Ware, who has been sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing, for ten years for larceny, made an attempt to escape from Brikewell on Thursday afternoon. When the Turnkey opened his door, he made a rush and got outside of the prison, but was immediately recaptured.

Mr Rhodes, who, with his wife was thrown from his wagon, at Brooklyn, we are happy to state, is not dead, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Justice Triumphant—David Wear, was executed at Concord, N. C. on the 30th ult. for the crime of kidnapping.

On Tuesday night last on board the steam boat from Frenchtown to Baltimore, two of the passengers, Mr Z. Cook, Jr. of Boston, and Mr. Thos. Jefferson Randolph, of Virginia, were robbed of their pocket books, which, fortunately, contained funds only for travelling expenses, amounting to something less than \$100 each. It appears that after they had turned into their births, the thieves searched their clothes which lay on the shelves at the foot, and must have made their escape the moment the boat arrived at the wharf.

The remains of John Bradshaw, jun. who lost his life at the burning of the Bowery Theatre, having been found among the ruins and identified, the relations and friends, together with the members of Engine Company No. 21, and those of the Fire Department in general, attended his funeral at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY JUNE 20, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to our absence a few days many communications necessarily remain unanswered. Communications for publication should be legibly written. David with his Slaves, and Young Tithus, have mistaken the purposes to which our columns are devoted. Money will not procure what propriety disapproves. Unpaid Communications must remain unnoticed.

Latent from Europe.

By the Packet ship Pacific, Captain Crocker, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the 15th of May, Liverpool to the 16th, and London Shipping Lists, to the 14th. The papers furnish the Russian Declaration of War against the Turks and intelligences of the crossing of the Truth by the army, under Gen. Wittgenstein, who has taken as it is reported undisputed possession of Mountsin and Wallachia.

We have an intimation of the meetings of the French Cabinet on the subject of the Maritime Commerce of the East, which contains Paris of the 15th received.

On the 15th, the King of the Belgians, was crowned at Brussels.

The Minister of Marine, Messrs. de France was actually taken into custody from the bank of the Nile in the Egyptian Gulf. Europe is at peace, and it is not likely to appear in a becoming uniform, if it is to interfere in the business of the world.

present only consequences of a similar nature will prevail in the ship yards of France. A large levy is also making.

England—The Catholic Question was met with a degree of freedom in Parliament which appears to justify the opinion formed by some of the favorable influences of the repeal of the Test Act. On the 18th after a long deliberation, the House of Commons adopted a resolution, offered by Sir Francis Burrell, in favor of removing the subject of Catholic Claims. The votes stood 272 to 266 in favor of Sir F. B. then introduced the following resolution, which was carried without a division, designed to obtain the concurrence of the Peers, and to be sent to them.

That it is the opinion of this committee that it is expedient to take into consideration the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with a view to a final and conciliatory adjustment, for the peace and strength of the United Kingdom, the stability of the established church, and the concord and satisfaction of all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

We learn by this arrival that the royal assent has actually been given to the repealing the Corporation and Test Acts of Great Britain, which, as we have remarked, will produce extensive and salutary effects in the country. Many persons of character and talents, who heretofore been excluded from the legal profession, or by constitutional disabilities were shut out from the offices of the law, and the places they were well calculated to fill. The religious sects in the country had already enjoyed a great deal of influence, and very apparent before the passage of the Act. It must of course now rapidly diminish, and probably will be rather less than their improvements and melioration in the laws and administration.

Captain Trial—On Tuesday George W. Pannau, of the Green, was brought to the bar of the Green, an indictment of the murder of a man, named, on board the Green, on his voyage from Baltimore to the United States, which was committed by the Green, who was a passenger on board the Green, and whose testimony was given in the trial. It is reported to have taken place on the 10th of the month, and that the trial was a very interesting one, and that the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and that the Green was sentenced to hang.

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WESTERN AFRICA

INTERNAL STATE OF THE COLONY

The dry season is but just settled. Four new decked schooners have, however, been already built, fitted for sea, and actually gone abroad under the flag of the colony.

We have the present year succeeded in introducing cows in the colony from the interior. Formerly they were prohibited, and male cattle the only suffered to be sent to market.

There is one team of small but good oxen in use, and several others are now breaking in, and will shortly be serviceable.

Of animals, &c.—We have horses, cattle in abundance, sheep, goats in abundance, fowls, ducks, geese, Guinea fowls, swine in plenty.

Vegetables are, sweet potato, easily raised and grows abundant—cassada, the chief staple of the country, grows almost without culture.

several varieties succeed well. Cucumbers, indigenous—pumpkins, the Cucumbers, are also—the staple, several crops by way of experiment the past season.

The food of labouring people in the colony, consists chiefly of the various preparations of rice, palm oil, beef coffee, fowls, goat's meat, cassadoes, plantains, and sweet potatoes.

With the pardon of the Board, while on these minutes, I will here add a sketch of the internal economy of this little community.

The older classes of settlers, fixed in comfortable dwellings, and surrounded with their little cultured prejudices, are variously and, in general, successfully and actively employed in the coasting commerce, and the country trade.

A second class (estimated at one third of the population) have, after an exhausting effort, just placed themselves in their new—some, even not yet quite finished houses, & are completing with great zeal and solicitude, the improvements on which the titles of their lands depend.

little, in an industrious and thrifty family, goes a long way) from the public store. Later, they will have emerged into a state of comparative independence and ease—having houses over their heads, titles to their lands in their pocket, cleared and cultivated enclosures about them, and generally a healthier habit of body, from a longer residence in the climate.

I do what I can to sustain their resolution in this emergency—encourage special industry, at merit struggling with too many difficulties or once by a little seasonable relief—give them the refusal of certain little jobs, and contracts which promise to pay them best—and, to their credit be it said, few are found ungrateful, and few but acquit themselves in this season, with much credit, and, as the reward of their perseverance, look forward, in a few months, to an easy and respectable establishment in the colony.

The third class consists of settlers not a 12 month in the colony. Most are yet in the public receptacles, and in rented houses. Imperfectly inured to the climate, they are incapable of severe labour—receive (for the early part of the period under consideration,) a little rice, tobacco, etc. from the public store, weekly—labour moderately, either on their own lots, and in preparing shingles, &c. for their future houses—hire themselves as journeymen, or labourers, to the settlers—or employ them selves in preparing lumber, lime, stones, &c. for sale.

To these may be joined a 4th class, not quite useless to the colony—but altogether so to themselves. Men and women of too little forecast to see a month into the future, or care for any part of their lives except the present hour. They lose their lands, because they never feel the necessity of taking measures to secure them till it is too late.

The colony is sustained, and derives its growth, almost wholly from its own industry in trade and commerce.—African Rep.

A married woman, negligent of her person and careless of her charms, will soon weaken the respect of her husband, and become charmless in his sight. No married woman ought ever to be seen by her husband, with a soiled gown, handkerchief, or tucker on.

ASHANTEE VILLAGE

We entered Coomassie at two o'clock, passing under a fetish or sacrifice of a dead sheep, wrapped up in red silk, and suspended between two lofty poles. Upwards of 5,000 people, the greater part warriors, met us with awful bursts of martial music, dissonant only in its mixture; for horns, drums, rattles, and gong gongs, were all exerted with a zeal bordering on frenzy, to subdue us by the first impression.

We were then squeezed at the same funeral pace, up a long street to an open fronted house, where we were desired by a royal messenger to wait a further invitation from the King. Here our attention was forced from the astonishment of the crowd to a most inhuman spectacle, which was paraded before us for some minutes; it was a man, whom they were torturing previous to a sacrifice, his hands were pinioned behind him, a knife was passed through his cheeks, to which his legs were pinioned like the figure of eight; one ear was cut off and carried before him; the other hung to his head by a small bit of skin; there were several gashes in his back and a hole was thrust under each shoulder blade.

led with a cord passed through his nose, by men disfigured with immense caps of shaggy black skins, had drums beat before him, the feeling this would barbarity excited, is not to be imagined. We were so far relaxed by permission, to proceed to the King, and passed through a vast, bare street, about a quarter of a mile long, to the market place.

The King, his tributaries and captains, were resplendent in the distance, surrounded by attendants of every description, fronted by a mass of warriors, which seemed to make our approach impervious. The sun was reflected with a glare scarcely more supportable than the heat from the massy gold ornaments, which glistened in every direction.

The King's messengers, with gold breast-plates, made way for us, and we commented our route, preceded by the canes and the English flag. We stopped to take the hand of every Cabooter, which as their household suites occupied several spaces in advance, delayed us long enough to distinguish some of the ornaments in the general blaze of splendour and ostentation.

As we entered the village, we were met by a man, whom they were torturing previous to a sacrifice, his hands were pinioned behind him, a knife was passed through his cheeks, to which his legs were pinioned like the figure of eight; one ear was cut off and carried before him; the other hung to his head by a small bit of skin; there were several gashes in his back and a hole was thrust under each shoulder blade.

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MADEN'S ALL-FORLORN

Madam, I have the pleasure to inform you that your letter of the 10th inst. has been received, and that I have the honor to acknowledge the same.

It is with much regret that I am obliged to inform you that the late Mr. John Smith, of the County of Middlesex, has departed this life.

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by the constable, the dead body was found. On this the wife was apprehended, and upon examination, confessing the fact, she was burnt. But all these stories of dreams are but old-wives tales.

Fighting Insects.—It has been said that man is the only animal that makes war on his own species. But the insects who do us in many things, vie with us in that they have no leg left; and some caterpillars are professed cannibals, feeding on each other, as St Jerome tells us our ancestors the Dalriads of T. Pinkerton, did in old times.

Craps and Lips.—A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "these should never suffer the chaps to come near by lips."

When the late fascinating Miss Tree, was embarking for France, one of the custom house officers, looking over her baggage was proceeding to open her trunk, thinking, he said, it contained contraband goods. "Contraband goods!" exclaimed a bystander, "who ever heard of contraband goods in the trunk of a Tree."

By the Job.—A farmer hired a man to break flax by the day; and he said he could hear all day long the slow sound—By the day—By the day—By the day—By the day. He afterwards hired him by the job—the music was then changed to quick time—By the job, by the job, by the job, job, job, job.

MY MOTHER'S GRAVE.—I had a mother once, like you, Who o'er my pillow hung, Kiss'd from my cheek the briny dew, And taught my faltering tongue. But when there came a fearful day, I sought my mother's bed, Till harsh hands tore me thence away, And told me she was dead." J. H. S.

It was thirteen years since my mother's death, when after a long absence from my native village, I stood beside the sacred mound, beneath which I had seen her buried. Since that mournful period, great changes had come over me. My childish years had passed away; and with them had passed my youthful character. The world was altered too; and as I stood at my mother's grave, I could hardly realize that I was the same thoughtless, happy creature, whose cheek she had so often kissed in her excess of tenderness. But the varied events of thirteen years had not effaced the remembrance of that mother's smiling face. It seemed as if I had seen her again in the blessed sound of her voice.

The gay dreams of my infancy and childhood were brought back so distinctly to my mind, that had it not been for one bitter recollection, the tears I shed would have been gentle and refreshing. The circumstance may seem a trifling one; but the thought of it, even now agonizes my heart; and I relate it that those children who have parents to love them; may learn to value them as they ought.

My mother had been ill a long time, and I had become so much accustomed to her pale face, and weak voice that I was not frightened at them, as children usually are. At first, it is true, I had sobbed violently—for they told me she would die; but when, day after day, I returned from school, and found her the same, I began to believe she would always be spared to me.

One day when I had lost my place in the class, and done my work wrong-side-outward, I came home discouraged and fretful. I went into my mother's chamber. She was paler than usual,—but she met me with the same affectionate smile, that always welcomed my return. Alas, when I look back, through the lapse of thirteen years, I think my heart must have been stone, not to have been melted by it.

She requested me to go down stairs and bring her a glass of water—I pettishly asked why she did not call a domestic to do it. With a look of mild reproach, which I shall never forget, if I live to be a hundred years old, she said, "And will not my daughter bring a glass of water for her poor sick mother?"

I went and brought her the water; but I did not do it kindly—instead of smiling and kissing her, as I was wont to do, I sat the glass down very quick, and left the room.

After playing a short time, I went to bed without bidding my mother good night, but when alone in my room, in darkness and silence, I remembered how pale she looked, and how her voice trembled when she said, "will not my daughter bring a glass of water to her poor sick mother?"—I could not sleep; and I stole into her chamber to ask forgiveness. She had just fallen into an uneasy slumber, and they told me I must not waken her. I did not tell any one what troubled me; but stole back to my bed, resolved to rise early in the morning and tell her how sorry I was for my conduct.

The sun was shining brightly when I awoke, and hurrying on my clothes, I hastened to my mother's room.

She was dead! She never spoke to me more—never smiled upon me again—and when I touched the hand that used to rest upon my head in blessing, it was so cold, it made me start. I bowed down by her side, and sobbed in the bitterness of my heart. I thought then I wished I could die, and be buried with her; and old as I now am, I would give worlds, were they mine to give, could my mother have lived to tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude! But I cannot call her back; and when I stand by her grave, and whenever I think of her manifold kindness, the memory of that reproachful look she gave me will "bite like a serpent, and sting like a scorpion." (Juvenile Miscellany.)



POETRY.

For Freedom's Journal.

There comes a voice that awakes my soul. It is the voice of years that are gone, they roll before me with all their deeds."—OSIAN.

A voice of youth, of rosy youth; I heard in visions of the night; And memory dear as vestal Truth, Brought by its shade and form to light.

The guileless hours of innocence, They woke to birth and joy again; And all that pleas'd the eye or sense, That breath'd of peace or calm'd a pain.

A voice of manhood's fruitful age, Came from the grave of years gone by; I saw his heart ere quite a sage, He best'd in smiling woman's eye.

A few more days had made him wise, A voice, I heard, it could beware I; "Trust not there's death in their disguise; Away, ah! from the siren tear."

A voice of age of frosted gray, Burst from the portals of the tomb; "Take heed thou youth, thy flow'ry way; 'Will end at last, but in this gloom."

Lift up thy thoughts from grov'ling earth; Where brighter scenes of joy arise, 'T'ought of pure undying worth, 'In God's Supernal Paradise!

ARION.

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. FREDERICK A. HINTON, of North Carolina, to Miss ANN ELIZA HOWELL, daughter of Mr. Richard Howell.

DECEASED,

In this City, on the 17th inst. CHARLES BURNER, aged 26. In Philadelphia, Mr. CHARLES CORN, formerly of Charleston, (S. C.)

Restorative for Drunkenness.—M. Masurer, a French chemist, has discovered that the acetate of ammonia is an effectual restorative from a state of intoxication. From 20 to 30 drops in a glass of water or capillaire, will, in most cases relieve the patient from a sense of giddiness and oppression of the brain; or, if that quantity should be insufficient, half the same quantity may be again given in eight or ten minutes after. In some cases the remedy will occasion nausea, or vomiting, which however, will be salutary to the patient, as the state of the brain is much aggravated by the load on the stomach, and the subsequent indigestion.

A short Sermon.—On St Stephen's day, a monk was appointed to pronounce a long eulogium upon the saint. As the day was pretty well advanced, the priests, who were getting hungry, and were apprehensive of a tedious panegyric, whispered to their comrade to be brief. The monk mounted the pulpit, and after a short preamble, said, "My brethren, it is only about a year since I told you all I knew about St Stephen. As I have heard nothing new with regard to him since that time, I shall add nothing to what I said before." And so, making the sign of the cross, he walked off.

Awful Warning to Snuff Takers.—Mrs. French, of Dutton, was on Friday last seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of having taken a handful of Macaboy at once by which she dislocated the vertebrae of the neck. On dissection, 2 1/2 pounds of snuff was found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be.

HOUSE OF REFRESHMENT. OYSTERS, &c.

The subscriber, grateful for past patronage, respectfully informs his Friends and the public generally, that he still continues at the Old Established Stand, No. 45, 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.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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

Persons wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of learning English Grammar will please to call upon the Rev. B. Paul, No. 6 York-street, or the Rev. P. William's 63, Crosby-street, with whom also the names of those who determine upon becoming pupils of Mr. Gold, will be left. Nov. 16, 1827.

W. P. JOHNSON, 551, Pearl street, near Broadway, keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. Also a Superior Quality of liquid Blacking, free from the use of Violin, 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.

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. 188 South-Fourth-St at ore 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.

GRACE JONES. Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

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, 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. TYTUS, RICHARD FIELD. Jan. 10, 1828.

STEAM SPONGING.

(CLOTHES of all kinds cleaned in the neatest manner, by Steam Sponging, and Ladies apparel of all descriptions. Coats and Pantaloon dressed in the first style, and 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.

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 at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To rest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands, such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by can be purchased) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and so serve that the purchase will be a settlement, advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement by coloured families would be a benefit to the city of New-York. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase, he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase, he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. COBURN. New-York, March 20. N. B. Commencing on the subject, but paid, will be received and attended to.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her Friends, and the public in general, that her House, Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons with Boarding and Lodging. The subscriber keeps a quantity of the best Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation; and she hopes by the admitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour. ELIZA JOHNSON. Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

CHARLES MORTIMER.

Informs 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 \$6.00 Second rate Calf-Skin Boot 5.50 Footed Boot, first rate 4.00 Second rate footed Boots 3.50 Boots half-soled and heeled 1.00 Soled without heels 0.75 Shoes soled and heeled 0.75 Soled without heels 0.50 Women and Children's Boots & Shoes in proportion. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. NEW-YORK, March 15, 1828.

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, and by increased exertions, and by the liberality of the acter 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 could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of 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 those who have the friendly attention of those who are so charitable, hope they are fostering the callow chiefs and embryo statesmen of our love for your country, by your commendable efforts for degraded man; encourage, and sustain which has for its object, to let the society than individual happiness, the society of the free people of colour, to be freed from degradation. In this school are taught ENGLISH, MATHS, MERCANTILE, and other useful GEOMETRICAL, and MENSURATION, the necessary subordinate branches. Terms \$4-75 cents, payable in advance. Those who have remained long, are accommodated with board, on liberal terms. JOHN W. JOHNSON. Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 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 this above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1837, 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, 1828

FRANCIS WILES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his No. 122 Front-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. 1837. 26-3m



Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,

JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 432 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPRINGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-SPOTS, 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 cleaned in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smokey and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch Pipe, and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SE-

The above gentlemen have sent a quantity of their Tobacco for sale on the terms mentioned, they are desirous of all the articles of the

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

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 23, 1828. 58

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton-Street, NEW-YORK. PUNCTUALITY 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 renfers 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. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community;

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; and therefore, in spite of his blushes for the want of the merit of a new inventor, is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and must be, pursued by all good workmen, whatever they may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore, consult your real interest, and call at the EMPORIUM. M. QUON, No. 120, Fulton-Street.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, 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. New-York, April 29, 1838.

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, 1823-3t

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 140 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 75cts. 22, 1st insertion, 85 " Each repetition of do. 50 " 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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