

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 15, 1825.

TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

Addressed to my friend Observer.

My stay in Baltimore was so short that I can state but little concerning the situation of our brethren. Those of them (but a few) with whom I formed an acquaintance, appeared to advantage; but Baltimore was never designed to be the abode of your humble servant. A man of colour, educated at the north, can never feel himself at home in Baltimore: he may be respected in his business; he may be encouraged; but when we come to talk of liberty—the rights of citizenship—of his evidence in a court of justice against his fairer brethren, we cannot but perceive that there is little justice doled out to him by the republican laws of the state of Maryland. In vain to them does he appeal against the inquiry of his fairer brethren: to his evidence the law lends no listening ear, and his only appeal is to his Almighty Father, unto whom the oppressed never cry in vain.

There are in Baltimore several private coloured schools well attended; but when we take into consideration the number of persons we find the subject of education, sadly neglected; and as for a public free school that is entirely out of the question in such a slave state as Maryland.

Slavery is fast expiring in some parts of the state, through the exertion of the Abolition Societies, and we hope to see the day of its final extinction; and to have the pleasure of announcing the joyful event to our readers. I was much pleased to learn that a few slaveholders had adopted the benevolent plan of educating their young domestics, under a teacher in whose principles they could place implicit confidence;—and it is the current report, that one of the coloured churches is under their entire control in every respect, consequently no doctrine more there be preached, which has the least tendency to impeach the unnatural laws of Slavery.

We are astonished when we look into the system of slavery, and see how untiring its advocates are to support its tottering fabric. I was credibly informed, both in Baltimore and Washington, that they have authorized agents, with a list of runaway slaves, who make it their sole business to visit our different northern cities for the purpose of apprehending them. And sorry am I to say, that they are frequently successful; through the treachery of our own brethren, and the imprudence of the runaways, in invariably taken care to settle in our largest and most commercial cities. After such daily instances as we are compelled to witness of their apprehension, one would think, after sleeping they would be very careful in choosing their places of abode. From Baltimore to Washington, the distance is so short, that I could not defer my visit to it; not knowing when I should again visit Baltimore;

liable, as a free man of colour is to be stopped on his route by any vagabond, who has the impudence to do so, and demand his papers. Notwithstanding all the precaution taken by slaveholders, there are hundreds of slaves who escape. And could tell many an interesting anecdote of the dangers they had to encounter—of their plan of escape, &c.—did not the glorious cause of Freedom, dearer to me than life itself, require me to be silent.

On our route, a few rods from Bladensburg, I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated Duelling Tree, near which all the duels which have taken place among the gentlemen at Washington, have been fought. There fell Decatur, the pride of the American navy; and there will fall many a brave man, so long as the barbarous system of duelling is countenanced by our leading public characters. If we except the Capitol, and the Presidents house, there is nothing which would strike the eyes of a stranger—for the buildings generally, though of brick, have rather a mean appearance. I was much pleased with the great care which has been taken in laying out the city, destined, no doubt, in process of time, to become a large one. But at present there is more in its name than in any thing else. The river, which runs through the city, is hardly deserving of the name of a river; with us it would be considered a mere brook. Pennsylvania avenue is a fine street—not on account of its buildings, but for its width and running as it does from the Capitol to the Presidents house. The Capitol is a noble building, planned and built in a style corresponding to the honourable purpose for which it was designed. I found some difficulty in visiting the different chambers, but every obstacle was removed through the intercession of a friend.

The hall of Representatives is an elegant room, said to be, I believe, the largest in the world. It is supported by several columns of beautiful Potomac marble, and ornamented with a portrait of Lafayette. Every thing in it appears very appropriate and elegant. And vainly or not vanity, I could not help taking the speaker's chair for a minute, and surveying the whole with perhaps as much satisfaction as many who have sat there session after session. The Rotunda was the next room we visited, the keeper of which positively denied us admission; but seeing him permit some of the lower classes to enter, we made bold to push in, also; for, be assured, under certain circumstances there is nothing like a man's pushing himself forward in the world. From Randolph's speech last winter, I expected to see but a few imperfect paintings, and my surprise consequently, was really agreeable upon beholding such finely finished historical pieces, four of which were from the pen of Trumbull, and one from that of a lady in Philadelphia. The library, after having so many appropriations made for its gradual increase, was not as large as I expected. There were about six hundred volumes in the room. The Senate chamber could not enter, as the door had been locked, previously for dinner. The Patent

Office was the next place we visited. The clerks were busy speaking, a Mr. G. was seen in a state of great distress, and the state appeared to have been full of distress. The management of the press, Mr. M. General, has become quite a source of revenue to the nation, it also kept in the same building.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES.

An effort must be made—a great national effort. Our colored population amounts to more than two millions already. It is increasing at the rate of nearly fifty thousand a year. The Colonization Society, with the best intention in the world, cannot of themselves cope with such a destructive increase. The slave trade, for instance, of being destroyed by the continued efforts of Great Britain, of the United States, and of a large part of Europe, was never so flourishing a condition as now. It was never carried on, we are told, in so destructive a manner. Whole cargoes of slaves are thrown overboard, at sea, when the wretches who follow the traffic are pursued by the avenger of blood. To escape death and the most ignominious of all deaths—that of a pirate, who takes to the sea, to flounder and perish in the wilds of the destroyer.

What is to be done? What shall be done if all these things—if the millions of money that have been expended—if the thousands of lives that have been offered up in sacrifice—if the sympathy of whole empires that have been exhausted in favor of the poor African—have effected so little. What are we to do? We may do what the wealth of Massachusetts cannot do of itself. We may change the sympathy to zeal; we may rouse up the moral courage of our country; we may destroy the slave market; we may persuade our brethren of the south, to look to their own souls. And if we do, what then? Why then it will no longer be the reproach of New England, our prejudices (however they may change) will assist in their line when examined with a true eye, are as deeply rooted; yet, more deeply rooted against our colored fellow creatures, ever free, however virtuous, and however educated they may be, than they are at the present time; not the reproach of our great and magnificent country, that in the very sanctuary of her virtue and power, in the bosom of her household territory, the District of Columbia, over which we bear sway as a community, not so twenty-four States, all one State instead of twenty-four States, all the badges of slavery are worn all the signs of slavery are exhibited; that the very heart of the assembled virtue and selected wisdom of our mighty Republic, and that which should and bears the eyes of all the nations of the earth.

From *Arnold's Natural Philosophy*.
CURIOS FACTS.

Dilatation and contraction of substances by heat and cold.

"Dilatation.—A rod of iron, which, when cold, will pass through a certain opening, and will be lengthwise between two certain points, when heated becomes too thick and too long to & either

"For accurate measurement, therefore, the rods or chains used as the measure must always be at the same temperature, or due allowance must be made for the difference."

"The wall of a building had begun to bulge out, so as to threaten its stability, until tried could return it to perpendicularity, until the idea occurred of connecting it with the opposite wall by bars of iron; these were then heated alternately by lamps placed under them and while lengthened in consequence, nuts were screwed tight at their extremities; so that on again cooling and contracting, they pulled the wall back to its place.

"The iron rim of a coach wheel, when heated, goes on loosely and easily, and when afterwards cooled, it binds the wheel most tightly, giving incredible firmness and strength."

Porosity in bodies apparently solid:—

"Bone is a tissue of shells and partitions, as little solid as a trap of empty packing boxes.

"Wood is a congeries of parallel tubes, like bundles of organ pipes. It has lately been proposed to prepare wood for some purposes, as for making the great wooden pins or nails used in ships building, by squeezing it to half its bulk between very strong rollers. It thus becomes nearly as heavy and as strong as metal.

"A piece of wood sunk to a great depth in the ocean, and exposed to the pressure there, has its pores filled with water, and becomes as heavy as stone. Thus the boat of a whale ship, which has been dragged far under water by a whale, on being afterwards drawn up was supposed to be bringing up a piece of rock with it."

Elasticity:

"Elastic bodies vary much in the extent to which they yield without breaking, and in the degree of perfection with which, after the bending & displacement of atoms, they return to the former state. India rubber is very elastic; for it yields far; but it is not perfectly elastic, for when stretched much or, often, it soon becomes permanently elongated. Glass, again, is perfectly elastic, for it will retain no permanent bend; but unless in very thin plates indeed, it will not bend far without breaking.

"An ivory ball, jet fall on a marble slab, rebounds by its perfect elasticity nearly to the height from which it fell, and no mark is left on either. If the slab be wet, it is seen that the ivory has been a good deal flattened at the point of contact, for a considerable circular surface of the slab is found dried by the blow. Billiard balls scarcely lose their polish by long wear, although the touching parts yield at every stroke."

The observations upon the centre of gravity are illustrated by more curious examples:

"A body, we have seen, is tottering in proportion as it has great altitude and narrow base; but it is the noble prerogative and distinction of man to be able to support his lowering figure on a very narrow base with great firmness. This faculty is acquired slowly because of the difficulty: A child does well who walks at the end of 10 or 13 months; while the young of quadrupeds which have a broad support, learn to stand and move almost at once.

"The supporting base of a man consists of the feet and the space between them. The advantage of turning out the toes is, that without taking much from the length of the base, it adds a good deal to the breadth of it.

"If there be art in walking on two perfect feet, there must be still, greater art in walking on two wooden legs with round extremities. This we see done nevertheless, by many mutilated soldiers and sailors."

"But surpassing in difficulty any of these instances is the practice of walking on stilts, which is general among the inhabitants of the sandy plains in the south west of France, the sandy plains of Les Landes. These plains afford tolerable pasturage for sheep; but during one season of the year they are half covered with water, and during the other it is most fatiguing to walk upon them, by reason of their deep loose sand and thick fuzze. The natives lessen the annoyance from all these causes, by lengthening their natural legs about five feet, through the addition of the stilts mentioned, which they call *des echasses*. These are wooden poles attached to the legs, and put on and off as regular as the other parts of the dress. Raised upon them, the people appear to strangers a new and extraordinary race of long-legged beings; they march over the loose sand or through the water without inconvenience, with steps of eight or ten feet in length; their walking speed is that of a trotting horse, and they easily perform a journey of 30 or 40 miles a day. The shepherds, while watching their charge, post themselves in convenient stations, and with a long staff supporting them behind, and their sheepskin cloak and cap covering them above like a thatched roof, they have the appearance of little watch-towers, or singular lofty tripod scattered over the face of the country."

Two-thirds of our ordinary motions are governed by the habitual necessity we find of preserving the centre of gravity.

"When a man rises from a chair, he is seen first to bend the body forward so as to bring the centre of gravity over the feet or base, and then he lifts it up. If he lift too soon, that is before the body be sufficiently advanced he falls back again.

"A man standing with his heels close to a perpendicular wall, cannot bend forward to pick up any thing that lies on the ground near him, without himself falling forward, because the wall prevents him from throwing part of his body backward, to counterbalance the head and arms that must project forward. A man little versed in such matters, offered ten guineas for permission to try, under these circumstances, to possess himself of a purse of 20*l*. laid before him: he of course lost his money."

The painful affection called sea-sickness has a relation also to this topic. Man requiring always to retain his perpendicularity, insensibly regulates and ascertains that point by the fixed and known position of objects about him.

"Hence, on shipboard, where the lines of the masts, windows, furniture, &c. are constantly changing, sickness, vertigo, and other affections of the same class are common to persons unaccustomed to ships. Many experience similar effects in carriages and in swings, or looking from a lofty precipice, where known objects being distant, and viewed under a new aspect, are not so readily recognized: also in walking on a wall or roof in looking directly up to a roof, or to the stairs in the zenith, because then all standards disappear; on walking into a round room, where there are no perpendicular lines of light and shade, as when the walls and roof are covered with a spotted paper without regular arrangement of spot; on turning round, as in walking on a wheel; because the eye is not then allowed to rest on the standards, &c."

The author however, observes with truth, that sea-sickness also arises from the irregular pressure of the bowels against the diaphragm,

as their intricacies with the rising and falling of the ship. There can be no doubt of this fact, inasmuch that many persons who can resist the feeling of vertigo on board a ship find the stomach affected, long before sickness (taken place) with flatulency, or what is called heartburn.

VARIETIES.

Supply of Coal in England and Wales.—Mr. Bakewell, in his introduction to *Geology*, calculates that the coal in Northumberland and Durham will be exhausted in the period of 350 years; that the coal fields of Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Whitehaven, and Lancashire, will none of them last longer than that time; but that the coal field of South Wales would supply the consumption for two thousand years. This last coal field extends over 1200 square miles, is of an average thickness of 95 feet, and contains 100,000 tons of coal per acre, or 65,000,000 tons per square mile. This coal is of an inferior quality, but it is probable that improved methods of burning will be discovered, which will cause an economy in the use of fuel.

Goldsmith's sovereign remedy.—A poor woman, understanding that Dr. Goldsmith had studied physic, and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite, and was reduced to a most melancholy state. The good natured poet waited on her instantly, and, after some discourse with his patient, found him sinking into sickness and poverty. The doctor told him they should hear from him in an hour, when he would send them some pills, which he believed would prove efficacious. He immediately went home, and put ten guineas in a chip box, with the following label: "These must be used as necessity require: be patient, and of good heart." He sent his servant with this prescription to the comfortless mourner, who found it contained a remedy superior to any thing Galen or his tribe could administer.

Technical.—On a trial at the admiralty sessions, for shooting a seaman, the counsel for the crown asking one of the witnesses if he was for plaintiff or defendant? "Plaintiff or defendant?" says the sailor, scratching his head; "why, I don't know what you mean by plaintiff or defendant. I come to speak for that man there!" pointing at the prisoner.—"You are a pretty fellow for a witness," said the counsel, "not to know what plaintiff or defendant means." Some time after, being asked by the same counsel what part of the ship he was in at the time, "Aha! the binnacle, my lord," says the sailor. "What part of the ship is that?" "Ha! ha! ha!" chuckled the sailor; "an't you a pretty fellow for a counsellor," pointing archly at him with his finger, "not to know what about the binnacle is?"

Garrick.—When Garrick was last at Paris, Perrille, the celebrated French actor, invited him to his villa, and, being in a gay humour, he proposed to go in one of the hired coaches that regularly ply between Paris and Versailles on which road Perrille's villa was situated. When they got in, Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on; but the fellow answered, he would do so as soon as he had got his complement of four passengers. "A captain immediately seized Garrick, he determined to give his brother player a specimen of his own While the coachman was attentively looking

out for passengers, Garrick slipped out of the door, went round the coach, and by his wonderful command of countenance, palmed himself upon the coachman as a stranger. This he did twice, and was admitted each time into the coach as a fresh passenger, to the astonishment and admiration of Perrille. Garrick whipped out a third time, and, addressing himself to the coachman, was answered in a surly tone, "that he had already got his complement," and would have driven off without him, had not Perrille called out, that, as the stranger appeared to be a very little man, they would, to accommodate the gentleman, contrive to make room for him.

Explosion at Chester.—On the 5th of Nov. 1772, a puppet-show, at which above one hundred spectators were present, was blown up by gunpowder at Chester, by which more than forty were killed on the spot, several got lock-jaws, and others had limbs broken, or were desperately wounded. The place of exhibition was over a grocer's warehouse, who, having occasion that evening for a supply of gunpowder, incautiously trusted a servant with a lighted candle to fetch it from his stock. The bodies were so mutilated that several of them could not be owned.

Charles 2d and a sailor.—In the reign of Charles II. a sailor having received his pay, resorted to a house of ill fame in Wapping, where he slept all night, and had his whole substance taken from him. In the morning he vowed revenge against the first he should meet with, possessed of cash; and, accordingly, overtaking a gentleman in Stepney Fields, to whom he related his mishap, he insisted on having his loss made good again. The gentleman for some time expostulated with him on the atrocity of such behaviour, to no purpose; the far was resolute, and the gentleman, dreading worse consequences, delivered his purse; but soon after had the sailor taken up, examined, and committed to Newgate, from whence Jack sent a shipmate with the following strange epistle to the king.

King Charles.
"One of your subjects, the other night, robbed me of forty pounds, for which I robbed another of the same sum, who has inhumanly sent me to Newgate, and he swears I shall be hanged; therefore, for your own sake, save my life, or you will lose one of the best seamen in your navy."
"Jack Skifton."

His Majesty, on the receipt of the letter, immediately wrote as follows:
"Jack Skifton,
"For this time, I'll save thee from the gallows; but hereafter, thou art guilty of the like, by God I'll have thee hanged, though the best seaman in my navy."
"Charles Rex."

Sir George Rooke.—Sir George Rooke, before he was made admiral, had served as a captain of mariners upon their first establishment; and being quartered on the coast of Essex, where the agent made havoc among his sheep, the minister of the village where he lay was so harassed with the duty, that he refused to bury any more of them without being paid his accustomed fees. The captain made no words, but the next that died he ordered to be carried to the minister's house, and laid upon the table of his great hall. This greatly embarrassed the poor clergyman, who, in the fulness of that sent the captain word, "That if he would cause the dead man to be taken away, he would never dispute it with him; but would readily bury him and his whole company for nothing."

Brothers, the Prophet.—In 1791-2 a mechanic, of the name of Brothers, announced himself in London as a prophet, and published some rhapsodical pamphlets, in which he styled himself Prince of the Jews; and invited God's elect to accompany him to Jerusalem. Tens of thousands of fanatics, in different parts of England, were deluded by this impostor, and were induced to abandon their business, sell their property at a low rate, and many hundreds came to London to accompany the prophet; even Mr. Halhed, a learned member of parliament, publicly espoused his cause and made formal motions on the subject in the House of Commons; and Sharpe, the celebrated engraver, and other persons of eminence, lent themselves to the delusion. At length it became so contagious, that Brothers was arrested by a warrant from the chancellor as a lunatic, and confined in an asylum at Islington, near which hundreds of his followers took up their abode, happy in obtaining an occasional glimpse of the prophet, and expecting from day to day his deliverance by an earthquake, or some other miracle. The delusion continued for many years; and in 1820, Brothers was still living; but his followers having for the most part died without seeing the land of promise, he and his absurd cause were, in 1822, nearly forgotten.

Albion Mills.—In 1784 a flour company was originated in London to grind corn by the force of steam, instead of wind, or water; and, in consequence, an immense building, called the Albion Mills, was erected at the south-east foot of Blackfriars bridge, of capacity sufficient to supply the greater part of the London market with flour. The circumstance excited the jealousy of the millers and others, and after the proprietors had received some threatening letters, the establishment was, by some means, set on fire, in March 1791, and burnt to the ground, presenting to the astonished metropolis one of the most rapid instances of destruction which had been seen for many years. The loss to the proprietors, and the persevering jealousy of persons concerned in the ordinary flour trade, led to the dissolution of the company, and the site of the mills was converted into dwellings, since called Albion place.

A LAUGHABLE MISTAKE.

A young Parisian going a few years since to Amsterdam, was struck with the beauty of a country-house which stood by the side of the canal down which he was sailing; for in Holland there is little else but water carriage. The Parisian addressed himself to a Dutchman who sat beside him in the boat, and said, "May I (take the liberty, Sir, to ask whose house that is?" The Dutchman, replied, in his own language, *Ik kan niet verstaan*, *Mynheer*, which signifies, I do not understand you. Sir; but the young Franchman never imagining he was not understood, took this answer of the Dutchman, in his own language, *Ik kan niet verstaan*, and he thought the proprietor, "Aha!" said he, "it belongs to Mr. Kaniferstan, does it not?" Upon my word, Mr. Kaniferstan ought to think himself very agreeably off in such a house; the situation is charming, and the garden, delightful. I remember two birds more delicious than any really appear to me; my friends has just such another on the

banks of the Seine, though I don't exactly think I should give this the preference with much more of them than I do. Which of the Hollanders answered me, I don't know."

"Being conversant with a very beautiful woman, wearing a red and arm with a gentleman upon the quay, had asked a passenger, 'Pray Sir, who is that elegant lady?' The reply was, '*Ik kan niet verstaan*.' 'How' said he, 'is she the wife of Mr. Kaniferstan, whose name I have been upon the borders of the canal?' Upon my word, Mr. Kaniferstan is a very happy man; who would not envy him so fine a house, and so charming a wife?"

Proceeding on a little farther, his attention was suddenly attracted by the beating of drums and sounding of trumpets, before the door of a man who had gained the highest prize in the Dutch lottery for that year. The Parisian, curiosity was again awakened; he desired to know the name of the happy mortal; and again was answered, *Ik kan niet verstaan*. Upon my word, said he, "this is too much. What, Mr. Kaniferstan, who owns that delightful house, and is married to that beautiful lady, must he get the highest prize in the lottery too? It is really astonishing; and we must allow that some men have very singular good fortune in this world."

At last he met a funeral procession, and asked a bystander what they were carrying to their last home, with all that solemnity. *Ik kan niet verstaan*, once more was the reply; upon which, starting three paces back, the wonderful Parisian exclaimed, "Alas, Mr. Kaniferstan! Poor Mr. Kaniferstan! to die, so suddenly, after having obtained so magnificent a chance in drawing a wife, and the highest prize in the lottery! What a pity I am, certainly! He must be very loath to die; but indeed I thought his happiness was too great to last long." So posted he on to his inn, musing and making reflections upon the instability of all human affairs, and the untimely death of poor Mr. Kaniferstan.

In 1815 an extraordinary phenomenon happened at Liverpool in the person of Miss M. A. V. a lady of extraordinary nervous sensibility, and of such general sensibility, as rendered her life miserable, and shortened her days. Dr. Keating, of Liverpool, published a series of facts, proving the sensibility of the organs which blinded the eyes, and rendered the brain on the page of a book, as if he had to read it, and could distinguish all the words, and by feeling them on the table of the piano, he was enabled to play the same manner. These facts are equally incredible, and the personage of nameless persons, who have been cured of the facts in the most curious manner.

ANOTHER CELEBRATION!!!

We have had to encounter much personal abuse for our late notice of the Brooklyn celebration; and even now, while penning this short article, we are afraid, the like reward will attend our feeble efforts for the diffusion of knowledge; and the dissemination of the correct principles of morality and economy. We have said so much against processions lately, that little did we dream an opportunity would be afforded us so soon, of writing ought against female cooing, processions: but such is the case; and as a true chronicler of passagerents, we feel it our duty to notice the procession of the "Daughters of Israel," which took place on the evening of the 8th instant.

Let many might think us opposed to societies for mutual relief, we beg leave here distinctly to state, that we are much in favour of all associations, whose immediate objects are to afford assistance to the sick and distressed—to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. Such societies are honourable to the feelings of our nature, and are sure signs of an improving state of society. We rejoice that they exist among us: but our duty to the community compels us once again to denounce such an unbecoming sight as a female procession, dressed in the full costume of their order.

We were not present, and therefore cannot enter into a particular description of the proceedings of the evening; but we have it from eye witnesses, that every thing proceeded with the greatest order and decorum, and could we but remove the unpleasant idea with which processions are associated in our minds, we should have nothing to complain of. It is reasonable that every society should celebrate its anniversary, as the Daughters of Israel did theirs—that a general report should be made of the success which has attended their benevolent efforts during the year, but let there be nothing of the Pharisee about the proceedings on such occasions—let there be no white dress and cap and ribbon to shew that we belong to the "Daughters of Israel," or any other society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Ophelia has been received and will appear in our next. Imbec is under consideration. The Cash should always accompany advertisements which require but one or two insertions.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As our first six months are nearly expired, we hope our subscribers who are in arrears, will see the necessity of immediate payment. Our Agents, we hope, have not forgotten us.

The Cherokees.—We learn from the Arkansas Gazette, that the Cherokees are much dissatisfied with the treaty made with the U. S. States; and that present appearances justify the belief, that their Delegation will lose their heads as soon as they return. There appears to be one general murmur against the U. S. States; and the Cherokees are much dissatisfied with the treaty made with the U. S. States; and that present appearances justify the belief, that their Delegation will lose their heads as soon as they return.

Portry.

LINES.

ON THE EVENING AND MORNING.

By Mr. George M. Horton.

When evening bids the sun rest retire, Unwearied Euthier sets her lamps on fire, Lit by one torch, each is supplied in turn, Till all the candles in the concave burn.

The night hawk now with his nocturnal tone Wakes up, and all the owls begin to moan, Or heave from deary vales their dismal song, Whilst in the air the meteors play along.

At length the silver queen begins to rise And spread her glowing mantle in the skies, And from the smiling chamber of the east, Invites the eye to her resplendent feast.

What joy is this into the rustic swain Who from the mount surveys the moonlight plain,

Who with the spirit of a dauntless Pan, Controls his fleecy train and leads the van;

Or pensive, muses on the water's side, Which purling doth thro' green meanders glide With watchful care he broods his heart away Till night is swallowed in the flood of day.

The meteors cease to play, that mov'd so fleet And spectres from the murky groves retreat, The prowling wolf withdraws, which howl'd so bold, And bleating lambs may venture from their fold as a slave.

The night-hawk's din deserts the shepherd's ear, Succeeded by the huntsman's trumpet clear, O come Diana start the morning chase, 'Thou ancient goddess of the hunting race.

Aurora smiles a dawn the mountain's brow, The peasant huns delighted at his plow, And lo, the dairy maid salutes her buxomous cow.

—Universal—

In the village of Poinfret, in Yorkshire, England, there resides a man by the name of Knobodes, who has attained the extraordinary age of 124. He is perfectly upright in his stature, possesses a silver white head of hair, enjoys good health, and is in the full vigour of his faculties.

Mr. Otway Cane had given notice in the H. of Commons, that, on the 30th June, he should move that all black children born in the W. Indies after 1830, should be born free.

Manufactures in Georgia.—We learn from the Georgia Courier, that an agent has left Augusta, for the purpose of examining the factories in the Northern States, and contracting for machinery to be put in operation in Jefferson county, Georgia, for the manufacture of Cotton goods.

In Danville, vt. there are 4 stores where ardent spirits are not retailed in any quantity, and the other two sell less than formerly. The two taverns sell to the people of that town less than three jints a month.

Lightning.—Twenty-four Saxon sheep, the property of Capt. Bart. of Tongue-meadow, Mass. were killed in Stafford under one tree, by a single flash of lightning, on the 11th ult.

On Friday evening last, three barns in Winthrop, a house in Vassalborough, and a store in Palermo, Maine, were struck by lightning; and several lights were seen, supposed to be of, buildings fired by lightning.

The editor of the Cleveland; Ohio; Newsletter, makes an apology to his readers for issuing but half a sheet on the regular publication day of his paper, by saying that his workmen have all run away. We hope his subscribers wont follow suit.—Boston Statesman.

Died.

On Monday afternoon 4th inst. JAMES W. B. Anthony, the son of James Anthony, aged 6 months and twenty three days. At Fortau Prince July 24th, 1823 Mrs. Ann Welsh formerly of Newark, N. J. aged 40 years.

Missing.—A colored girl named Eliza Pico, about 11 years of age, large eye brows, pretty well grown, and has a scar a little above her forehead in the hair, speaks the English and German languages.— She was hired with a person near the Drawbridge, and left her home on Saturday morning last, to do an errand, which she remarked to a person living in the house, would detain her but a few minutes she has not been heard of since. Serious apprehensions are entertained that she has been decoyed on board some vessel in the river in order to be transported to the southern and sold as a slave.

The humane are earnestly requested to be on the look out, and whenever they meet with any person who may answer the description of the lost child, will please give information to the Mayor of the City. Printers of papers, will subserve the cause of humanity by giving this advertisement a place in their respective papers. Baltimore, July 10.

SCIPIO C AUGUSTUS,

Respectfully, informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with board and lodging, his house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Olive-street. Their will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable. New Haven, July 27, 1823.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a bright mulatto boy by the name of Joseph Baetesto. Said Joseph is about 16 years of age, and wore at the time of his departure a Tarpauling hat, blue velvet Jacket and thin brown pantaloons.

Masters and owners of vessels are warned against shipping the said boy, and all persons against harbouring or trusting him if they would avoid the penalty of the law.

Whoever will return the said boy shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH BAETESTO, No. 8 "ancourt" street. Boston, Aug. 19, 1823.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who can produce good recommendations for sobriety and honesty, wants the situation of porter in some wholesale or retail store. Inquire at this office.

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, 1823.

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 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, 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. 188 South-Fourth-St above Lombard-st. Philadelphia. Citizens and strangers may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms. GRACE JONES. Philadelphia, April 23, 1823.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the New-York African Free Schools have opened a Female School in Mulberry-street, for the accommodation of girls living in the upper parts of the city.

A competent Female Teacher is employed, and the usual branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needle work, will be taught, under the same arrangements as the schools already established by the Board. New-York, Aug. 1, 1823.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

THIRTY able bodied men well acquainted with farming, to go to Hayti, as cultivators. For further particulars apply at this office. J. B. RUSSWURM.

WANTED—One of two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church Enquire at this Office. New York, July 11, 1823.

WANTED—A suitable Person to obtain subscribers for a Periodical Work—Enquire at this office.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who can produce good recommendations for sobriety and honesty, wants the situation of porter in some wholesale or retail store. Inquire at this office.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING. (FROM LONDON.)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLEW, 560 Broome-street. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Aug 8

NOTICE.

THE PROTECTIVE SOCIETY of the City and county of Philadelphia, for the preventing of Kidnapping and Man-stealing, Auxiliary to the Abolition Society of the above city, deem it expedient to inform their Coloured brethren generally, that this Society was formed in the year 1837; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, JOHN ALLEN Sec'y: Philadelphia, April 24, 1823.

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.

CHARLES MORTIMER

Informs his Friends and the Public that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at 107 Church-Street, (the 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
Boots 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.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 551 Pearl-Street, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced Bleaching, Pressing and Repairing Leghorn and Straw HATS, in the best manner. Ladies dresses made, and Plain Sewing done on the most reasonable terms. Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her Friends and the public, that those whom she may depend upon having their work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch. New-York, April 20, 1823.

W. P. JOHNSON,

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

ADAM SUDER—Cabinet Maker. Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 160 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.

CN. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low priced as can be made in the City. Feb. 29, 1823.

G. & R. DRAPER (Coloured Men.)

In Forest-street, Baltimore. MANUFACTURE all kinds of Smoking and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCORCH, RAPPER and MACCABA, SNUFF, SPANISH, HALL SPANISH and AMERICAN SEGARS.

N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco for others to try, should the experiment succeed, they can supply any quantity of all the articles.

SAMUEL L. CORNISH.

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

PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS. M. QUON'S STEAMSCOURING & CLOTHES DRESSING EMPORIUM.

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 will remain true to his motto.

M. QUON confesses that there has been a great change for the public to enable them to be more comfortable in their dress, and who are not good workmen, the reason is this: every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to the person who has done the work, there are few who will give any new inventions in the art of Clothes Dressing. But as of the first of these articles, it will leave it to the judgment of the public, and interested community.

M. QUON confesses that he has received either in the way of patronage, or the new inventions which have been so liberally dealt out, but he has done more than the rest, he has done it in a more comfortable manner, and in a more punctual manner, and he has done it in a more comfortable manner, and in a more punctual manner, and he has done it in a more comfortable manner, and in a more punctual manner.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

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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. 128 Pearl street, New-York.

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 15th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen, who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, and embryo statesmen. By your fellow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3.75 cents, payable quarterly in advance. Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.

JOSEPH SHIPPARD,

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1829

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 these branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 3 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 encouraged by 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, that though several thousand have been educated in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been a single instance known to the trustees where a pupil received a regular education, has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees, PETER B. TUTT, RICHARD FIELD.

UNION SEMINARY.

At the back of the African Church, SHARP-STREET, BALTIMORE

WILLIAM LIVEY

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 Geography; with the use of Maps, &c Ancient and modern History, Geometry the 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 pennys earned. Then call at the United States CLOTHES DRESSING Establishment,



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, Pants, &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 do 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 1000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take the liberty to say, this land 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 advise that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement 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 30. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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

EDWARD HAINK, 58 Brooklyn, April 28, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY J. B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year. Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts. " Each repetition of do. 33 " 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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