

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1838

WHOLE NO. 64

From the Genius U. Emancipation.

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY Continued.

After such an examination they will not be for shutting us out from the benefit of their instruction, and sending us to

"A land of deepest shade  
Where all things are forgot."

Yea, where, so far from our being to the natives (as Mr. Gurley observes,) "a light shining in a dark place," we shall (through our present ignorance be "the blind leading the blind," and ultimately we shall all "fall into the ditch." But perhaps the clergy" view the deplorable condition of the natives as an argument why they should be evangelized. In this we all agree. But we would ask, can that dark region of the globe, be Christianized by no other means than by "sending the annual increase of the free Coloured population of this country to Africa?" If we are as bad as Colonization men and others have frequently represented us to be—if we are (as has been said) a "nuisance" and "of all classes of the population of this country the most vicious"—if we, being "contaminated" ourselves, "extend" our "vices to all around—the slaves and to the whites"—and if we are, as Mr. Gurley states, "injurious to the morals of the nation,"—in the name of common sense, and in the name of religion let me ask, are we fit instruments to evangelize and civilize Africa? It appears Mr. Gurley thinks so; for after having just spoken of our degraded condition as admitting of no change here, he says, in Africa we "are found capable of every thing praiseworthy." As if a mere location of the coloured population of this country in Africa, is sufficient to produce a renovation of heart. What wonder then (on this supposition) that Africa has not been evangelized long since. Such logic may suit the superstitious inhabitants of India, who believe that the waters of the Ganges purify from all sin: but it will never suit us. Mr. Gurley, and others, who are desirous of our removal, may tell us that our "degraded" circumstances admit not a change here: but they might as well tell us, that there is no God, and that the book called the Bible is a fabrication. Furthermore, Mr. G. Speaking of our injurious moral influence upon the people of this nation, says, to the clergy of the Union, we are bound to prosecute it (African Colonization) by a deep concern for the moral interest of our nation and the spiritual as well as intellectual illumination of the millions of Africa. Surely, Mr. Gurley does not mean by this, that what destroys the morals of Americans, will improve those of Africans. That vice in America, transplanted in Africa may be metamorphosed into virtue, or that what is subversive of the morals of the people of this country, is calculated to promote "the spiritual as well as intellectual illumination

of the millions of Africans! And he does not mean this, I confess I do not understand him.

Again, Mr. Gurley would not only convince the "clergy" that it is to their interest to use their "combined influence and efforts" to send us to Liberia, but he would also arouse them to a consideration of the mighty influence of the colony "will afford to the suppression of the slave trade in Africa. And this he does without eliciting one spark of humanity, on account of the slave trade at home, in America. Strange philanthropy this!

Perhaps it may be said that what we have here advanced unfavourable to the scheme of Colonization in Africa, or elsewhere, is but the voice of one. If any are so misguided as to believe that we are anxious to remove from this highly favoured land, to the sun-burnt shores of Africa, let them call public meetings of our people and find out their true sentiments relative to Colonization in Africa. They will then learn that we deprecate, as a great evil, those 4th of July orations, and collections in our behalf. The public will then learn that we disapprove of the heavy taxes annually laid upon them on our account, without our consent or solicitation. The clergy might then learn what it is we would have them to do for our children. If they must have contributions for the society, let the money collected, not be appropriated to the fitting out new expeditions, but be sent forthwith to supply the necessities of the colonists, many of whom, we have been creditably informed, by a letter from Mr. Remus Harvey, an intelligent Colonist from Baltimore, are in suffering circumstances, the reports of interested men to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. G. states, that in Africa "schools are established, to which every child has access." This is very moderate, when compared with the accounts, some give of the flourishing state of education in the Colony. In reference to this point Mr. Harvey states "I find that education is at a very low ebb. The generality of the people are too poor to encourage it." Mr. G. says, "the resources of the colony are at present nearly adequate to its subsistence and must soon be sufficient to meet the necessities of a large annual emigration." Mr. Harvey says "soon after I arrived at this place, having a letter of recommendation, I of course repaired to the Governor's house and found him much indisposed; I presented him my letter of recommendation; and after he had read it propounded some interrogatives relative to my keeping school; after which he commenced talking about the colony and said he was much alarmed at the manner in which the three last expeditions had been sent out, that is without any provision for the people to subsist on." But I found upon enquiring about some of the colonists, that he had been the cause of the emigrants being

sent out in that unprovided manner. Having published to the agents in America that some certain factories were sufficient to supply the colony; whether they were or not, I know not; but there are no more; consequently the colony is now in want of provision. Again Mr. Harvey says, "we have been told, that coffee, rice, palm oil, and a great variety of other productions grow in this country; that it is all true; but have we been told what difficulties they are obtained by? These things have been described as being immediately accessible by us on our arriving at this place; but this is not the case; we are dependent upon the interior natives for them; and whenever they feel disposed to enhance the prices of their produce they do it. And upon the colonist refusing to yield to their prices, they have got so wise as to buy bargones, to prevent their subjects from trading with the colonists. And whenever this is the case, at it now the case, the colony experiences no small inconvenience for want of the necessities of life." Mr. H. adds, that the "public allowance is a very scanty one; such as a pint of rice and a pound of meat for each person per week." Now, in reconciling these discrepancies or judging of these conflicting statements, it may be well to bear in mind that Mr. Harvey is in Africa, and Mr. Gurley in America; and that it is more probable that Mr. Gurley should be misinformed than that Mr. Harvey should give a false statement. But why have some of the most distinguished of the colony written so favourably. We would answer this question first, by asking another. Are there not men in the world who would exaggerate, in order to personal aggrandizement, or to ingratiate themselves into the favour of the great and influential? Truly we believe there are a few in the colony (more fortunate than their brethren generally) who have accumulated wealth. These men having an eye chiefly upon their own condition, and forgetting the "bawlers of wood and drawers of water," are disposed to write favourably. Lastly we believe there are to be found in the Colony men who, being disappointed themselves, wish to get as many into the net as possible, thinking,

"The more comes in with a free good will, Makes the band go sweeter still!"

But you say this is uncharitable; but surely there are none in the colony here unfeeling than Dives, who desired his brethren to be admonished of their sins, that they they might avoid them. We shall not stop to dispute with you on this point. Mr. Harvey can do as he pleases. Hear him. "I told some of the people that they had done justice to their brethren in America, in being glad that they would be exposed and suffering with the difficulties and sufferings of the country, to which they had been exposed; and observed that they themselves

and their brethren had as well come and suffer along with them. But some got angry, went off and left me." So much for African colonization. Permit us to conclude by making a remark, which should have been made before. If we are found in Africa, "capable of every thing praise worthy," does not this prove that the barrier to our moral elevation here is not of our own creating? Does this circumstance not prove that so far from our being "injurious to the morals of this nation" that there is something here evidently injurious to ours? And is there not a sufficient moral power in the white people of this nation to do away this something? Have they power to establish and build up the kingdom of our Redeemer in different parts of the world.—Have they power to be instrumental in softening down into tameness the ferocious passions of barbarians? And have they not power to raise in respectability the tractable and unresisting descendants of Africa? If they have not, "tell it not in Gath; publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice; lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

A COLOURED BALTIMOREAN.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.

Philadelphia Report.

We, a Committee appointed to investigate such subjects as will be most conducive to the welfare of our brethren, and to express our indignation at such as will be of an injurious nature, find a scurrilous paragraph, which comes immediately under our notice, in a newspaper in this city called the Arel. The editor while commenting on a communication in the United States Gazette, relative to a collection about to be made in this city to aid the Colonization scheme, seems to be filled with the spirit of Saul when he went to persecute the poor Christians. We declare ourselves unfriendly to the system of Colonization. But we are ten times more averse to the proposition of our liberal minded editor. He says that it has long been preached that charity begins at home—that before attempts are made to regulate the business or opinions of others, we should first scrutinize our own. This would have been a grand and salutary lesson for the erudite gentleman before he entered into the vulgar expatriation of the free people of Colour of the city of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He says the projects of removing to Africa the manumitted slaves of the South, is certainly a benevolent and glorious philanthropic scheme. He would have been right had he said misanthropic. He says the state of things to the South, requires some step like sending them from our shores to be taken. We would solicit from him a copy of the plan, knowing that it must be more ingenious than any yet brought before the public. Yes, it must be enveloped in something more than the garb of religion, and the acknowledgments of good men before he accomplishes the object in this city. He continues by saying that the unwearied labours of

many noble minded men, in promoting the manumission of these wretched objects, human of avarice and cupidity, have been eminently successful. Their happy results are every day becoming apparent. Numbers of slaves annually receive their freedom either by free gifts of their owners while living or by will at their decease. This we are happy to hear, and are not at all astonished at the graces of a man possessing the contracted feelings and prejudiced opinions of the liberal editor. He pretends to prevent these from becoming a burden on society, and to induce slave holders to follow the example, a Society has been formed to transport those helpless beings to the Coasts of Africa. It is in aid of this Society, we suppose the Philadelphians are shortly to be called upon. We are sorry that they are not engaged in more necessary objects and laudable undertakings. He has now left off foreign affairs, and the Colonization schemes, and has begun to comment on the character of the people of Colour in his own State and city, with the following remarks.—He says, that it has always appeared to us that the policy adopted by Pennsylvania and by Philadelphia in particular, of encouraging blacks to emigrate into our State, is of a most lamentable character. To who we would ask, not the wise legislature of this State, by whose united exertions they have been the first to banish from their soil one of the foulest crimes that can darken the escutcheon of a nation. Not to our city councils who have ever endeavoured to administer justice to all men. But to such Cooper pretence as the author of the infamous paragraph. He says, here laws have been enacted for the fullest protection to the negroes. It would be well for the editor to know that law and justice ought to differ from himself; they should condemn no man for the Colour of his skin. And he asserts it for a fact, that in some towns they are allowed to vote, and in a single town in Bucks county, no less than 50 votes of negroes are polled. We would be happy if it were so in this city, until we would have power of keeping such fellows as himself from rising to the dignity of a house mercenary.

He says the city of Philadelphia is the centre of attraction for the blacks of the whole Union. Our editor cannot certainly be, at home, he must be the spontaneous production of a Southern climate, at least he never could have graduated at an Eastern College, or else he would have acquired knowledge enough to know that freemen travel where they please, and attend to their business in any part of the Union they see proper. He says "that a rumour as among them that the Society of Friends are their special guardians." We acknowledge they have done much to benefit our condition. He says "thousands live here in peace and plenty enjoying all the luxuries of life in the same degree with the whites. Some live in peace, we are happy to say—if they live in plenty, no praise whatever is due to the editor or any man possessing his tyrannical opinion. And is no compliment to say in the same degree with the whites, for we should be sorry to live as some of them do.

He says "the negroes are a lazy race of mortals, and these things they consider of no small account." We wonder at him for styling them so, when thousands of men, women, and children, who possess the same principles of himself, are fed and clothed, and live in all the luxuries of life with the substance of their earnings. He asserts that they have been, and are now so pampered by the Philadelphians, that devoid of gratitude, as all negroes are, they amount to a nuisance of an appalling magnitude. We have better opinions of our citizens, than to suppose they pamper, and satter us. We only hope they reward us according to our merits.

To be continued.

For Freedom's Journal.

AFRICAN SCHOOLS.

If there is an Institution in this city, which a man of Colour can look upon with pride, or which warrants in him the hope, that the future condition of his race, will be more happy and prosperous than the present, it is the school under the care of the Manumission Society. This School has been for many years in operation, and has been the means of furnishing thousands with an Education, who would otherwise have been reared without the knowledge of letters.

Vast is the debt of gratitude, which these persons are under to the founders and supporters of this Institution; and it is to be hoped that they will always be ready to acknowledge it. Nor is the obligation on these alone, but on the whole coloured community, inasmuch as the whole interest have been thereby directly, and most effectually promoted. In the establishment and support of this school, the Manumission Society have proved themselves the true friends of our race, true philanthropists, good and wise men, worthy of our highest esteem and lasting gratitude. But while speaking of the founders and supporters of this school, it would be gross injustice not to mention the teachers, whose zeal and fidelity and skill in carrying their views into effect have been truly praise worthy. In visiting the male department of this school, while my heart has been filled with admiration and gratitude, by viewing the spacious and well finished buildings erected for the instruction of our youth, and in calculating the expense which the Society have taken upon themselves in supporting it, these feelings have been heightened, by considering the talent, the zeal, and the patience, exhibited by the teacher in its management. I very much doubt, whether it is possible to manage such a school better; and from what I have heard from persons better qualified to judge than myself, I even question whether any of the public schools are managed as well. Mr. Andrews has been engaged in managing this school upwards of twenty years. When he commenced, he was justly estimated as a person well qualified for the task, and gave great satisfaction to the Board of Trustees, and all who visited the School. Since then, he has laboured indefatigably for its improvement. To the branches formerly taught

he has subjoined of his own accord, Grammar, Geography, drawing, Navigation, and Astronomy. In all these except the last which from its very recent introduction, he is not as yet able to give proofs of much advancement among his pupils, he has proved himself an able teacher, and what is of great importance in removing prejudice, that Coloured boys are susceptible of improvement as white ones. Let the man who is disposed to rate the African intellect as inferior, visit the School under Mr. Andrews' care, and he will soon have to abandon that opinion. By the beautiful specimens of penmanship and drawing, the elegant and correct maps and charts, the nice and abstruse calculations which he can exhibit, and by the order, discipline, and general intelligence of his scholars, Mr. A. can readily put such prejudices to the blush.

From the number of our people, who neglect to avail themselves of the advantages which this school affords for the Education of their children, there is reason to fear they have not taken pains to acquaint themselves with its merits. The Manumission Society have certainly made in this school a noble provision for the instruction of our youth; and it would indeed be fruitless to search for a Teacher better qualified to teach and govern the School, or for one who would take a more lively interest in the improvement and welfare of his scholars. I can say nothing from personal observation of the female department, but from what I have heard by persons in whom I can confide, I have no doubt but that also is well conducted, and that the Teacher merits a fair proportion of esteem. I intend to visit it shortly, and hope I shall be able to add my testimony to theirs, which has led me to believe the lady who teaches that school, deserving of the highest praise. It is much to be wished, that more of our people would visit these schools. The result would in all probability be, such a general satisfaction, as would cause parents to be anxious to send their children to them. There are enough children in this city to fill more schools than we have, both public and private. Why then are these schools not filled?

A FRIEND TO SCHOOLS.

For Freedom's Journal.

THE CURTAIN.

No. IV.

"From the loop-holes of Retreat."

The God of Love has lately turned Broker, and nobody falls in love unless with Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Whippersnapper's Luccubrations.

We were unwilling hearers of the following sensible colloquy between two of my female friends. We publish it for the benefit of all concerned.

Miss J. O Julia! how do you do?

Miss T. Very well, how are you Sarah?

Miss J. O, I am quite well. Where did you get that sweet handkerchief from?

Miss T. No he didn't. 'Twas Mr. Andrews'.

Miss J. What a faithless fellow, thought he was engaged to Charlotte?

Miss T. So he was, but they quarrelled lately.

Miss J. But what will your lover say?

Miss T. You know you are the same as engaged.

Miss J. I dont care for that. Mr. Andrews has made me more presents in the week than Charles has for six months, besides he is better off too, and I believe I like him better than Charles. He is so generous, and he isn't half so mean as some folks.

Miss J. I believe you are right Julia.

Miss T. For my part I dont like Edward half so much as I used to. You know when he came to see me he had great expectations from his Uncle, but the old fool died with out giving him a cent. Dont you think B. is the best of the two? To be sure he does't know so much as Edward, but then he is so well off, and you dont know what a handsome sum he has promised to allow me if I marry him.

Miss J. You may do as you please, Sarah, but I am determined to have Mr. Andrews.

Miss T. What! work after you are married. Indeed I guess I shall do so such thing. [Here she gave a significant toss of the head.] And Mr. Andrews, has told me often his wife should never be a slave. If all girls had my spunk they would see their husbands far enough first. What a fine dashing girl Lucinda was before she was married, then she was always in the street to show off her new bonnet or frock, now one hardly sees her at all, she dresses now as plain as a methodist, and its all most as plain as a poor husband.

Miss J. I always envy Mrs. Smith every time I see her. Her husband gives her more than she can spend. O you dont know what a lovely Brussels carpet she bought lately. When I am married my house shall be furnished full as well.

Miss T. And when I am married I will show you what it is to furnish a house. Besides the mantle glass, Mr. Andrews shall have to buy three elegant pier glasses to hang round the parlour, and a complete set of mahogany chairs. And then for my China, mahogany chairs. And then for my China, mahogany chairs. And then for my China, mahogany chairs. And then for my China, mahogany chairs.

Miss J. I will send to England for that, and then I am going to get all my silver, and my mantle ornaments from France. I shan't stint myself I can tell you. I saw an elegant

Extract of a letter dated U. S. ship Warren, Mahon, March 10.

We left Smyrna on the 26th January. In this port to rest, and it is probable that we will visit Gibraltar before we return to England.

The Lexington Captain Booth has been visiting with us in the Archipelago.

We have been very successful in destroying the piratical vessels, and recovering property which had been taken by these rascals from American vessels.

The crew of the Lexington are all remarkably healthy.

**AFRICAN CELEBRATION.**  
The descendants of Africa in the town of Chatham, celebrated the 1st anniversary of the Abolition of Slavery in this city, at the house of Isaac Van Alstyne, on the 6th inst. The day was ushered in by the discharge of the guns at 11 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the procession was formed in front of Mr. Van Alstyne's, under the direction of Thomas Van Alstyne. At the head of the day, mounted and in full uniform, & conducted to a neighbouring grove, with martial music, leaving arrived at the grove, a short but appropriate address was delivered by David Garrison, Esq. to a large assemblage of people of Colour of both sexes. There were also present many white citizens of respectability, who had been attracted by the novelty and interest of the occasion. The procession having again formed, returned to Mr. Van Alstyne's, where an excellent dinner was provided for the company. Thomas Van Volkenburgh presided at the table, and after the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank, accompanied with martial music and the discharge of cannon:  
1. The 5th of July, 1837.—The day we celebrate in commemoration of our emancipation. Let us cherish it with grateful remembrance.  
2. The white people of the State of New York.—They are the advocates of free principles, and have manifested their sympathy by the abolition of slavery.  
3. Freedom.—Oh! the balm of comfort and satisfaction which it brings to the bosom of the slave!  
4. May we in all things obey the laws of our Government, and preserve them to the utmost inviolate.  
5. May we love freedom and not abuse it.

By the President: The State of New York.

May her example of the abolition of slavery be followed by all the sister states.

By the Marshal: The Orator of the day.

By Harry Van Hoesen: May the 5th of July, 1837, never be effaced from our memories—the day of the abolition of slavery.

By John Peterson: The fair daughters of Africa—Although their skin is of dark hue, yet they have hearts as pure as those who boast of a lighter complexion.

By William Peterson, 1st: May we always render thanks to God who has put it into the hearts of a wise Legislature to make us free.

By William Peterson, 2d: The day we celebrate—being the second year of our freedom granted by the wisdom and virtue of our Legislature. May we duly appreciate the value of our liberty.

By Thomas Peterson: We have made us free. Thanks be to God that he has made us free. And may we always stand for the liberty tree. The proceedings of the day were conducted with the utmost order and decorum, and the company dispersed at an early hour to their respective homes, well pleased with the manner in which they had commemorated this the first anniversary of their deliverance from slavery.

Kindness paper.

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The crew of the Lexington are all remarkably healthy.





**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.

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



**JAMES GILBERT,**

Who has removed from 411 to 423 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style: having perfect knowledge of the business. having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASES, oils, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The Canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river, passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men,) though it has been selling for 25 dollars. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such settlements, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

**SAMUEL E. CORNISH,**  
 New-York, March 20.

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

**TO LET**

The upper part of a two story dwelling HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms. For terms, enquire at No. 123 Pearl street, New-York.

New-York, June 30 67

**To Free People of Colour.**

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

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and bearing 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 fully appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the kindly 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 commissioner to degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, to its 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 SHIPARD,**

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

**AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS**

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, and the female school in William street, near Duane street; both under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
**PETER S. TITUS,**  
**RICHARD FIELD.**

Jan. 10, 1823.

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. 68

**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 arrears 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. 50  
 " 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50  
 " Each repetition of do. 25  
 Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

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

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- Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Providence.
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- New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Stewart, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Graaf, Brooklyn, L. I.; Frederick Holland, Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica; Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans; N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princeton; James C. Coates, New-Brunswick; Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.
- Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.
- North-Carolina.—Seth Hinshaw, P. I. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern; Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.
- Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel Gerrard, Waterloo.
- England.—Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.
- Havli.—W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince.