



our heart to confer that happiness on others which we enjoy ourselves. It has already distinctly appeared, that the great Island of Jamaica has thrown down its gage, and defied the British Government—but I do hope, that if the government will not, for their own sakes take up that gage and assert their right, the duty which they owe to God and to their fellow creatures may prevail.

Mr. Wilberforce was repeatedly cheered during his speech, and sat down amidst great applause.

The motion was then put and agreed to. Mr. DENMAN said he would take up only a few moments in the performance of the duty which had very unexpectedly devolved upon him. They were met to consider why their measures were carried into effect by the government, and to try what they could be in forwarding their object. Mr. Wilberforce had truly said that five years ago, Mr. Canning sent over several bills to the West Indian Colonies, all of which were rejected with scorn. And it was owing to that great statesman, who, not content with gaining one great victory, was still bent upon a nobler object, the cause of which was the cause of humanity, and whose accomplishment would prove itself productive of the best practical effects, that the resolutions of 1825 were drawn up by Mr. Canning, and which re-echoed the whole voice of the British nation; but as those were contemptuously thrown away, this circumstance of itself, independently of any other consideration, ought to be sufficient to make them redouble their endeavours, and come forward with renewed vigour to their great work. It was true they had been called a set of mad enthusiasts—a set of Saints—who came forward under the cloak of religion but for the purpose alone of gaining popularity for themselves, at the expense of public interest; but how did they reply to such taunting insinuations? By referring them to the facts themselves, which were continually revealed in daily publications made by Mr. Wallis, who lately visited the colonies for the purpose of inquiring more minutely into the state of the slave population. In mentioning the grievances which existed in the West Indies, he gave it as his opinion, that nothing effectual had yet been done to improve the state of the slave colonies. Marriage was universally discouraged, a system was carried on which tended to render these unhappy beings even more degraded than they were before—the slaves were forced incessantly to work under the lash which was put into the hands of a relentless driver—whose breast the pangs of woe could seldom reach, and who, when aggravated, sought only to reek his vengeance upon the unhappy creatures thus destined to be the victims of his wrath. Was it to be told him that every case of cruelty was known, or that the wretch who could unrelentingly thus feed upon the sufferings of his fellow man, met with a deserved punishment? Where was the evidence which could lead to his conviction? It was not to be obtained from the unhappy sufferer, for his testimony would not be received in a Court of Justice; and so the poor slave had seldom any mouth, but his wounds, to speak his wrongs—and who would not on the mention of such cruelties, feel it his duty to come forward and strive for the civilization, or, he might say, the humanization of the country to which he existed? Speaking on the subject of the Slave Trade, Mr. Wallis's words were—“If the influx of African slaves into the West Indies had continued much longer at the same prodigious rate as in the year immediately preceding the abolition of the Slave Trade, the preponderance of the black over the white population of the colonies, now excessive, would have become overwhelming and destructive.” It is from the era of the abolition of the Slave Trade, that civiliza-

tion, notwithstanding the incurable vice of absenteeism, has dawned upon the West Indies; the severity of planters has progressively diminished in proportion as the slave has advanced from the state of an indignant and rebellious captive to that of a domiciliated and tranquil bondaman. It certainly afforded them consolation, to know that a great work had been done, but effects of the slave Trade still existed, and as long as they existed, must continually point out that more remains to be done. The abolition of slavery had been already set at rest, the voice of the people was for it; the government of the country had decided in its favour; all that they now wanted was the will to carry that decision into effect, and if that will continued to be wanting, how must it be urged to produce it. It had been stated that the abolition of the Slave Trade was a sudden measure; but to prove that such was not the case, he appealed to his honorable and venerable friend, to whom the gratitude for such an event, after the many years which he spent in labouring for the good of his fellow creatures, was justly due, who between the years 1780 and 1790 brought the question before Parliament, which was not decided until 1807, and from which the planters themselves dated the era of benefits greater than under the existence of a different system they had enjoyed. Mr. Denman next proceeded to the subject of manumission. It was, he said a question in which they were all deeply interested, and in which they ought all to persist, and he entertained no doubts of the final accomplishment of so glorious an object, when he saw the large assembly which surrounded him, representing the whole of the British nation, and beheld a Prince of that illustrious family, who owed their elevation to their love of liberty.—[Cheers.]—He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

“That this meeting be desirous of expressing anew their disappointment and deep regret, that through the pertinacious resistance of the Colonial Authorities, the recommendation of his Majesty, the unanimous resolutions of Parliament, and the wishes and prayers of the union at large, have not hitherto produced that due effect in abating the evil of that system of colonial bondage which has been so generally recognised, not only as injurious to the national interest, but as immoral and unjust, repugnant, to the principles of British law, and irreconcilable with the genius and spirit of that holy religion which we profess. That notwithstanding the contumacy of the Colonial Authorities, it is farther to be lamented that no effectual means have been taken by Parliament to execute its own resolutions; but that, on the contrary, the system of slavery continues to be upheld and fostered by laws which protect the produce of slave labour against the competition of the produce of free labour, at a heavy annual expense to the people of this country, and to the serious injury of his Majesty's Asiatic subjects and of the population of the United Kingdom. That this meeting therefore feel it to be their duty again to approach Parliament, with their earnest solicitations both to abolish those laws in favour of slave grown produce, which, while at variance with all sound principles of commercial policy, tend to perpetuate and aggravate the evils of slavery; and also, above all, to enact the mitigation and ultimate extinction of slavery; as may redeem the pledges that have been given, and fulfil the just expectation of the people of England on this painfully interesting subject.”

To be Continued.

**HORRIBLE ADVENTURE.**

At the period when Murat was about to invade Sicily, the Chevalier R—, paymaster general of the Neapolitan forces, was travelling through Calabria for the purpose of joining the army, having been to Naples to make arrangements for the transmission of a quantity of specie. He had sent on his servant before him to prepare his quarters at the town of —, expecting to arrive there himself by high fall; but the day being very sultry, he had loitered on the road, and at nine o'clock in the evening, found that he was still at a considerable distance from the proposed camp or journey. He was so much harassed and fatigued that he determined to put up for the night at the first convenient house. He at length entered an old romantic building on the road side, inhabited by a man and his wife, the former a stout muscular figure, with a swarthy countenance, almost wholly shrouded in a mass of bushy whiskers and mustachios. The traveller was received with civility; and after partaking of a hearty supper, was conducted up a crazy old stair case, to his apartment for the night. Not much fancying the appearance of the place, and finding no lock on his door, he fixed a chair against it; and, after priming his pistols, put them carefully under his pillow. He had not been long, in bed when he heard a noise below, as of persons entering the house; and, some time afterwards, was alarmed by the sound of a man's footsteps on the staircase. He then perceived a light through the crevice of the door, a faint admittance but, finding some resistance he thrust it open sufficiently to admit his hand, and with extreme caution removed the chair, and entered the apartment. The Chevalier then saw his host, with a lamp in one hand and a huge knife in the other, approaching the bed on tiptoe. The Chevalier cocked his pistols beneath the bed-clothes, that the noise of the sprig might not be heard. When the man reached the side of the bed, he held the light to the Chevalier's face, who pretended to be in a profound sleep, but contrived nevertheless to steal an occasional glance at his fearful host. The man soon turned from him; and after hanging the lamp on the bed-post went to the other end of the room, and brought to the bed-side a chair, on which he immediately mounted, with the tremendous knife still in his hand. At the very moment the Chevalier was about to start up from the bed and shoot him, the man in a hurried manner, cut several enormous slices from a piece of bacon that was hanging over his bedstead, though it had been wholly unnoticed before by the agitated traveller. The host then passed the light before his eyes again, and left the room in the same cautious way in which he had entered it, and, unconscious of the danger he had escaped; returned to a crowd of new and hungry guests below stairs who were, of course, not very sorry to perceive that he had bayed his bacon.

**Started.**

In this city, on the 28th inst, by the Rev Benjamin Paul, Mr. HENRY HANSON, to Mr SAHAR M. DEWITT.

**FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.**

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1828.

**SPURIOUS HAYTIEN MONEY.**

The seizure of the brig Ann Eliza Jane, at Port-au-Prince, belonging to P. R. Jehovitch, of this city, has caused considerable discussion among the mercantile men of our city. A man of colour, hitherto little known, has been dragged from obscurity as the principal Agent in this most nefarious business. We are really sorry that any man of Colour would condescend to be the agent of a set of men, whose constant aim has been to vitiate the government of Hayti, and ruin its currency by frequent ventures of spurious coin.

We know but little concerning the individual who has been brought before the community as a principal agent in this shameful transaction; but we think, if he has the least particle of shame yet within him; if he has not wholly sold himself to wholesale speculators in evil deeds; that the only atonement which he can now make to the offended laws of society, will be a disclosure of the names of all parties concerned—no matter who they are—no matter whether rich or poor, they should be held up to public contempt and degradation—they should be excluded from the company of all fair and honourable men.

The position taken by the Major, that the spurious coin was of more value than the real, will go on towards extenuating the baseness and nefariousness of the crime. Hayti whether acknowledged or not by the United States, is a sovereign and independent state, and we can perceive no difference in the crime, between counterfeiting the coin of that state, or that of the Union. In the sight of God, the crime is the same: in the sight of impartial men the crime is the same; but in that of the Major, it is of no consequence.

We have heard before now that the trade in spurious coin was carried on in this city, not only by Americans, but by many of the adopted sons of Hayti, but we were little aware of its extent. But where is the upright man in the community who does not look upon the attempt with indignation? Where is the man of Colour who does not wish that the laws of Hayti could reach the being, who now fearlessly walks our streets, an object of contempt to all but his kind patrons and copartners in this most wicked attempt. But let him beware, justice does not always slumber, and though the offended laws of Hayti cannot reach him here, he will find at the end of his career, when crowned with the reward of his good actions and kind condescension, that a good name—a fair name—and an honest name—are what all his riches and kind condescension cannot purchase.

We cannot refrain from adding our testimony of approbation at the course pursued by the Editors of the Commercial, in exposing this business, and assuring the public, that our latest ones from that Island, confirm their statement in every particular.

**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.**

**THE CURTAIN.**  
NO. III.

From the loopholes of Retraite.  
“She a wife as Willie had,  
I wad na gie a button for her.”  
DUNN.

It is about three years since Charles Parker was married to his present wife. Charley was what you may call a right down clever fellow, and was remarkable for thinking himself in love with every pretty girl that passed him. He became acquainted with Louisa Smith, and he found no difficulty in persuading her to take the additional name of Parker. The man and went, the Honey Moon was well nigh passed; and Charley was beginning to think his wife was—not an Angel. But whatever were his thoughts, they were locked up in the recess of his own breast. We were often at the house, for Charles and ourself had been intimately connected, and we as often saw that things did not run so smoothly as might be wished. Sometimes we met a cloudy face, and sullen looks would greet us on entering the abode of our friend. We said nothing, for we knew certain lectures were a part of the daily economy of married people. We had not been to Charley's for a week, (an unusual absence) & we thought we would just step in to see how he and his wife did. It was a lovely night, a refreshing shower had imparted a pleasant coolness to the heated air of the city, and we sallied forth thinking no evil, and of course scaring none. What happened on that night, we shall never forget. It seems as if it occurred but yesterday, and the impression it has left on our mind, is as firm and lasting as time itself. No, no, sooner may Major Noah forget the occurrences of the 20th of June, than we forget what happened on that night.—We had reached the house and were about turning the latch of the parlor-door, we hesitated a moment, for there was something we thought like high words within, but our evil destiny hurried us on. We opened the door, and instead of receiving the friendly grasp of our friends' hand, a glass pitcher whirled with tremendous power from the hands of his wife, intended no doubt for himself, came in contact with our forehead just above the right eye, and felled us in an instant. It may have been that in falling to the earth in search of the centre of gravity, our head struck against the latch of the parlor door, and caused the terrible crash in the face. But that point is immaterial; for we know that our face was cut, and that it was done by our friends' wife, whether by means of the door or pitcher we care not. We left the house, you may be sure with certain feelings towards the lady, and it is from the bottom of hearts we speak, when we say—  
“I wad na gie a button for her.”

Which rather had we remain in the present state of bachelorhood, with no other prospect of the serenity of our minds than that of risk of experiencing the like matrimonial deluges.

**RAISÉ FROM ENGLAND.**

The packet ship *Silas Richards*, Captain HOLDRIDGE, arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th May. The *Morning Chronicle*, of May 23d, says—  
“It was currently reported yesterday, that Mr Huskisson, Mr. Charles Grant, and Lord Palmerston had resigned.  
“Lord Palmerston, we understand, denied the truth of the report, as far as relates to himself. But we can take it upon us to say that Mr. Huskisson has tendered his resignation.  
“It is also rumored that Lord Dudley and Mr. Peel are to resign, and that Lord Grey has been made to Earl Grey to join the Cabinet.”

**TURKISH AFFAIRS.**

*Occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia.*  
The New Times of May 23 states, that despatches have been received from the English Ambassador, at Vienna, announcing the passage of the Pruth, and the occupation of Jassy, on the 7th May.  
Dates from Bucharest of April 20, states that the Emperor is expected at Ismail on the 12th May; and that all the preparations indicate a very extensive plan of operations, both by sea and land, against Constantinople.  
The force of the army which is going to march against Turkey is estimated at 300,000 men, of whom 60,000 are cavalry. All the accounts, as well as those which the Hospodar has received agree in fixing the 7th of May as the day on which the passage of the Pruth was to be effected.  
The letters from the other side of the Danube say, that the Turks, whose force on that river is, at the most 40,000 men, are concentrating themselves, but are otherwise tranquil.  
Vienna, May 7.

We learn from Constantinople, that the principal leaders of the troops about to accompany the Grand Vizier, to Adrianople hold a very high tone respecting the chances of war. They say openly, that the presence of the Grand Seigneur at Adrianople will be quite sufficient to draw 100,000 to the standard of Mahomet, and to repel the Russians. The blind confidence in a success which is very problematical, is nevertheless allowed, opened, mouthed by the people of Constantinople.

The British and Foreign Bible Society held its anniversary in London in May last. The amount raised was 200,000 dollars. The Bibles distributed were 1,370,000. The number of persons who were baptized in the month of May 1828, being 24,000. The number of Bibles distributed in the Turkish language last year was 1,000,000. The number of Bibles distributed in the Turkish language last year was 1,000,000. The number of Bibles distributed in the Turkish language last year was 1,000,000.



MADAME CHRISOPHE.

Continued.

I could think of nothing but this adventure, the extraordinary difference of situation in which I had last seen this dark-colored lady, and that in which I then saw her, presented itself most forcibly to my imagination. Accustomed as we ought to be in the present age to the most unaccountable ups and downs in life; the contrast between the Empress of Hayti at her palace of Sans Souci, surrounded by brilliant and daitering court, for courtiers are much alike whatever may be their colour, and the poor deserted black woman, eating her macaroni in a miserable "Frattoria" an object of derision to the vulgar, and of curiosity to all, was most astonishing. It was a lesson that might have instructed the wisest, and made the best better. I had of course heard the public occurrences in Hayti, of the destruction of Christophe's dynasty, of his consequent suicide, and of the assassination of all his family, so that I naturally concluded that this lady had perished with her children. It was a subject I had often thought of with regret. I had witnessed their most brilliant moments, and I little thought that any casually could ever have brought us in contact again, even if any of them should have escaped the general wreck.

Christophe himself was a most wonderful man: his story is too universally known to require any comment, and his downfall too recent too need repetition. He was plain and gentleman-like in his person, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and might be said to have a sort of benevolence of manner which was quite extraordinary in an uneducated negro. I have heard it remarked that he bore a very strong resemblance to our late King, with the exception of colour and features of course, which he endeavoured to increase as much as possible by dress. He usually wore a blue coat with red cuffs and collar, exactly like the old Windsor uniform, with a star on the left breast, and ribbon of the order of St. Henri. He had a short crisp curled hair like all black people, but his was whitened by age, which added considerably to the respectability of his appearance; and he had the most intelligent eye I almost ever encountered, they appeared to look through one. I remember a story that was told of him at that time, which places his "bon-homme" in a very pleasant point of view, and would have done the greatest credit to the very best bred Sovereign of the most refined court in Europe. He was always particularly partial to the English, as much I really believe from inclination as policy; our merchants enjoyed privileges superior to those of all other nations; they were permitted to extend their rides beyond the barriers, which was not allowed to any body else without a particular permission; and he paid the greatest attention to our officers of the navy and army, who visited his court, always inviting them to dine at his table. It was on one of these occasions that he had invited Sir James Yeo, then in the command of his majesty's frigate the Southampton, to dine with him, and to bring as many of his officers as he thought

proper; he had assembled all the principal inhabitants of his capital, all the grand dignitaries of his empire to meet him, and prepared a most splendid repast for the occasion. Sir James, surprised at the magnificence with which he was surrounded, and more by the unexpected propriety with which every thing was conducted, and the excellence of the dinner, could not help exclaiming to his neighbour, "What a d—d good cook this black fellow has got!"—a very natural, though not a polite observation, which of course this gallant officer would not have made, had he been aware that his majesty spoke English as well as himself; an accomplishment he had acquired when exercising the more humble occupation of a tailor at St. Kitt's. Christophe had the good sense to take no notice of the speech at the time, as he was quite aware no harm was intended; Sir James was spared the unpleasant feeling of knowing he had been understood, and the evening passed off with the utmost hilarity. The next morning, when the Southampton was getting under weigh, a blacksmith came on board with a letter for the Captain from his majesty, in which he very good-humouredly gave him to understand that he was aware of what he had said at dinner, and regretted that he could not oblige him with his first cook, but that the d—d black fellow had sent him the second-best cook, in his dominion!! I do not think Lord Chesterfield himself could have suggested a more delicate reproof, or produced a better example of innate good breeding. Whether Sir James accepted the King's present and rated him an able seaman, I know not, for the story goes no further. The same propriety of feeling distinguished all his domestic arrangements. His palace was sumptuously yet elegantly furnished, and there was none of that gaudy tinsel which might have been expected in such an establishment. He had every thing sent out from England, of the best kind, and by the first artists of the day: his equipages were all plain and handsome. The regalia of Hayti was, I believe, long shown in London, and I have a lively recollection of his state coach, which was made after the pattern of the Lord Mayor's such as may still be seen at the entrance of the Mansion House on all grand civic occasions; and at this distance of time, I can hardly determine which was the ugliest of the two.

that he could neither read nor write, except signing his name in a sort of way, and he used to dictate his despatches to a Secretary, and then send for another to read them; if there was the slightest difference, he called to a third, and was to be the person that made the mistake. The argument, I fear, was not unfrequently settled by a pistol, which is rather a summary method, but his situation there was very little choice, and I believe it will be universally allowed to be one degree better to shoot ourselves. Perhaps I may also be considered partial to his memory, for I admit that I received great personal kindness from himself, and I looked back to the time I at his court with very pleasant feelings. I was then some years younger; life was new to me, I saw every thing "colour de rose," even the black beauties of the court of Hayti. My father at that time held a situation in the West Indies, and his son was consequently well received by the Emperor and King; so that my meeting with the poor Empress so unexpectedly had re-awakened the most interesting recollections of one of the happy periods of my life.

To be Continued.

VARIETIES.

WATCH FOUND IN A SHARK.

Some fisherman fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, December 1st, 1857, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark yet alive, but apparently very sickly; it was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornealian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was unfortunate enough to have fallen overboard; but that the body and other parts had either been digested, or otherwise voided; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through it, the fish had thereby become sickly, and would in all probability very soon have died. The watch had the name of Henry Watson, London, No. 1869, and the works were very much impaired. On these circumstances being made public, Mr. Henry Watson, watchmaker, in Sherditch, recollected, that about two years ago he sold the watch to Mr. Ephraim Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, captain Vane, bound to Coast and Bay, about 3 leagues off almost by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master Thompson fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his being drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any more concerning him. Mr. Thompson was said to have purchased the shark, to preserve it as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames, being, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, nine feet three inches; from the shoulder to the extremity of the body, six feet one inch; round the body, in the thickest part, six feet nine inches. The width of the jaws, when extended, seventeen inches. It had five rows of teeth, consequently five years old, having an additional row every year, till it arrives at full growth.—Annual Register.

MONTAGUE HOUSE.

The second wife of that duke of Montague, who built Montague House, now the British Museum, on a French plan, was the mad duchess of Albemarle, widow to Christopher, second duke of the title. She married her second husband as Emperor of China, which gave occasion to a scene in Cibber's play of the Sick Lady cured. She was kept on the ground apartment during his grace's life, and was served on the knee to the day of her death.

Who knows best, you or the doctor?—After a naval engagement the surgeon was going about on deck, pointing out those who were dead to an attendant sailor, in order to have their bodies thrown overboard: "You may throw him over," said he to Jack, pointing to a body. "No, dont; I'm not quite dead," answered the man opening his eyes, as the boat took hold of him.

"Hout tout," says Jack, "who knows best you or the doctor?"

How to tell a good husband—A few days since a gentleman of the green sod was engaged in loading his cart with boards which had recently been drawn from a raft, and placed his horse in a position that rendered it difficult to pass; two girls, one a smiling little gipsy, not liking the obstruction, turned the horse out of the way. "That's a bit of a moment was totering under the weight of a heavy trunk burst forth a volley of abusive language, when this smiling fair stretched forth her finger and exclaimed, "I'll bet a dollar you whip your wife!"

ZENO ON LOVE.

Zeno being told, that love was unbecoming a philosopher, "if this were true," replied Zeno, "the fate of the fair sex would be lamentable, not to be loved but by fools."

Who is a Drunkard.—Nobody who has ever heard of, will ever forget, the celebrated verdict of the Penn Yan jury under the statute respecting drunkards, which was, that "a man was not an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk more than half the time." This one would have supposed was extending pretty liberal indulgence to the votaries of Bacchus; but the verdict of a late jury in Troy, under the same statute, casts Penn Yan all in the back ground. The Troy jury decided that "a man was not an habitual drunkard unless he was drunk all the time!" In Auburn we have a higher standard of morality; some of us are greatly holding any man to be a drunkard who drinks at all.—Auburn Free Press.

Singular effect of lightning.—The ship New York, on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board, very old and very corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed, that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who since his embarkation had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning, which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck; and walk about for a long time as if nothing had ailed him. At first his head was a little affected, but that soon went off, while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.—London Mechanick Magazine.

MUNGO PARK'S SON.

[The following letter is from a gentleman whose information on the point he writes about is of the most authentic kind. It would appear, therefore, that the paragraph, which recently appeared in all the newspapers detailing the circumstances attending the death of Mungo Park's son was erroneous in all respects but the most important one—the death of the young traveller.—Albion.] To the Editor of the Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

Sir—About a month ago a notice regarding the death of Mr. Thomas Park, son of the celebrated traveller, appeared in most of the

newspapers, in which it was said, that, from revenge for his interfering with some of the religious customs of the natives of the Aquimbo country, he had been poisoned by the priests. This would leave a strong imputation of imprudence against the memory of Mr. Park, which would be deeply felt by his countrymen, and I am therefore happy to have it in my power to contradict the above report, and to inform you that his death was caused by the Yellow Fever, and after an illness of nine days, on the 31st October, 1827. Akitto, the King of Aquimbo, in whose country he died, treated him with the greatest kindness, and immediately upon his death, sent intelligence to Captain Fry, the Commandant at Accra, requesting that some person might be dispatched to take care of Mr. Park's effects; which was done, and they arrived in England by the ship Esk, I am, &c. Selkirk, 5th May.

THE SON OF MUNGO PARK.

(From the Fife Herald.)

The son of the pilgrim has passed on his way, To seek the wild land where his father had died; He longs by his tomb of the desert to pray, And place a momento of love by its side.

Dark woods and wild streams will his footsteps surround; The thirst of the desert will rage on his pathing, The sun-basking serpent in secret will wound, The Moor and the traitor, will barter their faith.

But these were the dangers his father defied; 'Thro' toils and thro' snares had his pilgrim-age gone; The wild man of Afric had oft been his guide, The hut of the savage his shelter alone.

And I," said his son, "shall his footsteps pursue, O! his worth and his fame I would prove me the child; Be mine his mild spirit, distilling like dew, And smoothing to kindness the sons' of the wild.

Be mine his high soul, that on terror could smile, By the maidens of Afric still echoed in song; He quailed not in danger, he sunk not in toil, The white man was poor, but his spirit was strong.

The pilgrim of knowledge, like him I would go, To spread her bright dawn on the African wild; The arts and the science of Europe to throw, On the clay gathered cottage of Joliba's child."

The sons of the pilgrim arose with the day, To seek the wild where his parent had died; The God of his father supporting his way, Hope cheering his bosom, and science his guide.

Ah! for the region where darkness reclines, The intrusion of knowledge revealing by death; The son of the pilgrim but reached to its lines, And yielded his demons demanding his breath.

He lies by the desert, unhonoured, unknown, Afar from the grave of his father he lies, O a son & on par with his father he lies, But Scotland and Europe, their glory will prize.

A Crazy Cow.—A mad cow was seen on a sloop on the west side of the city on Wednesday afternoon, which by some persons was taken for a bear. She was shot by a man named John, who was afterwards severely injured and was killed.

All attempts to restrain the cow proved abortive; until a fine, large bull-dog, the property of one of our butchers, was produced. He attacked her; mistaking her for a sheep, and pinned her by the middle to the ground, where he held her resolutely until she was secured by his; when she was easily carried off and sent home, doing further mischief.—Gazette.

The Merchants' Exchange at Niagara, U. C. was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. A gentleman who lodged in the building, it is said to have perished in the flames.

Mr. J. Messenger of Forks Township, Pa. while moving a few days since made some complaints to his companions, and returned to the field as if fatigued; he was shortly afterwards found dying, beside the fence.

The Paper Mill of Henry Snyder, at Selah Grove, Pa. was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 20th, and what is most distressing, it is stated that three young men and two boys were burnt to death!

Eagle.—It is mentioned in the Newburyport Herald, as a thing uncommon, that a large bald-headed Eagle has lately built her nest on a tall pine, on the other side of the river, opposite that town. The nest is constructed of mud, and is several feet in circumference.

The body of a male child, which had begun to decay, was picked up on Tuesday morning in Charles river, between Grainger's bridge and the state prison. It was newly born, and well dressed. One piece of clothing was marked S. A hand-box (without a cover) was picked up near the same place. A jury was summoned before Prince Snow, coroner, who gave for verdict, that the child was being when born, but by what means it came to its death is to the said jurors unknown.—Boston Patriot.

Laudable.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst. a gentleman of this city fell overboard, between Long Island and Fort Independence, from the sloop Glance, Capt. Levi Nicholas, of Cohasset. The vessel was nearly before the wind, which blew almost a gale, and was going at the rate of ten miles an hour. She suddenly left the gentleman, and little by little was separated from him. The mate of the vessel, Mr. John Rolla, Jr. of Cohasset, in the boat, which was hoisted up to the stern, made the man, unassisted, scull the boat in the distance of sixty or eighty rods, and then the driver man and drew him into the boat again.—Boston Patriot.

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**A Wolf Caught.**—A Wolf, which has been a long while devastating on the property of the people of St Stephen and St David, N. B. was last week caught in a trap. This voracious animal had been preying on some of the Rev. Dr. Thomson's lambs, and was gorged to the full when taken. It is, we believe, uncommon now to find this creature in New Brunswick. The one taken is a He wolf of not a very large size, but apparently an old one. (Eastport Sentinel.)

**Singular Occurrence.**—On the 6th inst., as William Eaton, a Representative from this town, in the Legislature, was standing on the steps of the State House, in Boston, a small boy handed him a letter and immediately disappeared. On opening it he found enclosed a three hundred dollar bill of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, with a request that he should appropriate it to his own use, adding, that, at some future time, he might possibly be informed of the causes which led to such a measure. We understand that he is entirely at a loss how to account for it, nor has he any reason to attribute the act to any particular individual. (Worcester Spy.)

A school house was struck with lightning at Swanton (Vt.) a short time since, and the instructress and several children present were struck senseless by the shock and remained thus for some time, but afterwards revived. The young lady was the only one severely injured.

**State prison.**—On Saturday afternoon a daring attempt to escape was made by the notorious John Reed, John Lewis and Adam Burroughs. We have been informed that they offered to a prisoner who had received a conditional pardon—fifty dollars if he would assist them, which he consented to do: the three then obtained false keys, and used them while the officers of the prison were at dinner; they succeeded in reaching the yard, where they were apprehended and secured, and the keys found upon them.—Bast. Pat.

**Indians.**—The Detroit Gazette states that the Indians between Chicago and the country occupied by the Winnebagoes, chiefly Pattawatomes, have planted no corn this year. This is said to indicate hostilities in that quarter, as they never take the trouble to plant corn, when they think they shall not be permitted to gather it in peace, or that they will be occupied in more important matters at the time of harvest.

The Creek Indians, in Georgia, opposed to emigrating (5 or 6000) are said to be nearly in a state of starvation. They have spent the money given them, and have no provisions. The whites around them are in dread of the consequences of their desperation.

One Jeremiah M'Grain is complained of in the Richmond Compiler, as having gone about the country, exercising no other handicap than that of marrying widows. He had succeeded in one or two instances, in the first of which in Middletown, Penna. he had sold his bride's property and separated with the money, leaving her destitute. (Ae Whelan), a new wife protested against his selling her furniture, and put him in jail, from which he was released and started for another place.

The cultivation of Potatoes has been introduced at the Grecian Islands by an Irishman named Sterens—and promises to supply the Greeks with food. The President of Greece has declared his gratitude to him.

A wagoner, who passed through this place, some time since, on being asked "where he was from," gave the following answer:

"I am now from Cow-horn hill at Oxford of Yealung branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek, near Bullsborough in COWETA County, Georgia. My name is Stockton, was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky, and I can yoke and break a steer, tame a bull, or chase a buffalo equal to a Prairie hunter, and SKIN any man opposed to Jackson."—Georgia Athenian.

**A good joke.**—Last Tuesday a person who was hastening to Newburyport, with a horse and chaise on pressing business, discovered a band-box in the water while passing over the cross bridge from Craigie's Bridge to Charleston. He immediately returned to the bath-house and borrowed a boat, saying he had lost something overboard. When he reached the box he found near it the *decaying body of a child*. He returned with it to the bath house, but was obliged to stop and for a one of the Coroner's jury. This detained him four hours, and if he is so fortunate as to be in these parts next month he may call on the Coroner and receive *two shillings* for his trouble.—Pat.

**Circuit Court.**—A case of contempt on the part of a jury empanelled to try a civil case, was this day noticed and punished by the presiding judge, Edwards.

It seems that at the close of a long trial, the jury went out in the usual way on Monday afternoon: and finding after some delay that they were not likely to agree, they recorded that circumstance in writing, sealed it up, in the form of a sealed verdict—and as such (unless the officer having them in charge neglected his duty,) they must have represented it to him, and thereupon dissolved. Upon opening the sealed paper in court yesterday morning, the judge ascertained the import, and thereupon apprised the jury that they had been guilty of a contempt—which he must notice. He postponed any decision, however, till this morning. Accordingly, to-day, after announcing upon the defect of justice, to which such a proceeding as they adopted by the jurors led, and upon its extensively mischievous consequence, he fined each of them in the mitigated sum of twenty-five dollars.—American.

**Something of a Monster.**—An alligator measuring eleven feet in length, was caught at Little Rock, on the Arkansas, the 13th ult. but not before 9, rifle balls had been fired into his eyes and other parts of his head was he overpowered.

A man named Francis Joy fell down and expired in the street, in Norwich, (Ct.) on Monday morning. He had been addicted to habits of immoderate drinking, and it is probable, died of apoplexy.

The editor of the Illinois Gazette thus briefly comments on the adjournment of Congress: "The Lord be praised for all his mercies."

Luther Haven of Natick, has been tried at Concord for abusing his wife and daughter, while under the influence of ardent spirits, sentenced to ten days imprisonment and bound over to keep the peace in the surety of 100 dollars.

The number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom of Great Britain since 1816, to the British provinces in North America, is computed at 350,000.

**Fraud.**—The Hartford review says, that notes of the Eagle Bank, with the word "Eagle" extracted, so as to read "Bank of New-Haven," are in circulation.

**Suicide.**—A man named George or Robert Martin, believed to be from Saratoga cut his throat, and afterwards hung himself, at Cayuga lower bridge on the 14th inst.

Green corn has been gathered for the table in Petersburg, Va. the present season.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice of the Celebration of the *Second Anniversary of the Abolition of Domestic Slavery* in this State, published in this day's Journal. We hope every thing will be done with the greatest decorum, leaving it out of the power of any set of men to speak disrespectfully of us, from what they may witness on that day.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, that the **Second Anniversary of the ABOLITION OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY**, in this State, will take place on Saturday, the 5th inst. The procession will form in Beach street at 9 A. M. under the direction of the Marshal of the Day; from thence it will proceed up Hudson-street to Laight; up Laight street to Canal; up Canal street to Broadway; down Broadway to Pearl; down Pearl st. to Beekman; up Beekman st. through the Park, to be reviewed by the City Authorities; from thence down Broadway to Park Place; through Park Place to Church-st.; down Church-st. to Barclay; down Barclay st. to Greenwich; down Greenwich st. to Marketfield; up Marketfield street to State; down State street to Whitehall; up Whitehall street to Broadway; up Broadway to Chamber; down Chamber-street, to Hudson; up Hudson street to Leonard; up Leonard street to the African Zion Church, in Church-street, where there will be an appropriate Address delivered on the occasion.

The procession will be in the Park at 1 o'clock, P. M. and in the Church at half past 2 P. M.

N. B. No person will be admitted previous to the entrance of the procession without a ticket. Tickets 5 cents each to be had at the door. W. P. JOHNSON, Sec'y. New York, July 1, 1838.



THE CRUCIFIXION.

'Tis done! and the rocks of the mountains are parting, And mortals a frighted shrink back in dismay, The wild beasts that roam from their dens now are starting, And men fly disheartened, alarm'd on their way.

They've slain their Preserver, their God and Creator, Th' Son who descended from regions above: And nail'd on the Cross, hangs the blest Mediator, The head and the fountain of bliss and of love.

Could nought stay your phrenzy? ye vile and false hearted, Must ye wreak your vengeance on all that was good, The victim must die as compassion departed, For vice in his fury hot burn'd for his blood.

Humanity weeps! but that God soon in splendor Shall burst from the tomb, and arise in his might; Ye decidees tremble, for know that he'll render You justice, when thron'd in his Kingdom of light.

ARION.

MEAD GARDEN.

The Subscriber informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC, generally, that he intends opening his GARDEN, on the 1st of May next, at No. 116 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All REFRESHMENTS to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1838. 68

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church, SHARP STREET, BALTIMORE. WILLIAM LIVELY,

Has the honour of announcing to his Friends and the Public generally, that this institution is now open for the reception of Pupils of both sexes. In this School will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps, &c. Ancient and modern History, Geometry, Composition, Natural philosophy, also, the Latin, French & Greek Languages. He will attend private Families if required. Terms made known on application. N. B. Various kinds of Needle-work taught by a Lady.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.** THIRTY able bodied men, well acquainted with farming to go out to Haiti, the proprietors. For terms enquire of the subscribers. JNO. B. BRISSWORTH.

**TO LET.** The upper part of a two-story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in New York, June 30.

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

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, a commodious school room, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious room for 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 Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation 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—\$3-75 cents, payable quarterly in advance. Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1838.

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 in advance, 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 appear neat, instructed, and such as have been the objects of the system, pursue their studies, though they have not been able to attend school, more than thirty days in any one year.

**JAMES GILBERT.** Who has removed from N. B. to New York, and continues to receive orders for Dressing in correct and fashionable style, by his perfect knowledge of the French and English and Dressing Colours, Patterns, &c. by Small Stripes, which he has just received from the Continent, and is now ready to extract all kinds of STAINING, CLEANING, TART, PAINT, &c. or to pay well for any imposition of clothes, by STEAM STONING, &c. are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in the 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 not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

**LAND FOR SALE.** THE subscribers 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, in a location is admirably adapted for the raising of the ware river, with an opportunity 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 property is either may be made in one day or less, and is of the best quality, and well adapted for the purpose.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these tracts; as such will take the liberty to say, that land can be purchased for 5 dollars an acre, and coloured men, though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be made in 100 shares, and he thinks that a number of coloured families would be greatly benefited by such a purchase. He will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

**SAMUEL RICHMOND.** New York, March 30, 1838. No. 15. Occasional copies of the paper, post paid, will be sent to subscribers.

**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON.** No. 571, Broad Street, New York. She is now forming her Female and the children of the same, and she has commenced her course of instruction in the English Language, and she is now receiving a number of pupils. She is now receiving a number of pupils.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.** THIRTY able bodied men, well acquainted with farming to go out to Haiti, the proprietors. For terms enquire of the subscribers. JNO. B. BRISSWORTH.

**NOTICE.**

The Protecting Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 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

**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

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

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.  
M. QUON'S

**STEAMSCOURING & 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.

W. A. 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 Yarnol, 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.

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

In Forest-street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOGGERS and CHEWING TOBACCO; SCOTCH, RAFFER and MACABAU SNUFF, SPANISH, HALF SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in 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.

**CHARLES MORTIMER**

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

- First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots, \$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. 188 South-Fourth-Street 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.

**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—5m

**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 unremitting 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.

**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 Shell, and Refreshments of every kind served up at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The least favour gratefully acknowledged. WILLIAM PARKER.  
New-York, April 23, 1828.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT No.

149 Church-Street,  
NEW-YORK.

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

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

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

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts  
" Each repetition of do. 38  
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50  
" Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

Upper-Canada.—Rev. Samuel George, Waterloo.

England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool

64 Hayti.—W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince.