

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1828

WHOLE NO. 76

VANDERDECKEN'S MESSAGE HOME.

From *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Our ship, after touching at the Cape, went out again, and soon losing sight of the Table Mountain, began to be assailed by the impetuous attacks of the sea, which is well known to be more formidable there than in most parts of the known ocean. The day had grown dull and hazy, and the breeze, which had formerly blown fresh, now sometimes subsided almost entirely, and then recovering its strength for a short time, and changing its direction, blew with temporary violence, and died away again as if exercising a melancholy caprice. A heavy swell began to come from the south-east.—Our sails flapped against the masts, and the ship rolled from side to side, as heavily as if she had been water-logged. There was a little wind that she would not steer.

At 2 p. m. we had a squall, accompanied by thunder and rain. The seamen, growing restless, looked anxiously ahead. They said we would have a dirty night of it, and that it would not be worth while to turn into their hammocks. As the second mate was describing a gale he had encountered off Cape Race, Newfoundland, we were suddenly taken all a-back, and the blast came upon us furiously. We continued to scud under a double reefed mainsail and fore topsail till dusk; but, as the sea ran high, the captain thought it safest to bring her to. The watch on deck consisted of 4 men, one of whom was appointed to keep a look-out ahead, for the weather was so hazy, that we could not see two cables' length from the bows. This man, whose name was Tom Willis, went frequently to the bows, as if to observe something; and when the others called to him, inquiring what he was looking at, he would give no definite answer. They therefore went also to the bows and appeared startled, and at first said nothing. But presently one of them cried, "Will, go call the watch."

The seamen, having been asleep in their hammocks, murmured at this unseasonable summons, and called to know how it looked upon deck. To which Tom Willis replied, "Come up and see. What we are minding is not on deck, but a head."

On hearing this, they ran up without putting on their jackets, and when they came to the bows there was a whispering.

One of them asked, "Where is she? I do not see her."—To which another replied, "The last flash of lightning showed there was not a reef in one of her sails; but we, who know her history, know that all her canvass will never carry her into port."

By this time, the talking of the seamen had brought some of the passengers on deck. They could see nothing, however, for the ship was surrounded by thick darkness, and by the

noise of the dashing waters, and the seamen evaded the questions that were put to them.

At this juncture the Chaplain came on deck. He was a man of grave and modest demeanour, and was much liked among the seamen, who called him Gentle George. He overheard one of them asking another, "if he had ever seen the Flying Dutchman before, and if he knew the story about her?" To which the other replied, "I have heard of her beating about in the seas. What is the reason she never reaches port?"

The first speaker replied, "They give different reasons for it, but my story is this:—She was an Amsterdam vessel, and sailed from that port several years ago. Her master's name was Vanderdecken. He was a staunch seaman, and would have his own way in spite of the devil. For all that never a sailor under his hand had reason to complain; though how it is on board with them now, nobody knows; the story is this, that in doubling the Cape, they were a long day trying to weather the Table Bay, which we saw this morning. However the wind headed them, and went against them more and more, and Vanderdecken walked the deck, swearing at the wind. Just after sunset, a vessel spoke him, asking if he did not mean to go into the Bay that night. Vanderdecken replied, "May I be eternally damned if I do, though I should beat about here till the day of judgment!" And to be sure, Vanderdecken never did go into that Bay; for it is believed that he continues to beat about in these seas still, and will do so long enough. This vessel is never seen but with foul weather along with her."

To which another replied, "We must keep clear of her. They say that her Captain maims his jolly boat, when a vessel comes in sight, and tries hard to get alongside, to put letters on board, but no good comes, so them who have communication with him."

Tom Willis said, "There is such a sea between us at present, as should keep us safe from such visits."

To which the other answered, "We cannot trust to that, if Vanderdecken sends out his men."

Some of this conversation having been overheard by the passengers, there was a commotion among them. In the mean time, the noise of waves against the vessel, could scarcely be distinguished from the sounds of the distant thunder. The wind had extinguished the light in the binnacle; where the compass was, and no one could tell which way the ship's head lay. The passengers were afraid to ask questions, lest they should augment the secret sensations of fear which chilled every heart, or learn any more than they already knew. For while they attributed the noise of wind to the state of the weather, they were collectively so perceptible that their alarms also arose from a cause which they did not at first think of.

The lamp at the binnacle, being re-lighted, they perceived that the ship lay closer to the wind than she had hitherto done, and the spirits of the passengers were somewhat revived.

Nevertheless, neither the tempestuous state of the atmosphere, nor the thunder had ceased, and soon a vivid flash of lightning showed the waves tumbling around us, and in the distance the Flying Dutchman scudding furiously before the wind, under a press of canvass. The sight was but momentary, but it was sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the passengers. One of the men cried aloud "There she goes, top-gallants and all."

The Chaplain had brought up his prayer-book, in order that he might draw from thence something to fortify and tranquilize the minds of the rest. Therefore, taking his seat near the binnacle, so that the light shone upon the white leaves of the book, he, in a solemn tone read out the service for those distressed at sea. The sailors stood round with folded arms, and looked as if they thought it would be of little use. But this served to occupy the attention of those on deck for a while.

In the mean time, the flashes of lightning becoming less vivid, showed nothing else, far or near, but the billows veering round the vessel. The sailors seemed to think that they had not yet seen the worst, but confined their remarks and prognostications to their own circle.

At this time, the Captain, who had hitherto remained in his berth, came on deck, and, with a gny and unconcerned air, inquired what was the cause of the general dread. He said, he thought they had seen the worst of the weather; and wondered that his men had raised such a hubbub about a capful of wind. Mention being made of the Flying Dutchman, the Captain laughed. He said, "he would like very much to see any vessel carrying top-gallant sails in such a night, for it would be a sight worth looking at." The Chaplain taking him by one of the buttons of the coat, drew him aside, and appeared to enter into serious conversation with him.

While they were talking together, the Captain was heard to say, "Let us look to our own ship, not mind such things," and accordingly he sent a man aloft to see if all was right about the foretop-sail yard, which was changing the mast with a loud noise.

It was Tom Willis who went up, and when he came down, he said that all was right, and that he hoped it would soon get clearer; and that they would see no more of what they were most afraid of.

The Captain and first Mate were heard laughing loudly together, while the Chaplain observed that it would be best for them to observe the weather, and not to be so much concerned about the Flying Dutchman. The Captain and first Mate were heard laughing loudly together, while the Chaplain observed that it would be best for them to observe the weather, and not to be so much concerned about the Flying Dutchman.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION:

For the Freedom's Journal. Philadelphia Report.

Concluded.

Gratitude extends to our benefactors, a class of citizens he exempted from associating with, and he must judge of our appalling magnitude by the parallelism of his own mind. He says the streets are crowded with them, they through the pavement marked with the utmost haughtiness and insolence. We know they have too much interest in their own welfare for to be alienated from church and their duty to God so much as to be found going, and returning from church at the hour appointed for that purpose. The example is set by your most respectable citizens, and he need not to have had directed his optics, half eclipsed with injustice towards the coloured population to new insolence and haughtiness; but he turned his attention to those of his own colour, and perhaps his own associates who would have had much larger scope, and could have collected more matter to justify his argument. He says there are citizens who are sensible of the extent to which this spurious population has gone, who tremble for the results of their prodigious faculty, of increasing their species. Perhaps they are better informed of the subject than himself; but they are not so well acquainted with inventing that kind of maxims which a man of vanity would not dare to mention. He does not mean that any thing like an insurrectorial movement is feared by the most timid. We hope the citizens expect better things of us, and if the editor had not possessed a cowardly feeling this would not have had been a part of his subject. He says the coloured population is half a century, will be overwhelming. Does the editor of the Gazette know that taking any eight families out of ten, they will be found to average from twelve to fourteen children each, and none of this incredibly prolific population remove from the city, they will emigrate No, no, they find their nests too warmly feathered to let even the idea enter their heads. They feel they are well treated, flattered and taken notice of, and need no overdrawn picture. The system of encouraging the blacks in Philadelphia, is radically ruinous to the welfare of the city. This requires no power of logic to be future. The editor must have been educated in the school of vice and immorality, and graduated at the school of universal falsehood; and must have gone forth to the world with an oath that he would be true to his profession—or he could never have penned matter that was so diametrically opposite to the truth—so incompatible with reason—so contrary to common sense, that it would be impossible to impose it on a mere school boy. He says her public men would be probably employed in forming plans for clearing this obnoxious portion of the population out of the country. To that we will agree. But the money they were paid

with would be wasted. He says "see how they crowd the Mayors' Court Room, stretched, filthy, degraded objects. They go there to witness the justice done to their brethren. Send them to Liberia, or Montevideo, or induce them to penetrate to Hayti. Get rid of them some how, for they are eyesores to your country friends."

We would ask the editor to whom do we belong, if the state of Pennsylvania has made us free, we possess a charter as unlimited as the universe; and we have as strong claims to a residence in this country as himself; and if there was a law yet to be passed to clear the obnoxious population out of the United States, we have no doubt but that he would be obliged to perform his editorial labours on some distant shore beyond the Atlantic. And that we are eye-sores to some of his friends, we make no doubt. He says "in those distant countries, when left to govern themselves, if there is any talent among them as some contend the exigencies of their situation will develop it." If this be true, he has disclosed a secret that the Colonizationists have ever kept buried. They have ever preached up that it was the only mode of benefiting our condition, a glorious philanthropic scheme; our editor has before mentioned: we think the editor should have stopped before he contradicted his own words, and gained a larger stock of enemies. He says, "their energies will be aroused."—We can inform him that our energies are now aroused, and whenever he puts forth his infamous communications, he shall feel their sting. He says "that some Touissant will perhaps arise among them, as he did among the wretched insurgents of St. Domingo, to lead them through civil wars to political salvation. He will be pleased to know that we were aware of those difficulties, wars, and dangers, and that we are not yet going; and by the time we inform him of the parties he has to contend with here before he accomplishes his objects. He will have need of men possessing the talents of a Touissant; and mind of a Hannibal to aid him in his civil struggles to bring himself to political salvation. He has engaged in an object that before he can succeed he must contend with the laws of this state—with the Colonization Society—with the Abolitionists—the philanthropists—the religious—the honest—the well-wisher of mankind, and last of all, the whole Coloured population; if he overcomes all these, he will have his victory, if not, we shall conquer him, and he will at once be plunged into the dark recesses of oblivion. He has had his victory, we are determined to have ours, think of it what he chooses, the gridiron as a badge of renown, will, we are persuaded, be looked on with delight long after his degrading Communications have been committed to the flames, and their ashes forgotten.

F. C. WEBB, Chairman, T. NOVEE, WM. WHIPPER, N. CLARK, JAMES CORNISH, C. H. LEVECK, Secretary. Philadelphia

VARIETIES.

Crim. Con. Extraordinary.—A sailor who had been bred to the sea from his infancy, happening to come on shore to see his friends, met with a young woman to whom he paid his addresses, and in a short time afterwards they were married. They lived together very happily till the same arrived when the tar was to sail for India. About three months after the sailor's departure, his wife attracted the notice of a young lawyer of the Temple, who, by presents, soon obtained her consent to live with him as a mistress. The sailor returned to England on Sunday last, and the first thing he learnt was the infidelity of his wife. He asked a friend how he was to act, who told him he ought to bring an action against the lawyer for crim. con. The honest tar, who understood the meaning of no other action than an action at sea, promised to pursue his friend's advice, and to show his enemy warm work. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, he provided himself with a large oak stick, and sallied forth to the lawyer's chamber. As soon as he saw him, he told him who he was, and the purpose for which he had paid him a visit; and, without further ceremony, gave him such a severe discipline that he will not be able to stir out of his bed for at least a month to come. The tar then carried his wife off in triumph, and as soon as he got her into the square, he gave three cheers, to the no small entertainment of several spectators, to whom, and to our informant, he told the whole affair. English paper.

Crim. Con.—Major Lindani v. the Rev. Rawling Mallock.—This was a case of grossly aggravated seduction, and the damages were laid at 10,000. Mr Broughain stated the case for the plaintiff who, it appears, early in 1836, went with his wife, for the benefit of her health, to reside in Devonshire; in the neighbourhood of the parish where the defendant was clergyman. The latter, it seems, was a very accomplished person, and very pious and sanctimonious withal; and, becoming intimate in the major's family, he took advantage of that intimacy, and the confidence felt in the purity of his character, to effect the seduction of the wife of his friend. The conduct of the reverend defendant was marked by the grossest hypocrisy throughout; he continued to perform the office of religion even while living in adultery; and a short time, before he eloped with her to the continent, he actually administered the sacrament to the wretched partner of his guilt and infamy. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 5,000.

Alphabetical Pun.—Among the numerous puns in Mathews' present entertainment, he is quite "at home" in the following: "A person speaking to a very dead man, and getting angry at not catching his meaning, says, 'Why it is as A B C.' "Aye, sir, but I am D E F."

Curious Coincidence of Names.—There are now living in Chester, nearly opposite each other, two men whose names denote the other's business, as John Brewer, brewer, and John Brazier, a brazier.

Peaceful Onset.—A London morning paper states, that Sir John Mordaunt, who received the honor of knighthood from the king at the late levee, requested, as a particular favor, that the ceremony might be performed with the Duke of Wellington's sword. His Grace, who was near his Majesty at the time, was applied to for the loan of his sword, which the Duke acceded to; but strange to relate, after every exertion, it was found impossible to get it out of his scabbard! Sir John was obliged to be knighted with the Earl of Warwick's sword.

Spindle Legs.—In proportion as those who indulge in good living acquire rotundity of body, the legs usually become less able to support them. So far, indeed, from keeping pace with increasing corpulence, they most commonly shrink in dimensions and lose much in muscular power. It is remarked by Macnish, in his ingenious little work, the Anatomy of Drunkenness, that nothing is more common than to see a pair of spindle shanks tottering under the weight of an enormous corporation, to which they seem attached more like artificial appendages than natural members. The worst symptom, indeed, which can befall a corpulent man, is the decline of his legs to extremities. So long as they continue firm, and agreeable with the rest of the body, it is a proof that there is still vigor remaining; but when they gradually become lank and stunted, while other parts retain their fullness, there can be no sign more sure that the constitution is breaking down, and that the shoulders will come next in the process of emaciation, falling flat, and losing their former firmness and roundness, while the whole body gradually becomes loose, flabby, and inclining.

A laborer who used to black his masters boots and shoes, was called into the house by the mistress, to look at his masters picture that had been just sent home. "Don't you think it a good likeness, ma?" said one of the girls.—"Aye, aye," said Tim, "let me get out—don't you see it's just going to say, make haste."

When to praise.—Praise the fineness of the day when it is ended; praise a woman when you have known her; a sword when you have proved it; a maiden after she is married; the ice when you have crossed it; and liquor after it is drank.

The Hawk out-manuevred by small birds. Whenever a hawk makes its appearance, small birds sometimes conceal themselves, as quickly as possible, in the thickest parts of the nearest hedge. At other times, when concealment is not so easily effected, they sally out in considerable numbers, with the apparent intention of following the hawk, and exposing themselves to unnecessary danger, but, in reality, with the design of perplexing and distracting their enemy by their numbers, their changes of direction, and their uniform endeavors to rise above him. Indeed, he is usually, in such cases, completely out-manuevred & baffled, being unable to fix upon a single victim; and, after exerting all his address, is often compelled to relinquish the pursuit.

Royal Amusements.—Louis XVI. was an excellent locksmith; Ferdinand the Beloved is famous for his embroidery of petticoats. The

present Emperor of Austria, is said to make the best sewing-wax in Europe. He examines with care, the seal of every letter brought him, and is delighted when he can say, as he generally does, "My own wax is better than that of any other." It is a pity that the employment of king's wax is not always as innocent. Ferdinand would have no doubt made an excellent mis-trustful shopman, had he been placed where nature designed him to be fixed; and the representative of the Caesars would have made an excellent managing clerk in the shop of certain wholesale stationers.

Madame de Genlis carries her purity of manners to such an extent that she reprimands the bookseller who has the arrangement of her library, for having placed books written by male and female authors on the same shelf. Female

Raising Chickens.—A writer in the Charleston Courier says,—"I have read in some collection of voyages, of a very brave, but very dim-witted man, who commanded an armed vessel belonging to Bristol. He was taken by an Algerine, and not being able to die enough for field-work, made to hatch eggs. He relates the thing with great indignation, in his own narrative of his capture and condemnation. The writer has forgotten to add the most important part of the story, that the complainant Algerine actually compelled the horror-stricken gentleman to put on a pair of feather-beds for the purpose.—What an occupation for the commander of a man of war!" N. Y. Cour.

Female Dress in the 16th Century.—Our female readers may be amused with the following piece of information on the most important of all topics: "The dress of females of rank at this period (our history (time of Henry VIII.) was restrained by limitations of a nature somewhat similar to those which restricted the absurdities of male attire, and was less extravagant. The gown, composed of silk or velvet, was shortened or lengthened according to the rank of the wearer. The countess was obliged, by the rules of etiquette, to have a train both behind and before, which she hung upon her arm, or fastened upon her girdle; the baroness, and all under her degree, were prohibited from assuming that badge of distinction. The matron was distinguished from the unmarried woman, by the different mode of their head attire; the hood of the former had recently been superseded by the conifer close bonnet, of which the pictures of Holbein give a representation; while the youthful and single, with characteristic simplicity, wore the hair braided with knots of ribbons. The materials of the dresses at this period were costly, and were sometimes enriched by embroidery, and by the addition of precious stones. Such was the demand for cloths of gold and silver, for velvets and damasks, that three or four thousand pieces were in one year imported from Italy. The number may appear trifling at the present day, when such materials of dress are not confined to any particular class, or rank of persons, but, in those times of aristocratic pride, persons of inferior rank were obliged to adhere to a simple and serviceable garment made of woollen or of hempen cloth, somewhat resembling the Saxon tunic; and from this picturesque mantle or gown, the frock of the waggoner, still in use in most of the counties in England, is supposed to have been derived."

Leghorn Hats.—We dare say that most of our fair admirers, who, after taking off their Leghorn hats, seat themselves on a coach to read this journal of ours, know every thing concerning the materials and manufacture of those essential articles of summer attire. But lest there should be any among them who do not happen to have eyes directed

into the subject, we shall give them information, derived to us from the "These hats, so called from the great quantity they are sent abroad, are the chief manufacture of Tuscany." All Princes, the great establishments of this fabrication, and every where in the country, at the foot of the cottages, women are employed in seen picking and plaiting straws. Fields are sown with wheat, in allowed to grow till ready to burst into ear, the straw is then pulled up by the root, which, as well as the ear, is cut off from every stem; the knots of every straw are also cut out. The straws are dried with more or less care, according to the quality of the hat proposed to be made of them; and for this purpose they are sorted with the greatest exactness. Maria Louisa, Empress of the French, desired to have a hat, for the encouragement of the manufacture, of the greatest possible fineness and of the best colour and finish; this price, or gratification to the manufacturer, was, if I remember right, 600 francs. Besides the great consumption of this well-known article in Europe, very great quantities are sent to the North American States. The work produces at every step the pleasing appearance of labour united to amusement, of a toil in which childish play and childish gains form children to habits of industry, without exhausting their strength or gaiety. [Best's Italy as it is.]

Summary.

Kidnapping.—Joseph Watson, Esq; Mayor of Philadelphia, has addressed a letter to the City Councils, in which he mentions that on the 5th of February, 1837, it was made the duty of the Mayor to offer a reward of \$500, for the apprehension and conviction of every person accused of the forcible abduction of certain colored persons from that city. Three offenders have since been arrested; two of whom died in prison before trial, and the third has been condemned to a long imprisonment. One reward only has been paid; Johnson's, the well known head of the conspiracy has not yet been caught! Notwithstanding the further sum of \$500 was placed at the Mayor's disposal to obtain information, little success has been met with; and the Mayor regrets that the greater number of the unfortunate sufferers are probably doomed to irreclaimable bondage. Four of these are held by a Mississippi planter, who has been obliged to give bonds for their appearance in September next, at the County Court of Pike; Ten have been reclaimed from Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi; Twenty-five or twenty-six men and some women yet missing. In the performance of this service the Mayor has expended not only the \$500 allotted for the purpose, but 500 allowed the Mayor annually for police purposes, leaving a deficiency of \$1,000 by the appropriation of \$1,500 for which he is willing to hold himself responsible, if the Councils please. He will not be allowed to suffer for his active labors in many. The Councils have since placed in the hands of the Mayor \$1,500 to be used in furthering the release of the above named persons.

Dispensing.—Miss Theodosia, the daughter of the late Judge Walker, who was years ago burnt to death, was burnt on the 17th ult. She had been married to a man who had been burnt to death, and she had been burnt to death on the 17th ult. She had been married to a man who had been burnt to death, and she had been burnt to death on the 17th ult.

thought her fright may have brought one on, preventing her from extinguishing the fire until her clothes were burnt off. She lived but a few hours after the accident.—N. Y. pep.

Corned Beef!—The Albany Advertiser says, that a yoke of Oxen became intoxicated the other afternoon, in the metropolis of New-York, from eating waste rum cherries, thrown out by a grocer; and went staggering through the streets! Dr. Chambers' medicine for the cure of intoxicance should have been administered upon the spot.

A Liberal Offer.—A jolly seaman, just discharged from the frigate Constitution, appeared at one of the public offices this forenoon, with a request that his three wives might be released from the House of Correction. Several of his comrades who were with him, also kindly offered to relieve the city of any further expense attending the maintenance of all the ladies in that establishment.—The generous tars were probably somewhat disappointed at the result of their application.—Boston Bulletin

Benjamin Moses who had been sentenced to 13 years imprisonment by the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, was also examined before the Mayor's Court, and sentenced to 3 years additional imprisonment, to pay a fine of \$200. Moses was one of a company who made and supplied regular customers with counterfeit notes, upon the following terms: for a bundle of \$10,000, they received \$600, and if the purchasers were successful, \$400, and if the purchasers were not successful, \$200. It is remarkable that while the business of Moses was to fill up the Bank notes—that is supply the names of the officers—he could neither read nor write.

A SELF MADE MAN.

Perhaps it may tend to the definiteness of our views of a self-made man to fix the attention on an individual instance. I will mention Roger Sherman, of Connecticut. He was the son of poor parents. The business marked out to him for life, was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hand wrought in this humble though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighboring town. The precision and accuracy with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise and led to the intimation that his mind was fitted to higher pursuits. But how could this high, be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. Even should he relax his daily toil, want and suffering were near to him and to those he loved.

"Alone the oar he plied; the rapids nigh,
To pause but for a moment, was to die.
Neither, at that time, were there kind, liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with hope of assistance. He saw that all his resources were in himself; and he resolved that the power of these resources should be tried; and in the strength of this resolution, he arose from the bench of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and when there, he took his place with the first. For power of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly of mighty men. Yes this was the man, who Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, for he always voted right. This is the man, too, of whom the late illustrious Jefferson declared that he never said a foolish thing in his life; and yet this same man was a self-made man.—Professor New man's Address.

TRAVELLING SCRAP.

To my Friend Observer.

As stated in my last, it was my intention in this number to have said a few words by way of advice to our countrymen of the quill, the sabbent emporium the Arts, but as our Publishers brethren have lately taken the liberties out of our hands by the appointment of a committee to answer to their reports, which is contained in this and our preceding numbers.

I will give our Publishers brethren their due sensibly but the attempt to injure our body at large, but I question whether they have taken the wisest steps to answer it, whether coming from so contemptible a source, it deserves to be so highly considered. For my part I believe it generally to be best to smother such vile publications to descend to ostentatious answers whenever they emanate from such obscure sources. But I have said enough of Emancipation in the present article, and one of the most rainy mornings ever experienced, I took passage in the Steam-boat on my way for Baltimore.

The editor would be vain were I to attempt to describe my feelings when I landed at New-Castle, Delaware; and yet I know that every thing should have assumed a different appearance—even nature's face and nature's countenance seemed changed. I felt as though I were in a foreign country—and the two troops whom I saw, strengthened the decision. It may be asked by some what could have made me so and things appear in the light they did? I answer slavery with its blighting influence—slavery which causes the native portions of country to winter and neglect, and many, the image of his maker, to be but a mere tool when adorned with his iron chains. Oh, for the eloquence of a Burke to portray its evils—the strength of a Sampson and another

freedom. Who can tell what patriot spirits may be held in slavery among the countless millions of the South to live and die unknown? After such specimens as the world has met of African genius and worth, let all the advocates for African liberty and slavery be silent. At New-Castle we took the stage for Pocomoke town, where we arrived in safety after a fatiguing ride through the rain. Some must have been held near, as we passed and met man-unhormed militia almost every ten minutes on horseback; waggons and carts all journeying to the parade ground. The soldiers were dressed in what appeared to be homespun green, edged with yellow, and upon the whole made but sorry figures. Had there been more lustre displayed about their uniforms I should have thought them the second handed ones of some of the Philadelphia companies. In safety we arrived in Frenchtown and embarked on board the Steam-boat United States, for Baltimore, where we arrived about 6 P. M. Baltimore makes but a mean appearance from the water compared to our city with her floating palaces, or Boston with her State House, lofty spires and Central Wharf. To vain do you look around for the bustle and stir of our city—every thing seems at a stand—and what is still worse, seems likely to remain so—until the Rail Road upon which the Baltimoreans count so much is finished. That it will be of great advantage to the city I cannot doubt, but I am quite incredulous about its raising the value of property so much as many think. To a liberal minded man of Colour, Baltimore is a place of considerable interest. For two reasons quite different; the place of publication of the Genes of U. Emancipation, and consequently the residence of that champion of our cause Benjamin Lenoir; the residence of Woodfolk the notorious Slave Trader, who has realized an independent fortune by his African traffic. Concerning the G. U. Emancipation, I need not say one word—it is a publication older than the Journal, and it would be but tedious to recount the untiring labours and self-denial, even at this day, of its worthy editor. I wish we had but another Lenoir to stand forth in the "liberator's" and proclaim the iniquity of a system which carries upon its face the evils of it.

As I am in Baltimore a subject of considerable interest took place. The ruin of a man of Colour who had been sent some years before by Woodfolk to New-Orleans, to be sold as a slave, as a free man, worth about \$13,000 to purchase his wife and astonish his former master by his wealth, was the subject of general surprise. With the evils of slavery always before the people of the South, it cannot help being a subject of daily discussion in stages & public houses, and a discerning man is not at a loss to know from what portion of the Union his fellow passengers come. There is a feeling in the minds of many on the impiquity of the system, which shewed itself on a young man, apparently a madslupman in our stage, who was of opinion that Woodfolk ought to have dangled from the yard arm long ago: to all which, you may be sure, I mentally ejaculated, amen.

As I am in Baltimore a subject of considerable interest took place. The ruin of a man of Colour who had been sent some years before by Woodfolk to New-Orleans, to be sold as a slave, as a free man, worth about \$13,000 to purchase his wife and astonish his former master by his wealth, was the subject of general surprise. With the evils of slavery always before the people of the South, it cannot help being a subject of daily discussion in stages & public houses, and a discerning man is not at a loss to know from what portion of the Union his fellow passengers come. There is a feeling in the minds of many on the impiquity of the system, which shewed itself on a young man, apparently a madslupman in our stage, who was of opinion that Woodfolk ought to have dangled from the yard arm long ago: to all which, you may be sure, I mentally ejaculated, amen.

NOTICE.

Mr. CHARLES STEWART, of Washington, arrived in this City from a tour to the Falls of Niagara, on Wednesday evening last, and has taken Lodgings at the American Hotel. [Advertisement.]

On Thursday morning last, (17th inst.) a man was found in Broadway, wetting in his blood, and marks of extreme violence upon him. All he could articulate was that his name was Reed. His appearance was respectable and he was taken to the Hospital.

A hail storm destroyed For 3000 panes of glass in Newburgh, N. Y. on the 11th ult.—On the 10th inst. the town of Danbury, Conn. was visited by a severe hail storm—many hundred panes of glass were broken, several of the stones were 3 inches round.

The new steam boat, which has plied between Camden and the South side of Market street, was on Sunday morning burnt to the water's edge, as she lay at a wharf on the Jersey side. The fire was caused by accident.

Poetry.

THE CHARMS OF BEAUTY.

O muse, attune my lyre sweet,
The moments to beguile;
Oh, endite a sonnet meet,
To BEAUTY'S placid smile.

Care may prey upon the heart,
And make it bleed awhile,
But how transient is the smart,
When BEAUTY beams a smile.

Doon'd in distant climes to roam,
Or, on some desert isle;
Or 'mid the scenes of peaceful home,
How sweet is BEAUTY'S smile!

Bound in adamant chains,
Of slavery's ills to rile;
Oh, what can mitigate the pains,
Like BEAUTY'S tender smile!

Lilly, or of rosy hue,
Deck'd in gay or plain style:
If her bosom's only true,
What charm-like BEAUTY'S smile!

In palace, or in cottage nest,
There is a pleasing smile;
Something so sublimely sweet,
In BEAUTY'S lovely smile!

Oh, sweet elysium of love!
Untarnish'd by guile;
How cheerfully the passions move,
When BEAUTY beams a smile!

He who can reject her charms,
Be banish'd in exile!
He whose bosom never warms,
When BEAUTY beams a Smile!

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No. 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.
New-York, July 25, 1835.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs her FRIENDS, and the public in general, that her House No. 24 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 unremitted 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 1835

WANTED—One or two seats in the meeting in St. Phillips' Church. Enquire at this Office.
New York July 11-35

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.
Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

ADAM SUDY, Cabinet Maker,
Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 156 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.

J. 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 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 flushes of ciates; and therefore, in spite of his flushes 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. & R. DRAPER
(Coloured Men)
In Forest-street, Baltimore,
MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPPEN and MARCABAU, SNUFF, SPANISH, ITALY SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent me a large Box of their Tobacco for sale, and should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work.

GI. Enquire at this office.

NOTICE
The Protecting Society of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the Prevention of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Announces to the Abolition Society of the above City, that it is expedient to inform their Coloured Brethren generally, that this Society was organized in the year 1817, hoping that all will use their best

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 from 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 Secy., Philadelphia, April 24, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING!
The subscriber respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour with Boarding and Lodging at No. 128 South Fourth St. above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.

GRACE JONES,
Philadelphia, April 23, 1835.

FRANCIS WILES,
Respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 157, 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.

CHAS. LES 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 Sold in proportion.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

LEGHORN BONNETS,
MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 551 Pearl Street, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced Bleaching, Pressing, and Re-fitting Leghorn and Straw Hats, in the best manner. Ladies' dresses made, and Paris Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that she has done faithfully and despatch.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church.

SHARPE STREET, BALTIMORE

WILLIAM LIVESY.

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 pennies earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it. His mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, FANTALONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. 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 ALE.

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 as things such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be a city of much good. With this object in view he will invest 100 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. 129 Pearl street, New-York. 67.
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, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the 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 commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution for which has for its object, no less the honor 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 tents, 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, 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, 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.

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. 110 Front street, corner of Jay-street, Brooklyn. All Artichokes to be had on the shortest notice.

EDWARD HAINE.

Brooklyn, April 23, 1823. 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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 75cts.

22, 1st insertion. - 75cts.

" Each repetition of do. - 30

" 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 4 for 3 months.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.

Maine.—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me.

Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Remond, Salem.

Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven; Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich

Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Providence.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadelphia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B. Washon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Grace, Baltimore.

District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout, Washington; Thomas Braddock, Alexandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Austin Steadard, Rochester; Rev. W. P. Williams, Flushing; George De Grass-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. Cowes, New-Brunswick

Mr. B. F. Hughes, Newark; Leonard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericksburgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M. New-Salem; John C. Stanley, New-Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethtown.

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

England.—Thomas Dickson & Son, Thomas Libberpool.

Haiti.—W. R. Gardner, Port-au-Prince.