

Freedom's Bazaar.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1828.

NO. 10.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At one o'clock on Saturday, 3d May, 1828, the General Meeting of this Society was held, at the Free-mason's Hall, Great Queen-street, London.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester in the Chair.

The Hall was crowded to excess, there being about 600 persons present, the greater portion of whom were ladies.

At a few minutes after one his Royal Highness entered the room; he was attended by Lord Calthorpe, Sir James Mackintosh, Messrs. Wilberforce, Brougham, M'Call, Spring Rice, Denman, Buxton, Woolryche, Whitmore, W. Smith, and several other persons of distinction.

Immediately on the Chair being taken, the Secretary proceeded to read the Report. The following is an extract from it:

"The existence of the flagrant evils which have been specified as characterising the system of Colonial Slavery, it is true, has been disputed; but their reality is most unquestionably proved, in opposition to all contrary assertions, not only by direct testimony, but by the very nature of the reforms recommended by his Majesty's Government, with the consent of the West India body at home, and still more by the determined resistance of the Colonists abroad to the adoption of them. If the evils proposed to be redressed had not had a real existence, the Colonists would have been eager to adopt, in their own vindication, the proposed enactments, which, in that case, would have cost them nothing."

After pointing out in glowing colours the miseries which the slave population of our West India Colonies are forced to undergo, and the multiplied evils which the present system has entailed upon a population of 825,000, and alluding to the Parliamentary Resolutions of the 15th May, 1823, that early, effectual, and decisive measures would be taken to ameliorate the condition of the slaves in the British Colonies, and to raise them to a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects, it proceeds thus:

"But notwithstanding the continued refusal of the colonial authorities to comply with the recommendations of the government, it is understood that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to call for the intervention of Parliament, or even to deprive the slave holders of the fiscal protection which their produce has been hitherto receiving; but that, on the contrary, it is intended, by reinstating the sugar bounties on their former footing, to increase the already large sum, which is annually transferred from the pockets of the British public into the pockets of the growers of sugar by slave labour.

The regulations which go to encourage the produce of slave labour, and pro-

portionally to discourage that of free labour, while they obviously tend to involve this country in the guilt of upholding slavery, are also wholly and directly at variance with the resolutions which in concurrence with the almost universal voice of the British nation, Parliament adopted in May, 1823, for mitigating and ultimately extinguishing the condition of slavery throughout the British dominions. For it is unquestionable, that no mere resolutions or declarations, no mere recommendations or even enactments, can have any material effect in abating the malignity of colonial slavery; while we distinguish the slave holder by peculiar favours, and indemnify him by a high bonus for the waste of slave life, which the forced culture of sugar, as conducted in our colonies, must ever occasion.

"It is, therefore, matter of the deepest concern, that the advantages hitherto given to the growers of sugar by slaves, instead of being wholly abolished, as, from the many hundreds of petitions on the subject, might have been hoped, are to be continued, and we are told, even increased, in favour of those who hold 825,000 of his Majesty's unoffending subjects in bondage; and that this costly and pernicious indulgence is to be extended to them, at the very time, that they are manifesting a determined resistance to the benevolent recommendations of his Majesty to improve the condition of their bondsmen. And does it not form an additional objection to the continuance, and still more to the increase of this odious and unpopular impost on the people of Great Britain, for the exclusive benefit of those who hold their innocent fellow-subjects in slavery, that the necessity has been left of effectual retrenchment in every other branch of the national expenditure?"

"If the proposed changes in the sugar duties have been correctly stated to the public, and should pass into a law, their effect can only be still more to favour, at the expense of the British public, the interests of the growers of that article by slave labour, to the injury of all his Majesty's subjects who raise it by their own free labour."

"The bonus thus given to the growers of sugar by slaves, will amount to a very large sum. Even on the existing scale of duties and drawbacks, it is moderately estimated at more than £750,000; and if the former bounties shall be restored, it will amount to above £1,200,000, independently of the sum annually expended in the naval, military, and civil establishments of our slave colonies; and which is calculated to amount to about two millions sterling.

"But whether the sum which is to be divided annually among the growers of sugar by slave labour, be £750,000 or £1,200,000, it is such an appropriation of the money of the people of this country, to their momentary gratification, of various other certain objects, of a more permanent kind, to the benefit of the

difference between a Parliamentary vote of that sum to the growth of sugar by slave labour, and a fiscal arrangement, which shall secure for them the same amount, in some other way, for, under whatever complexity of arrangement the objection may be disguised, its real effect is the same."

The report next proceeds with a statement of the following interesting facts taken from a comparative view of the production and mortality of the slave colonies, the object of which is to prove the increased waste of slave life in every colony where the superior fertility of the soil increases the profits of slave labour:

"The Bahamas, from the poverty of the soil, produces no sugar; nor any other article of exportable produce entitled to protection in the British market; but the slave population has there increased more rapidly than in any other colony, namely, at the rate of from 2 to 3-1-2 per cent. per annum."

"The Colony of Trinidad containing a population of only 23,000 slaves, makes annually nearly as much sugar as Barbadoes, namely, 275,000 cwt. being at the rate of nearly 12 cwt. for each slave; but the decrease of the slaves in that island amounts to the enormous rate of 2-3-4 per cent. per annum."

"Now, if it were true, that the greater prosperity, and the higher profits of the planters tended to promote the greater comfort as well as increase of their slaves, then the slaves of Trinidad would be much better off, and would increase faster than those who cultivate the Bahamas; but the fact is directly the reverse of this assumption."

"The decrease in Trinidad, yielding 12 cwt. of sugar for each slave, at 2-1-2 per cent. per annum, while in Barbadoes yielding only 3-1-2 cwt. of sugar for each slave, there is a small increase of from 2-3-4 to 3-1-2 per cent. and in the Bahamas, where no sugar at all is grown, there is an increase of from 2 to 2-1-2 per cent. per annum."

After enumerating many more of the dangerous evils attending the system of slavery, the Report thus concludes:

"It is possible, indeed, to weigh the preceding statements, without feeling that they call loudly for the best exertions of every individual who has any regard for the favour of God, or for the good of the country, or who has a heart susceptible to the sufferings of his fellow creatures."

W. L. G.

Slaves are not
viewed in
Britain.

MADAME CHRISTOPHE

The Via Cassiniana at Florence is a remarkably narrow street, and as it joins the Piazza Gran Duca with the Piazza dei Duomo, it is the most populous crowded thoroughfare in that city. As full of little shops as Cranbourn Alley, and not unlike it, it is almost impossible to pass an acquaintance without touching, and would probably be one of the worst places in the world that one could select for cutting an old friend, whom some awkward sense of obligation had rendered odious to our 'amour propre.' I was one day walking down this street as fast as the crowd would let me, when the sudden approach of an overwhelming 'Barocchio' heavily laden with wood almost drove me into a shop-window, and at the same time nearly threw into my arms two ladies who had been walking before me. Shrieking into the smallest possible compass to make room for them, that we might all escape uninjured, I was not a little astonished when one of the ladies, on turning round, presented me a black face instead of a white one, and proceeded to thank me for my politeness in very elegant French. But how much greater was my astonishment, when I recognized in the elderly lady her companion, equally black, no less a personage than the Ex-Empress Queen of Hayti, Marie Theresa! the wife or rather widow of the late Henri Christophe 'the Great' Emperor and King of Hayti. Defender of the Faith and Sovereign Grand Master of the Order of St. Henri! Here was an extraordinary rencontre, and although I knew by experience that Florence, next to London and Paris, is the place of all others for meeting every body, and that during my residence in it I had seen almost every Sovereign and Ex-Sovereign in Europe, and met people with whom I had been acquainted in all quarters of the civilized world, I should as soon have expected to have seen the Cham of Tartary, as the Ex-Empress of Hayti! My curiosity was most powerfully excited, for I had known her majesty in happier times, and the sight of her now under such extraordinary circumstances recalled the remembrance of persons and places long since passed away. Absorbed in these recollections, I almost unconsciously followed my old acquaintances up a narrow staircase into an adjoining house, without considering whether I had any business there or not and that I was consequently liable to be turned out. I found, however, that it was a place of public reception, a sort of second "Tratorica," where, to my increasing astonishment, I saw the Queen, the Princess her daughter, (for such they were to me,) and a sort of cafe-au-lait coloured "Dame de Compagne," seat themselves at a small table and call for three portions of macaroni! I took possession of an adjoining table and did the same, that I might have time for observation, and also to inquire of the landlord how he had contrived to become possessed of such illustrious guests. The "Mancie" of a paul speedily procured me all the information he had to give. They had been brought to his house by a valet de place in his interest, and had regularly

dined there at the same hour every day, paying most magnificently for whatever they had. "They are great people," he- liere, in their own country," says he, "although not of the same colour with us. This is the last time they dine here, and I am really sorry to lose them, as they have taken the Marchese Guigni's first floor near the Santa Felicitia Church." This was all I wanted to know, and I sincerely applauded the extreme propriety of this arrangement; and while my host was proceeding in a virulent anathema against the Nobles of Italy for demeaning themselves to lodgings, I made an internal resolution of waiting on her in private, in preference to a public recognition. I also did not wish to increase the discomfort of her situation, which was already sufficiently conspicuous; and I did not know how far her majesty desired to preserve her incognito—so I thought I had better return home and defer my visit to the next day.

To be Continued.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv. of June 19. ST. DOMINGO.

We mentioned the other day, the receipt of what purported to be the copy of a letter received from St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, May 12. We did not publish it, because it implicates a merchant in this city by name, in a foul transaction, and we called upon our correspondent for additional information. But we have heard nothing further from him, and of course should have paid no further attention to the subject, had we not by other means obtained satisfactory information that the letter did come from St. Domingo, and that the substance of it is untrue. Under these circumstances we give the letter, omitting for the present the names, even of one of the parties whom we know to have been concerned in the business.

[A COPY.]

"Since I wrote you last, business has been pretty good. Fly-r brings \$24, and is scarce. Mackerel No. 3, brings \$2. Soap plenty in market. Herrings, fair price. Cheese \$20 per cwt. I have to inform you that the brig Ann Eliza Jane, of New-York, is confiscated to the government of Hayti, together with her cargo—having brought false money of the country. The captain, whose name is Davis, was proved to the Court to be perfectly innocent. He tried all that he possibly could to get the vessel clear. But it was in vain; for it was clearly proved that a mulatto man, called _____, was the person who brought out the money in the brig. It was also proved that this fellow was sent by some merchants of New-York with the brig, &c. under his charge, for the purpose of getting her under the Haytian flag. This villain, who was sent out as the tool of those merchants, is sentenced to be shot, and would have been had he not made his escape. He is said to be a native of Virginia. He is a dark mulatto, short wolly hair, about 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high. Speaks the French. We are informed that he is in New-York, and we are also informed by Mr. Squire, one of the most respectable merchants here, that the vessel was the property of a Mr. _____ of New-York. I am sorry to think that our merchants are not more particular

they sent out in their vessels, for such a base act causes the Haytiens to look at all of us with a suspicious eye—especially the whites, who, they say, sent this base villain out to defraud their government. I have conversed with several of the Haytians. They entertain a hope of yet catching the said _____, and making an example of him! Some talk of a reward being offered for him.

"P. S. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. Squire & Co. Merchants, Port-au-Prince, and was the property of Mr. _____ of New-York, as I am informed by Mr. Squire."

Thus much for the letter. We have other information that it is substantially true. The vessel in question took out from a merchant or merchants in this city, a large quantity of counterfeit coin of the Haytian Republic. The fraud was detected, and she has been confiscated. The agent is in this city; and, from various circumstances, we have no doubt that we have the name both of the pretended, and the true owner. The character of our merchants in the St. Domingo trade, is suffering. What course shall we take?

P. S. The foregoing was written for last evening's paper. Since that time, we have seen a copy of the decree of the Haytian Court, condemning the Ann Eliza Jane, and sentencing the mulatto man, Jeremiah Hamilton, to death.

To the Editors of the Morning Courier.

Gentlemen—I have observed a paragraph in the Commercial Advertiser of the 19th inst. relative to the seizure of the brig Ann Eliza Jane, at Port-au-Prince, and would have treated the subject with contempt had not my name been mentioned, knowing that the base attack is not intended against me, but is meant to injure another person who I declare is innocent. The editors of the Commercial say, "We mentioned the other day the receipt of what purported to be the copy of a letter received from St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, May 12th. We did not publish it, because it implicated a merchant in this city by name, in a foul transaction, and we called upon our correspondent for additional information; but we have heard nothing further from him, and of course should have paid no further attention to the subject had we not by other means obtained satisfactory information that the letter did come from St. Domingo, and that the substance of it is true."

What other means the editors could have had to ascertain that the letter alluded to came from St. Domingo, I am at a loss to know; but comparing the truth of the subject with the contents of the letter, I must say that it could not have been written on the spot, and consequently it must have had its birth in New-York. The editors go on to state—"The following was written for last evening's paper, since which time we have seen a copy of a decree of the Haytian Court, condemning the Ann Eliza Jane and sentencing the mulatto man named Jeremiah Hamilton to death." This is a base falsehood, and I can prove it to be such.

As the public may be misled on the subject by the publication of such forged let-

ter, I will briefly state the facts as they occurred.

In February last I left this city for Port-au-Prince in the brig Ann Eliza Jane, previous to my sailing, I was requested by Mr. S. a merchant of this city, to take in my charge a sum of money (spurious Haytien coin) to be delivered at Port-au-Prince to Messrs. _____, merchants there, which I did. I shall not now mention their names, nor will I do so until they leave Port-au-Prince, for in the event of the news reaching that city their fate would be certain. The money was delivered to them, and was detected by the Haytian clerk of Messrs. Squire & Alvaert, of Port-au-Prince. It was immediately sent for, and after a consultation with my friends, I concluded that their investigation to assume the whole responsibility upon myself, and was concealed by them during 12 days. Had I not acted thus, Messrs. _____ would have been exposed, would have lost upwards of \$30 000 due to them, and their fate would have been death. By assuming the responsibility I extricated them, and hope they will make good their promises.

I did intend this morning to publish the names of some of the most respectable merchants in the city, that have been and are still engaged in that business, but for the present I will postpone it, knowing it will do me no good, and on the contrary, it will ruin them, as they have stated to me. As soon as it will be known that the Agents at Port-au-Prince have left that city, then I shall consider it my bounden duty to state publicly the names of all the parties.

The affair came on for the trial at St. Domingo, and in my absence the vessel was confiscated and the cargo attached; the loss that may accrue to me thereby is fully to be made good to me by the parties concerned.

JEREMIAH HAMILTON.

P. S. Many of the houses engaged in the above business, are Americans and Foreigners and a Haytian house of respectability was lately detected.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

For Freedom's Journal. THE CURTAIN. NO. II.

"From the leap-holes of Retreat." Disappointment is the lot of man, cries every unsuccessful adventurer, when by his misconduct he has ruined his business, and finds his purse-strings broken, and his contents vanished. Disappointment is enjoined upon us, poor women, sighs the maiden of "respectable age" who by coquetting with some score of beaux and jilting others, finds herself compelled to descend to the "tomb of the capules," without ever possessing that one thing, for which all women "live and die and have their being"—a husband. And so it is with the rest of the world. When adverse fortunes have overtaken them in the height of their prosperity, when their prospects which were bright and "mild as the moon-beams" have suddenly become darkened, they rail at the government of Nature's kingdom, call it unkind, partial, and unjust in its judgments, forgetting and heeding not, what they know full well, that the losses they have undergone, the wants they have suffered, and the calamities which may have befallen them—if they did but open their eyes and review their past conduct, their own hearts would pronounce sentence against them, as having brought all these upon themselves. It is a faculty inherited by all Adams' posterity, always to find some one upon whom they can shift the blame, that is justly their own. And hence when by a course of negligence and irregularity, the rich and powerful see them-

selves stripped of power, wealth and consequence, they enjoy the comfortable reflection that it is their evil destiny which has caused these changes to take place, not any fault or blame on their part. Now to be sure it is a very good thing for people always to think for themselves. It puts one always in good humour, and good humour we all know to be an invaluable acquisition in the composition of human life. But friends as we are to the practice of having a good opinion of ourselves (for if we do not, the Lord knows who will,) yet are we compelled to disturb the serenity of the self complacent gentry, and tell them that whatever of misfortune they have felt, they may blame their own folly and stupidity. Daily occurrences prove the truth of what we say. The mechanic who commenced business with a good credit and plenty of work, now finds it impossible to get the loan of the most trifling sum, and with no work on hand he will soon have to close his business. What has made him such? His own negligence. We need say no more. We have but performed our duty in lifting the flimsy curtain that covered these people's excuses for their folly, and having done thus much we hope they will profit by the past.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1838.

TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

To my Friend Observer.

Narratives of travels over a region of territory so well known as the route between our city and Washington, are scarcely ever interesting; having however taken a few scraps in those leisure moments which every traveller finds at his command, I can perceive no possible advantage in withholding them from your friendly notice, as did Targuia of old the Sibylline verses. The time of my departure from the city, I need not mention. On board the Steam Boat, I found a large number of passengers—many of them our good and indefatigable benefactors, of the Society of Friends. Little of interest occurred. I was treated as well as the prejudices and feelings of our enlightened community would allow. At the place of our landing many difficulties arose from the unusual number of passengers and negligence about carrying the few coloured passengers on board. For them no stage had been prepared; consequently we had to be conveyed four in number in an open waggon, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and what was more grating to my feelings, compelled to listen to the sage remarks of the good company in which it was my happy lot to find myself placed. Why is it, that even in the estimation of men, who are really our friends, are all classed and considered alike? It is high time that a true knowledge of our situation should become known to them; but we do not see any possibility of their arriving at this, by a more intimate acquaintance with our enlightened brethren. Philadelphia at present has a

great, that if we could only convey our comfort alone, it would always be best to travel under the assumed name of Governor Tronp or Gen. Washley's body servant, than as a free man on your own private affairs. But what a prospect! How long will it be a few days, the name of a great man's valet de-chambre, for the sake of convenience or comfort? He must surely be wanting in the finer feelings of our nature, in all that should adorn a man. Let me rather be tortured and gibbeted by piecemeal, travelling as a free man. I arrived safely in Philadelphia about six o'clock, P. M. Philadelphia differs much from our business city. The uniformity of her buildings, the regularity of her streets which cross each other at right angles, and the comparative dullness which pervade them are the first things which strike the eyes of a traveller accustomed to the busy hum of New-York. All that he sees reminds him of the great founder of Pennsylvania—of the man who was the first to appear covered in the presence of majesty and who considered no sufferings too great for conscience sake. Though the difference between Philadelphia and New-York is great; in what may be considered the public comfort and convenience of her citizens—in the good order and economy which pervade every thing, public or private—in the excellency and cheapness of her markets, Philadelphia will yield to no other city in the Union.

There are numerous public buildings scattered over the city; the most celebrated of which is the Bank of the United States in Chesnut-street, fronting which stands the United States Hotel, a noble building, with nothing remarkable about its exterior to distinguish it from others. Public as well as private buildings possess a certain neatness which we look in vain for in our city. Her public councils have ever had in view the comfort of the citizens in every thing which came before them; a praiseworthy example, which if followed by other city councils would render their fellow-citizens more comfortable in every respect.

I need not mention the happy location of the city between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, as possessing superior advantages which have done it before me. The gradual and increasing prosperity of the city, are certain testimonials of the healthiness and prosperity of her citizens. The means of Education are extensively diffused even among our children, who are commencing the last objects for the exercise of public charity. The male and female free schools in Sixth street, are conveniently located, and are well attended. At present 230 scholars are in the grade of attention while we have only 100 in this city, who are similarly situated will be envious of following. Besides these there are several schools both public and private, and many more instructed in the various branches of our art.

HAYTI.

A good deal has been said in this city, within a few days past, on the subject of the seizure of the brig Ann Eliza Jane at Port-au-Prince...

[Here follows the Deposition.]

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser also states the following facts—

The Captain also states the following particulars, as having been communicated to him by Jeremiah Hamilton and others...

Hamilton himself stated to us on Friday, that he carried out with him in his trunk 5000 dollars of the coin, for getting rid of which he was to receive two thousand dollars...

If this is a true history, we can conceive of no justification for such a traffic as this, unless it is that the island is peopled and governed by blacks...

N. Y. D. Advertiser.

No foolish young fellows belonging to the Army killed each other in a duelling month since near New Orleans.

We understand that during the storm of Wednesday evening, a black man, the property of Mr. Payne, of Prince George County (Md.) was killed by lightning, and several others persons in their houses with him at the time, severely injured...

SUMMARY.

The Exeter Bank (N. H.) has been robbed of bills and specie to the amount of \$25,000 or \$30,000.

We learn by the Indian Journal, that a rencontre took place at the mouth of Spoon river on the Illinois, about the 20th ult. between 5 white men and 15 or 20 Indians...

FIRE—At Trenton, New-Jersey, on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the Tobacco manufactory of Mr. Bourne, in Second-street, which was destroyed, together with the shops and dwellings occupied by Christian Washington, Robert Thomas and Henry Bond...

FIRE—On Monday last, the dwelling house of Mr. Elijah Nelson, at Phillips-town, Putnam county with a small adjoining house was destroyed by fire, with most of the furniture. Loss \$3000.

Mr. William Pittman, printer, late of Cincinnati, was murdered in April last, on the Ohio river, in a skiff, by a man, named J. W. Rothwell, or H. W. Rothwell...

A Premium—We have it in contemplation to offer a premium to all our customers who pay of their accounts previous to the first week in August next...

Capital Trial—On the 19th inst, Adeline Joy, alias Adeline Taylor, a girl of twelve years of age, was brought to the bar of the Supreme Judicial Court, then sitting at Norridgewock, to answer to an indictment for the murder of Warren Taylor, a boy about 3 years of age...

If this is a true history, we can conceive of no justification for such a traffic as this, unless it is that the island is peopled and governed by blacks, and it is of no importance how much they are cheated...

We understand that during the storm of Wednesday evening, a black man, the property of Mr. Payne, of Prince George County (Md.) was killed by lightning, and several others persons in their houses with him at the time, severely injured...

Deaths. The city Inspector reports the deaths of 79 persons in this city during the week ending on Saturday, 21 inst, viz, 23 men, 24 women, 19 boys and 13 girls.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that a PUBLIC MEETING on a subject of great interest to the People of Colour, will be held on Monday Evening next, 30th inst. in the Second Coloured Presbyterian Church in St. Mary's street, below Lombard, between Sixth & Seventh streets. Philadelphia, June 25, 1825.

NOTICE. A report having been circulated in this city, relative to GEORGE HICKS, of the City of Washington, who was accused under strong suspicions of betraying a man who had absconded from the south, the said George Hicks, met his accusers on Monday evening June the 16th inst for the purpose of making his defence in the presence of a committee appointed by the parties to determine on the case, and after deliberate investigation of the subject, we the said committee, unanimously agree that the aforesaid George Hicks, is innocent of the charge.

STEPHEN DUTIEN, JAMES MILLER, GEO. COLLINS.

NOTICE. At a meeting of SOCIAL LODGE, No. 7, held June 17th, the following named Brethren were elected officers to serve the ensuing year: Brother John W. Prout, W. M.—Francis Datcher, S. W.—William Jackson, J. W.—Thomas Thomas, Sec.—William Costin, Treas.—William Wormley, S. D.—Lloyd H. Nicholls, J. D.—Robert Jackson, Tyler. Washington City, D. C. June 21st, 1825.

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 go out to Hayti, as cultivators. For term enquire of the subscriber. JNO. B. RUSSWURM.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

On the Death of a Young Friend. The Angel of death was hovering near, A voice had sent, thou couldst not bear, To beckon the friend of my heart away, To the regions of glory—of endless day.

He has gone in the morning of youthful pride, Where the high and the humble must all abide; Where the weary and troubled sink to rest, To rise with the faithful, and dwell with the blest.

Thou hasten'd away in the bloom of youth, From his earliest visions of hope and truth; Yet we will not weep, for we fully know, That 'twas mercy alone which dealt the blow.

We cannot forget him, in memory dear, He lives in our breasts though no longer here; His worth will our bosoms warmly retain, And there shall his image with life remain. Philadelphia, R.

From the Rural Repository. THE AFRICAN SLAVE.

It was a clear and pleasant night— The moon and stars reflected bright— And all was still, and on the sea 'Twas sweet and calm serenity— When, borne on by a gentle gale, I saw a vessel proudly sail, And on her deck a wretch I saw; On whom I gaz'd with pain and awe; For well I fancied that his breast Was torn and griev'd and ill at rest.

He careless lean'd against the mast, And on the deck his eyeballs cast In such a vacant, senseless stare, With such a look of wild despair, That had you seen his maniac brow, (As I can almost see it now,) Then seen his eyes in wildness roll, And seen the anguish of his soul, You would have wept, and gaz'd in grief Upon the conquer'd sable chief.

He gaz'd—but yet I knew not why— For not an object met his eye— Except it serv'd to bring to mind The scenes of peace he'd left behind When stolen from his native shore And borne across the ocean's roar— There was his wife—his children band— Were also in that much-loved land— And yet he was no more to see Their smiles of love—their look of glee.

No more was he to join the chase; No more to run the warrior race; No more to tread his native hill; Nor sit beside the crystal rill With her, the partner of his days, To watch their offspring's childish plays; No more behold a father's warm:— Nor hear a mother's welcome warm:— But in a foreign land must he Wear life away in slavery.

'Twas thus he stood, as in a trance, When, with a most terrific glance, He cast his eyes on those around; And, with a cool, determin'd bound, He sprang beyond the vessel's side, And soon was floating in the tide; I saw an eddy in this spot; And look'd again—but he was not; His independent soul had fled, And he had mingled with the dead.

LEGHORN BONNETS. MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551 PALM STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced READING, WRITING, and REVISING LEIGHORN 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 23, 1825.

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 such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase. SAMUEL E. CORNISH. New-York, March 20. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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, BROADWAY. Oysters Stewed, Fried, or in the WAY. Refreshments of every kind served 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, 1825.

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 the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the attracted 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 21, 1825.

JOB AND FAIRY PRINTING. Neatly executed in this Office.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOL. NOTICE. The African Free School, Coloured Children and Servant Institution, Male and Female School, has been established for Coloured Children, by the African Society of this city, where the pupils receive a liberal education, and are prepared for 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, 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 Ladies, 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 already 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, 1825.

To Free People of Colour. I beg leave to tender to my patients 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 your 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 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 the sake of our country, by your communication, love for your country; by your communication for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less than the better society than individual happiness, and the redemption of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation. In this school, are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education. Terms—25 cents, payable quarterly in advance. Those who live remote from the city, may be accommodated with board, or sent to school on liberal terms. JOSEPH SHIPARD. Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1825.

W. T. JOHNSON 551. Near Broadway, keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the attracted 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 21, 1825.

NOTICE

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxillary 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, 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

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 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 and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted 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 claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

G. & R. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore, Manufacture all kinds of Smoing and Chewing Tobacco Scotch, Rapee and Maccabau Snuff, Spanish Half Spanish, and American SEGARS.

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.

ADAM SUDEE, 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'S.

Brooklyn, April 28, 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 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. 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.

CHARLES NORTIMER

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

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. 128 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.

GRACE JONES.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

is published every FRIDAY, at No. 120 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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