

Freedom's Journal.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT, OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 68

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Concluded.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in rising to second the resolution, said, that he could have been satisfied to express his full concurrence in its sentiment by the silent proof of his attendance in that place, but he was glad in having an opportunity of bearing testimony to that feeling, and of declaring his sincere and heartfelt delight while listening to the eloquence of a man who had, for fifty years, been devoted to the single purpose of adding to the happiness and promoting the liberty of mankind—and of once more being able to hail him in language that must have been long familiar to him—

“Nor are thy lips ungrateful friends of men,
Or tongue incompetent.”

who, with the mind of a statesman, a friend and a minister in negotiating between two great interests, had framed these resolutions which they anxiously looked forward to have carried into effect. In the accomplishment of their grand object they had indeed great antagonists to cope with—the imagined interests of the colonists—he did not think it was the real interest but the prejudices of all persons of consequence in the Colonies which were in league against them, and they had nothing but their own honest zeal, and unceasing exertions, to trust to. He would, therefore, call upon his countrymen, because to man was allotted the strict virtues of justice; and because to women were more particularly allotted the virtues of kindness, benevolence, and humanity, he would call upon his countrywomen to add their efforts in the cause in which they were engaged; and, continued he, I despair not but that you, Sir, (turning to Mr. Wilberforce) may yet live to see the time when success shall crown your exertions, and elevate the minds, by emancipating the bodies of the West Indian Slaves. In the discussion of this great question God forbid that he should undervalue the interest of the Colonies. He knew that there were amongst them men of honour and humanity—many of them were entitled to our respect and admiration, while all of them had claim upon our pity for being placed in a situation which disturbed their peace here, and might, perhaps, endanger their safety hereafter—for he feared that slave proprietors would, unless some speedy and effectual remedy for the evil were adopted, become the victim of their own blindness and of the criminal lukewarmness of the people of England. (Cheers.)

The motion was then put, and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Buxton moved the following resolution—

“That the Committee of this Society be authorised forthwith to frame a petition in accordance with the statement made by them to this Society, and with the senti-

ments expressed in the preceding resolution, to be presented to each House—that to the House of Lords by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and that to the House of Commons by Mr. Brougham.”

They had, he observed, many difficulties to encounter, but one great consolation, in the solemn pledge of Parliament, that the time would come when the persecuted West Indian Slaves would once more know the sweets of liberty, and again be called into the great family of mankind. The facts which they were daily called to hear, were sufficient to plead the sufferers cause, and to prove that the existence of slavery was inhuman and unjust—a flagrant violation of the laws of God, and of the rights of man. By a late arrangement the vast number of 20,000 human beings were transferred from the mitigated climate of the Bahamas to the pestilential air of Demerara. And is it because my skin is white that I have a right thus to entail misery and degradation upon my fellow creatures? No! Such a system is contrary to the laws of God and man; for surely nature never designed that we should persecute and tyrannize over the poor unfriended slave, because he may have a complexion which the God of nature has given him.— (Applause.)

The Hon. and Rev. GERARD NOEL said, feeling as he did, that he was engaged in the cause of justice, righteousness, and humanity, he thought himself standing up as much for the defence of the West Indian planters as for the slaves, whose cause he advocated—both were equally the work of God's hand, and neither were by the laws of God allowed to tyrannize over the other—because there is a God that judgeth the earth, and from whom the secrets of man cannot be hid. They were now beginning to act under circumstances peculiarly hopeful; they had the solemn engagements of Parliament, and the wishes of the nation on their side; and therefore, he trusted that every friend of the Society would go forth cheered with the result of this day, and that the blessings of God would rest upon their cause. And surely the time was now fully come, when the work of reform, so long promised, should not be confined, as heretofore, to mere ineffective recommendations on the part of government. Should we learn a lesson from the annals of Spanish slavery—of that country where its shackles have long held their wretched and unoffending victims? Forbid it humanity—forbid it every feeling that belonged to man. The system of slavery which existed in the British dominions was sufficiently appalling—that eight hundred thousand of British subjects should be held in the shackles of slavery, in a condition of life thus degraded and oppressed, “unsung by poets, by senators unpraised,”—outcasts from the pale of the British Constitution, and even from that of humanity itself—say that thousands of their unhappy children should be yearly

born to no inheritance but that of hopeless bondage. He hoped, however, that in the end of such a system was nigh, and the dawn of a brighter day would soon appear, and spread its cheering influence abroad. The Rev. Gentleman concluded by seconding the motion.

The Rev. JOHN CUNNINGHAM expressed his regret that the great question of slavery had been kept too much apart from religion—a system by which so many millions of human beings, subjects of the same King, children of the same nature as they were, should be shut out from the knowledge of God, and excluded from the common family of man. But in what light did we shew to them the Gospel of Christ. Was it as conveying the message of its great author? Was it surrounded with mercy, and kindness and humanity? No; but in whatever tyranny and oppression could shed around it, and arrayed in all the wretched shackles of West Indian slavery. If he were placed in such a condition, his constant cry would be, give me any thing but the religion of Jesus Christ. The Rev. Gentleman then moved the following resolution:—“That the most grateful thanks of this meeting be respectfully presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester for the zealous and undeviating support he has given to the objects of this Society, for the honour and benefit of his distinguished patronage, and for his able and condescending conduct in the Chair upon this occasion.”

The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Sykes, was carried with acclamation.

His Royal Highness rose and said, he hoped the meeting would excuse him from rising at so late a period to return thanks, and express his grateful sense of the very flattering manner in which his name had been received. It was unnecessary for him now to say any thing relative to the important question before them, after the eloquent manner in which it had been discussed by the ablest statesmen of the age, and especially by that honourable man, who had for forty years been labouring for the good of his fellow creatures. The advocates of their cause, were not only in the West Indies, but even in their own country, denominated innovators, and why? Because they advocated a measure that their opponents and even the late Lord Melville himself, had recommended. He was glad, however, to find in this country, that public opinion was ever treated with respect, and therefore, he hoped, that the petition which would, doubtless, be followed by hundreds, by thousands of similar ones conveying the sentiments of the British Nation, would be attended with success, and that this excellent man, pointing to Mr. Wilberforce, should see the day when the cause which he advocated, and which he spent his life, would meet with a glorious triumph. (Great applause.)

The Meeting separated at a late hour.

MADAME CHRISTOPHE

Concluded. It was with all these recollections fresh in my mind, that I set out for the Palazzo Guicini, the then residence of the Ex-Empress Queen of Hayti, not knowing how I should introduce myself, or whether I should be admitted at all. It struck me that I had better make my first application to the cafe-au-lait-coloured lady in waiting, and explain who I was and why I came. My plan most fully succeeded; she took my message, and returned in a few minutes, saying, I was welcome, and that Madame Christophe would be happy to receive me as a friend of other times.

I was introduced into a handsome drawing-room, where I found the younger lady seated at her embroidery; she was very lively and pleasant, but by some extraordinary misapprehension of judgment, she had selected a white dress, which came up to the throat, and made the colour of her face more singularly conspicuous. We entered into some common-place conversation about the weather and the heat, until we were joined by her mother, who came in leaning on the arm of her Dame de compagnie, and seated herself by me on the sofa. She was much altered in her appearance since I last saw her; time and grief had left their usual marks upon her countenance, yet there was an air of suppressed dignity about her which seemed to say, that she had made up her mind to forget her former situation, and bear with her present, not with cheerfulness at least with resignation. Perceiving that I addressed her as I had been accustomed to do in former times with her title of Majesty, she hastily interrupted me by saying, that if I were not an Englishman, she should have supposed that I was ridiculing her. "I am now," added she, laying her hand upon my arm, "only laicure, Christophe, and all I have to do is to court obscurity as much as possible. Since I last saw you, sir," continued she, "I have lost a husband, an empire, and all my children. I have saved but this one, pointing to her daughter) and sorrow has quite weaned me from the vanities of this life; at my age and in my situation, I can only look forward to the next world, as a place of rest and peace." Her sorrow was so unaffected, and her misfortunes had been so heavy, that the heart must be hard indeed that did not sympathize with her feelings. And there was nothing selfish about her; she seemed to regret more those she had lost, than the worldly advantages she had once enjoyed, and the high estate from whence she had fallen. There was a propriety in all she said that would have excited attention and respect in any one, but in her they raised an agreeable surprise, that a person should have attained so high a sense of religion with such few opportunities for its cultivation. Misfortunes like hers admit of little consolation, and I would fain have changed the subject to something more cheerful; but she rather sought than avoided it—it seemed a relief to her to dwell upon it.

With all the garrulity of age, she told her

story over again, described to me most minutely the agony of her feelings, when she heard the report of the pistol which she knew was to deprive her husband of life. They were then at Sans Souci, where Christophe had been confined for some time by illness. The army had revolted, and were furiously advancing from Cape Francois, only a few miles distant, resolved on his destruction. She described her terror when her children were torn from her. One son, a gallant youth, made a more desperate resistance than the rest, and he was literally cut to pieces under her window. She heard her eldest son begging for his life, but he was to those who were unacquainted with mercy. He had been educated in England, and was her darling child; he was also a great favourite with the people, and a slight but intellectual struggle was made to save him; but the soldiers prevailed, and soon dispersed the few faithful attendants that rallied round their unfortunate young master. One volley and all was over; the hopes of the mother was cut off in their dawn, and this very promising young man fell a victim to the capricious ambition of his father. The poor lady had not even the consolation of burying her murdered children. Their mangled remains were dragged away by the enraged populace, and treated with every possible indignity. She was herself saved with the greatest difficulty by the humanity of some of her husband's officers; who were too grateful for the benefits they had received from their old master to desert his widow in her distress. They concealed her and her only remaining daughter for some time, until the fury of the revolution was subsided, when they contrived secretly to get her on board an English merchant vessel, in which she soon left San Domingo.

The person, I believe, to whom she was principally indebted for her escape, was a Baron Dupuis, as he was then called, a mulatto, and if I recollect right, he was the Government Interpreter when I was at the island. Fidelity and gratitude are so rare, that they deserve to be commemorated wherever we find them. Whatever might have been his colour, this man's heart was in the right place; and black, white, or piebald, he deserves to be handed down to posterity. Christophe's fate awakens no surprise; his power was too despotically used to be lasting; he violently expected some such catastrophe, sooner or later, would end his reign, as he had placed sums of money to a considerable amount in the English funds, on which and the jewels she had saved, his widow now subsists, and is able to keep up a very decent establishment.

I was greatly interested in this poor lady's sad story, which she used to take a sort of melancholy pleasure in repeating on all occasions. I used to visit her frequently during her stay at Florence, and I always found her the same; she lived in the greatest retirement, and would receive very few persons, as she was quite aware that those who came were influenced more by curiosity than kindness, and she had a great dislike to be made "a lion" of. She was extremely grateful to me for my attentions

and would come and see me in the country, where she was able to walk about without being able to do what I could to amuse her, or offer myself as her cavalier de plaisir. I never her daughter expressed any desire to go a little more into the world, and constantly repress it. "No, my dear," I used to say: "It is not for us. We are insufficient objects of curiosity with our faces; we need not make ourselves objects of pity also to our fellow-creatures. I will hawk my sorrows about the world."

"cher mes mathers," was the old lady's own expression; and she had preserved enough the Queen to be pretty determined in her resolutions, and she was obeyed accordingly. But it was a most noble feeling, worthy the admiration and imitation of all the Ex-Kings, Kings, Queens, Princes, and Princesses, and more particularly their Ex-Ministers and Ex-Courtiers, that are now to be found all parts of the world. Let them take an ample from this uneducated black woman, instead of vainly clinging to the phantom of power they once had, instead of throwing away the realities of happiness they still possess, let the shadow of their former state, which they can never possess again, they would do well to follow Madame Christophe's example, lay aside the titles and honours they now so zealously and ridiculously exact, and endeavour to find tranquility, if not happiness, in competency and retirement.

The Ex-Queen of Hayti now resides at Edinburgh, I say her not long ago; and with the exception of her regret for her misfortune, she is probably happier there than ever she was at Sans Souci.—Albion.

VARIETIES.

A downright Appeal—not a Hint.

We have seen a paragraph, taken from a Southern paper, and which is now travelling itself to death as fast as it can, stating that a gentleman lately deceased in Carolina, had never permitted his subscription to the newspaper to be behind, and that, as the same could be said of a few men, is worth recording on his tombstone.—Verily, we say amen to this—This man stands next to him who r turped a borrowed umbrella! What higher praise can there be, than have your printer say, "You always paid me." How clear, too, must be the man's conscience who reads a paper he knows he has paid for. With what enviable satisfaction does he unfold the damp sheet. He feels himself under no obligations, that the printer is absolutely beholden to him. This is the very feeling we would have all our subscribers experience—that we are in debt to them for a fear's paper—not that they are in debt to us. Now think not, gentle readers, you that have patiently followed us thus far—that there is any hint in this—not at all.—It is too plain for a hint—it is a downright appeal—but whether to your pity or your pockets, we shall wait an answer by the return of mail.—Truth-Teller.

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By the earthquake, experienced in Chili in 1822, a great line of coast is stated to have been raised permanently up, to the height of several feet above its former level; while, in the interior of the country, fissures were made in the granite transversely to the direction of the earthquakes. It is generally supposed that earthquakes are produced by the disengagement of elastic vapours, which, endeavouring to escape from their confinement, heave up and agitate the crust of the earth. No doubt can exist of their connexion with volcanic eruptions; their frequency in countries where the latter take place, and the fact of the one often occurring at the same period as the other, sometimes at great distances apart, seem to establish such a connection. This is further shown by the circumstance of the shocks of earthquakes being most severe in places distant from volcanoes; as if the latter were the means of giving vent to that elastic force, which, when pent up, causes such dreadful ravages. It is also worthy of notice, that though earthquakes are sometimes felt towards the interior of continents, their terrible effects occur chiefly along the coast, as exemplified in the earthquakes of Lima, of Lisbon, of Caraccas, and many others.

Library of Useful Knowledge.

March of Intellect.—A gentleman visiting Mr. Wood's school in Edinburgh, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word *insurance* occurring in the reverse, the querist interrogated the youngest as follows—"What is paunteny?" A. "Patrimony." "What is paunteny?" A. "Something left by a father." "What would you call it left by a mother?"—A. "Matrimony."

School Dialogues.—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a school house in—

Scholar, [reading.] T-e-a. Teacher. Well, what does t-e-a spell? Scholar. I don't know, sir. Teacher. What does your mother drink at breakfast? Scholar. Rum, sir.

The Prusfield Argus gives the following dialogue:—

Boy. G-I-a-s. Teacher. Well, what does that spell? Boy. Don't know. Teacher. What's in the window at home? Boy. Why, dad's old breeches.

A clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question in Heidelberg's

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TO LET.

The upper part of a two story brick building...

New-York, June 30

To Free People of Colour.

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement...

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street...

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia...

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION...

Terms—\$9 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.

Those who are removed from the city may be accommodated with board, for six distant boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1823

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...

The male school is situated in Mulberry street near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street...

TERMS OF ADMISSION.—Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools...

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...

By order of the Board of Trustees, PETER S. THOMAS, RICHARD MEDLEY.

Jan. 10, 1823



Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal.

Star of descending night, fair is thy light in the West! Thou liftest thy unshorn bead from thy cloud...

[Ossian's Address to the Evening Star.

I look from my jewel'd sphere in Heaven, Abroad on the dark and stormy earth; I see where your mail'd chiefs have striven...

Oh! who, when such warrior forms appear, Would dare to strike! or would dream to rise?

I beam through the azure vaults of space And pierce to the hearts of your ancient halls; I view the smile on each furrow'd face...

When your life-blood in each vein that plays Is a warmer and fiercer current dash'd!

The pleasant past! ye may not recall, Its fled with the gone of a thousand years; But there are forms where your hopes may fall...

Oh your heroes, young and devoid of fears, Their sons inherit their fathers' fire, Their bosoms throbb for that burnish'd fame...

Rest then, brave King, from the battle's noise, The invading hosts have left thy spear; How fled they when thy echoing voice Proclaim'd the meteor sword was near!

Rest, for the heroes of Morven's line Will prove themselves of ennobled blood; The spirit of valor shall in them shine, And nerve them on as the mountain flood.

ARION.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

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

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

New-York, April 29, 1823

Fire.—On the morning of the 11th a fire was discovered in Mr. Fletcher's warehouse...

Another Fire.—About four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered at the corner of Allen and Division street...

Another.—About half past 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire was discovered in the Rope walks near the Wallabout, Brooklyn...

We understand that insurance was effected upon the property in several offices in this city and Philadelphia, and in the office of the agency of the British Alliance Co. at Jersey city.

An architect in London has circulated a prospectus for building, a Pyramid, for enclosing the dead: the length of the base to be 1200 feet, the height 1500.

Obit.

In this city, on the 4th inst. THOMAS PRITCHARD, aged 75, a native of North Carolina. The deceased was noted through a long life for integrity of conduct, diligence, sobriety, and a strict performance of all the duties which his condition in life enforced.

Here lies one of the sable race, Who never did an action base; Whose diligent and faithful life, Abstained from all that led to strife.

Communicated.

In this city, on the 5th inst. CHARLES, only child of Mr. W. P. Johnson, aged 7 months.

WANTED,

One or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips Church Inquire at this office.

New York July 11, 1823.

Attempted Suicide.—A gentleman direct from the neighbourhood, states that two young ladies, one 19, and the other 15 years of age, hung themselves in Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio a few days since...

Fatal Accident.—At a raising at Mr. Peter Wallace's, in Deery township, Westmoreland county, on Saturday last, a man by the name of Tobias Byers was killed by the falling of a log, which was being put on the building of a log, we are informed, was but about eight feet high when it slipped off the scate at seven feet high...

Blairsville, June 26.

Judge Roberts, chief engineer, and a company of 11 or 12 young men, assistant engineers, and men, &c. left this place for the Alleghany mountain, on Friday last, to locate the rail road—or as an old friend on the summit calls it, the connecting "iron link" between the eastern and western divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Impostor.—We would caution the citizens against the importunities of a fellow who haunts streets and houses with a written list of his grievances...

Six convicts lately escaped from the Kentucky Penitentiary, supplied themselves with arms and ammunition belonging to their vigilant guard, commenced on a piratical voyage, for five days within 20 miles of the prison, then struck off for the river, stole a flat boat, and embarked as river pirates.

A man named J. C. King, who has acted as a merchant's clerk, was arrested last week at the Branch Bank on a charge of presenting a forged check for \$500, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. P. Bosquet, Jun.

A good Example.—One of the most agreeable pictures we witnessed, amidst the infinite number of rare sights yesterday, was during a morning ramble through the beautiful grounds of Col. Stevens at Hoboken.

The Crops.—The harvest in this county, says the Lee-branch, Virg. Observer, has been unusually early, and the crops are said to be better than they have been known for many years.

Uncommon Crops.—The Camden Gazette says, all the papers give the most flattering accounts of the crops of Corn, Wheat and Cotton.

Venerable Love.—At Alfreton, a few days ago, Mr. John Simpson, dealer in rags, &c. was married to Mrs. Mary Browne an itinerant vender of tape, matches, &c.

Nottingham, Mercury.

On Friday evening last, a young man in Sullivan-street, stabbed a coloured woman in the shoulder with a knife, and upon her son's (a cripple) interfering for her safety, stabbed him in the shoulder.

They are said to be quiet people, and not to have given the smallest provocation. The neighbourhood was soon alarmed, and a number of persons surrounded the house where the desperado had retreated for security, and after a good deal of parley, forced the door, pinioned, and stowed him in a wagon, in which he had a little gentle exercise to Bridewell.

He made a thrust at one of the first to lay hold of him, and inflicted a wound in the lip of the person.

In a Charleston paper now on our table, is an advertisement of a *Raffle*—and the article to be gamoled for is a folio Family Bible. The advertisement is headed, "faint heart never won a fair lady."

A bushel of Good Fellows.—The editor of the N. Y. Commercial, in a recent excursion from the city skinned over the East River in a Steam-boat belonging to one Mr. Peck, landed on the wharf of another Mr. Peck, hired a barouche and pair [think of that! an editor in a barouche!] of another Mr. Peck, and dined at a hotel of another Mr. Peck.

Masonic.—At the celebration of the Festival of St. John, on Tuesday of last week, in Providence, the procession contained about 200 Masons and 300 Matrons and Maids.

A man named J. C. King, who has acted as a merchant's clerk, was arrested last week at the Branch Bank on a charge of presenting a forged check for \$500, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. P. Bosquet, Jun.

A good Example.—One of the most agreeable pictures we witnessed, amidst the infinite number of rare sights yesterday, was during a morning ramble through the beautiful grounds of Col. Stevens at Hoboken.

The Crops.—The harvest in this county, says the Lee-branch, Virg. Observer, has been unusually early, and the crops are said to be better than they have been known for many years.

Uncommon Crops.—The Camden Gazette says, all the papers give the most flattering accounts of the crops of Corn, Wheat and Cotton.

Venerable Love.—At Alfreton, a few days ago, Mr. John Simpson, dealer in rags, &c. was married to Mrs. Mary Browne an itinerant vender of tape, matches, &c.

Nottingham, Mercury.

NOTICE

The Freeing Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, JOHN ALLEN, Sec'y. Philadelphia, April 24, 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON,

551 Pearl-Street, near Broadway,
Keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, Also a Superior Quality of Liquid Blacking, free from the use of Vitriol, of his own manufacture, all which he will sell cheap for cash. Books and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable

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. *31

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 so 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 blunders 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

G. J. DRAPER,

(Coloured Men.)
In Forest-street, Baltimore.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPER and MACCABAD'S 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

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-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—3m

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 24, 1828.

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

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

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.

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- " Each repetition of do. 85
- " 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 returing by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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