

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1828

WHOLE NO. 73

MOSS-SIDE.

(Concluded from our last.)

While they were at their silent meal a horseman came galloping to the door, and with a loud voice, called out that he had been sent express with a letter to Gilbert Ainslie; at the same time rudely, and with an oath, demanding a dram for his trouble. The eldest son, a lad of eighteen, fiercely seized the bridle of his horse, and turned its head away from the door. The rider, somewhat alarmed at the flushed face of the powerful stripling, threw down the letter and rode off.—Gilbert took the letter from his son's hand, casting at the same time a half upbraiding look on his face, that was returning to its former colour. "I feared," said the youth, with a tear in his eye, "I feared that the brute's voice and the trampling of the horse's feet, would have disturbed her." Gilbert held the letter hesitatingly in his hand, as if afraid, at that moment, to read it; at length, he said aloud to the surgeon—"You know that I am a poor man, and debt, if justly incurred, and punctually paid when due, is no dishonour." Both his hand and his voice shook slight as he spoke; but he opened the letter from the lawyer, and read it in silence. At this moment his wife came from her child's bed side and looking anxiously at her husband, said him, "not to mind about the money; that no man who knew him, would arrest his goods or put him into prison. Though, dear me, it is cruel to be put to it thus, when our bairn is dying, and when, if so it be the Lord's will, she should have a decent burial, poor innocent, like those who went before her." Gilbert continued reading the letter with a face on which no emotion could be discovered; and then folding it up, he gave it to his wife, and then she might read it if she chose, and then put it into his desk in the room, beside the poor dear bairn. She took it from him, without reading it, and crushed it into her bosom; for she turned her ears towards her child, and thinking she heard it stir, ran out hastily to its bed side.

Another hour of trial past, and the child was still swimming for its life. The very dogs knew there was grief in the house, and lay without stirring, as if hiding themselves, below the long table at the window. One sister sat with an unfinished gown on her knees, that she had been sewing for the dear child, and still continued at the hopeless work, she scarcely knew why; and often, often, putting up her hand to wipe away a tear. "What is that?" said the old man to his eldest daughter. "What is that you are laying on the shelf?" She could scarcely reply that it was a ribbon and an ivory comb that she had bought for Margaret, against the night of the dancing-school ball. And at these words

the father could not restrain a long, deep, and bitter groan; at which the boy, nearest in age to his dying sister, looked up weeping in his face, and letting the tattered book of old ballads, which he had been poring on, but not reading, fall out of his hands he rose from his seat, and, going into his father's bosom, kissed him, and asked God to bless him—for the holy heart of the boy was moved within him; and the old man, as he embraced him; felt that, in his innocence and simplicity, he was indeed a comforter. "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away," said the old man, "blessed be the name of the Lord."

The outer-door gently opened, and he whose presence had in former years brought peace and resignation hither, when their hearts had been tried, even as they now were tried, stood before them. On the night before the Sabbath, the minister of Auchindown never left his Manse, except, as now to visit the sick or dying bed.—Scarcely could Gilbert reply to his first question about his child, when the surgeon came from the bed room, and said, "Margaret seems lifted up by God's hand above death and the grave: I think she will recover: She has fallen asleep; and when she awakes, I hope—I believe—that the danger will be past, and that your child will live."

They were all prepared for death; but when they were found unprepared for life. One wept that had till then looked up at her tears within her heart; another gave a short palpitating shriek; and the tender hearted Isabel, who had nursed the child when it was a baby, fainted away. The youngest brother gave way to gladsome smiles; and, calling out to his dog Hector, who used to sport with him; and his little sister on the moor, he told the tidings to the dumb, irrational creature, whose eyes it is certain, sparkled with a sort of joy. The clock, for some days, had been prevented from striking the hours; but the silent fingers pointed to the hour of nine, and that, in the cottage of Gilbert Ainslie, was the slated hour of family worship. His own honoured minister took the book;

"He wailed a portion with judicious care: And let us worship God, he said, with solemn air."

A chapter was read—a prayer said—and so, too, was sung a psalm; but it was sung low, and with suppressed voices, lest the child's saving might be broken; and Gilbert's saving might be broken; and now and then the female voice trembled, or some one of them ceased altogether; for there had been tribulation and anguish, and now hope and faith were tried in the joy of thanksgiving.

The child still slept; and its sleep seemed more sound and deep. It appeared almost certain that the crisis was over, and that the bowler was not to fall. "Child, that the bowler was not to fall," said Gilbert, "our happiness is in the love we bear to one another, and our

duty is in submitting to, and serving God. Gracious, indeed, has he been unto us. It is not the recovery of our little darling, singing, singing Margaret, worth all the gold that ever was mined? If we had had thousands of thousands, would we not have filled up her grave with the worthless dross of gold, rather than that she should have gone down there with her sweet face and all her rosy smiles? There was no reply; but a joyful sobbing all over the room.

"Never mind the letter, nor the debt, father," said the eldest daughter. "We have all some little thing of our own—a few pounds—and we shall be able to raise as much as will keep arrest, and prison at a distance. Or if they do take our furniture out of the house, all except Margaret's bed, who cares? We will sleep on the floor; and there are potatoes in the field, and clear water in the spring. We need fear nothing, wait, nothing, blessed be God for all his mercies."

Gilbert went into the sick-room and got the letter from his wife, who was sitting at the head of the bed, watching with a heart-blessed beyond all bills, the calm and regular breathings of the child. "This letter," said he mildly, "is not from a hard creditor. Come with me while I read it aloud to our children." The letter was read aloud, and it was well fitted to diffuse pleasure and satisfaction through the dwelling of poverty. It was from an executor to the will of a distant relative, who had left Gilbert £1500. "The sum," said Gilbert, "is a large one to folk like us; but not, I hope, large enough to turn our heads or make us think ourselves lords and ladies. It will do more, far, more, than put me fairly above the world at last. I believe that, with it, I may buy this very farm, on which my forefathers have toiled. But God, whose providence has sent this temporal blessing, may he send us wisdom and prudence how to use it, and humble and grateful hearts to us all."

"You will be able to send me to school all the year round, now, father," said the youngest boy. "And you may have the eldest." "You may hold the plough with any of us; but hard work for young men; and you may sit now on the high stool and chair by the ingle. You will not have to rise in the dark cold, and smother your mornings, and keep stretching your limbs in the bath for hours by candle-light, before the late dawning."

There was silence, gladness, and sorrow; and but little sleep in the night between the thing said, and the next dawn that peeped out in the bright and sparkling dawn of a new day. Those who had the night's hour of (or two) had come, and were now to have sleep; and when the little Margaret awoke, an angel

ture, pale, languid, and unable to turn herself on her lowly bed, but with meaning in her eyes, memory in her mind, affection in her heart, and coolness in all her veins—a happy group were watching the first faint smile that broke over her features; and never did one who stood there forget that Sabbath morning, on which she seemed to look round upon them all with a gaze of fair and sweet bewilderment, like one half-conscious of having been rescued from the power of the grave.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.
 "And let me wring your heart for so I shall if damned custom hath not braz'd it so that it be proof and bulwark against sense."
 Mr. Editor. Seeing a short time since in your Journal, and also in the principal papers of this city, the complete exposition of an individual, wherein we have proof positive of his being guilty of an atrocious crime against civilized society, too black to be classed as second in the catalogue of villainies—after being stamped with the above indelible stigmas, one would have supposed his terrified conscience, if any would not have permitted him to remain in a city which has proved so unpropitious to his base adventures, and to whose inhabitants he is known.—Perhaps, reader it is not within the soaring of your conjecture to imagine to whom I allude; as it is not my wish to write ambiguously, I will say with Col. Stone,

That I refer to the Base villain, who was sent out to Hayti, as the tool of merchants in New York—who was caught in such a pitiful life relative to the ownership of the Ann Eliza Jane, who suffer himself to go out to Port au Prince, as a "Sort of a supercargo and infuse the man who is at present condemned to death, and his body to be given over to the surgeons for dissection." Mr. Editor, such a man as I have condescended to notice should not engage my pen or attention for a moment, were it not that he is still admitted to contaminate with his presence, the parlours of some of the most respectable families our city can boast of, to gether with my double disgust when I heard from the most unquestionable source, that he was seen a few evenings since with some respectable young ladies, promenading the battery. If I thought there was any excuse for this breach of impropriety in those ladies, I would judge less harshly but taking my leave of them I would, for fear they might construe that I am too hard on their friend without sufficient authenticity, refer them, to his condescending communication when instead of defending & exonerating himself as we anticipated, he confirmed all the infamous charges preferred against him. This person is still to be seen traversing the mercantile section of our city, during business hours. Oh, shame! where is thy blush, can it be possible that he is so sensible to feeling as to imagine for an instant that he is forgotten of that he does not excite disgust and indignation in the mind of every one seeing him; he must have a heart of steel to endure the contumely of the populace; the sneers of the labourers on our docks. I would advise him to seek another asylum in some country better adapted to the exercise of his avocations or if resolved upon remaining here to fall into the class of the notorious gentry of which he is so fortunate a member, I am at liberty to define may be as so tolerated unless it is the complete death given him to effect his escape from the great hall, that enables him to pay his debts and dress not to wash, in some of our streets. This idea in all sensible minds would appear frivolous but I see evidently that your mind is appropriated to old age so

much as a hole under each arm, or elbows out, and having principles of the strictest rectitude he would have to forego the society to which I allude. Mr. Editor I am taking up too much of your valuable paper, devoted to our improvement, and conclude with remarking that it would be extremely inconsistent in us not to hold such a man from our community to public contempt, thereby manifesting our disapprobation of such proceedings, believing it would reflect a brighter refulgence on the character of all.

Mrs. of Colour.

For the Freedom's Journal. NEGRO.

Mr. Editor.—With the derivation of the word at the head of this article, I am well acquainted: but how it can, with any degree of propriety be applied to us, I am at a loss to discover—I have been for years endeavouring to ascertain the propriety of applying this term to us, but without effect. Knowing, dear sir, the very extensive circulation of your truly valuable paper, I send you this, hoping that it may meet the eye of some of your readers or correspondents, who will give some information respecting the application of the above to us; and, at the same time, I should like to ascertain whether we are negroes, or as those who are truly ignorant, or actuated by the principles of prejudice, call us negroes.

Yours Very respectfully, AN ENQUIRER.

Boston, August 24, 1823.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship William Thompson, Capt. Maxwell, and William Byrnes, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived on Saturday evening from Liverpool the former having sailed on the 17th, and the latter on the 9th ult. and have furnished us with regular advices to those dates. It is singular that both these packets arrived on the same day of the month last year.

The most interesting of the articles of intelligence are the importations in the Cotton market; the surrender of Oporto to Don Miguel; and the movements of the Russian army.

The New Customs bill was to be read a third time in the House of commons on the 15th.

Our Tariff caused a good deal of excitement in England. Mr. Huskisson had given notice that he should move on the 17th an address to the King, for the purpose of having laid on the table any communications which had passed between the British and United States' governments, and copies of instructions sent to the British Minister in the United States, relative to the late Tariff.

The House of Commons have voted the sum of 30,000 for fortifications in Canada.

The Duke of Wellington stated on the 14th, that the government had no intention of asking for any vote of credit—nor did they intend to bring forward any motion respecting its foreign relations.

RUSSIA & TURKEY.

It appears by the intelligence from Bucharest, of the 16th ult. that the Turks crossed the Danube at Ottenitz, to destroy the works and the materials of the bridge to be thrown over at that place; but they were unable to effect their object, and re-crossed to Turtukal.—There are a few more details relative to the proceedings against Anappa. Three of the vessels at anchor, under the guns of the place, were sunk, and three brought off in the night of the 1st of June.

The Paris papers state, that Wladimir has been ordered by the Russian Governor General, to furnish a contribution of three millions of piastres, and requisitions for an army of 80,000 men.

The accounts from the East to the 24th of

June.—The Russians are carrying every thing before them.

Intelligence has been received of the fall of Ibrail, but it was not until after an assault of the most sanguinary kind. The official bulletin states, that the Turks defended themselves with the most daring courage. At first the Russians were compelled to retreat, but resuming their position with great bravery and rapidity, and a mine exploding on the 16th June an armistice for ten days was demanded by the Turks, but refused, and only twentyfour hours granted. At the expiration of that time the fortress surrendered.

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TRAVELLING SCRAPS.

TO OBSERVER.

My next object of inspection was the President's house; but in this I could enjoy but a mere outward view, as the family were at home; for although my curiosity might have been gratified by means of friends who were acquainted with some inmates of the house, I felt unwilling to take that step, and preferred denying myself of that gratification. The house, or rather palace, though a fine building, did not answer my expectations in many respects. Like many people in the world, my expectations had been raised too high, and were I to ask myself what they were, I am afraid, again like many people, I could hardly tell. As I am writing a few words about the house, the following anecdote of the present incumbent may be worthy of a passing notice. It appears that one of the sons of the old gentleman was on the eve of marriage with a young lady who was mistress of one female slave; after every preparation had been made for the wedding, the old gentleman stated that there was one thing yet wanting, which he declared must be done before his consent would be given—and that was the manumission of the female slave: consequently a magistrate was sent for, and freedom papers given her on the spot. Is not this trait in the old gentleman worthy of all praise—that he, surrounded as he is by the business of the nation, should think of the poor female in bondage—should insist upon her liberation, that she, too, might in truth, enjoy the heaven's choicest, dearest blessings upon man here below—GLORIOUS LIBERTY. To the last moment of my life, my visit to Washington will ever be remembered with pleasure. I went there a stranger, but departed from thence with regret: for the continued politeness of our brethren during my short stay, had rendered my visit quite agreeable. I found upon comparing past and present opinions, that I had formed quite erroneous ones of their situation in many respects. Washington was to the South of us, and that you know was enough to alarm my fears—to make me believe that our brethren there were as oppressed as they are in many other places. I am peculiarly happy therefore to inform our readers that the circumstances of many are quite respectable, and that some enjoy places of trust which do not vain look for at the North. It is true that the

Corporation now and then take it into their nodules to pass ordinances which scars all the women and children in the city, but there are others who care not a straw for many of them, which are as contrary to the constitution as light to darkness.

There are many slaves in Washington, and dealers in human flesh resort to it from all parts of the Union. I know not if there is a greater slave mart in the States. It is certainly disgraceful that in the capital of a Republic which boasts of the enjoyment of more liberty than other states or kingdoms, we should behold human beings in the face of open day, under the sanction of a constitution which proclaims, that "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness," exposed to view:

"(Chained foot to foot and hand to hand, Goaded along by scourge and brand."

But my object is not to excite the feelings of our readers: the subject is a painful one: let us leave it and the poor unhappy objects of our compassion in the hands of Him who is able to succour them. The carriage of the Southern planter, with a female slave on the spot which with us, is invariably appropriated to the trunks, is a curious sight to a stranger from the North. Such scenes are, however, common in Washington, upon the arrival and departure of these Nabobs. I had almost forgotten to mention my visit to the Secretary of the Colonization Society: The office of the Society is located in one of the brick buildings on P. avenue, and contains many articles of African ingenuity from Liberia and the surrounding country, worthy of inspection: There I saw various specimens of cloth manufactured by the untutored natives; various implements of war, some of iron, and the skin of the tiger, a description of which was given in one of the numbers of the Repository. Things appeared at a stand pretty much—there were applicants for colonization, but I doubt very much whether the funds of the society will enable them to do much this season. We have been much censured for our sentiments on the subject of colonization—we are ignorant for what: that that we are not in favour of colonization is our own fault of ours, our private judgment is our own; we have always been candid on the subject, and wherever we have found open ears have always been ready to state our reasons for dissenting from our learned dictators. For the agent of the Society we have always entertained the highest sentiments; considering him in every respect, a man of superior intellect, without whose assistance the society would shortly descend to the "tomb of the Capulets."

At Washington, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with the African prince, Abduhi Rahabman, who has of late engaged so much of the public sympathy. His case is peculiarly hard, and plainly shows the vicissitudes to which all men are liable in this life of probation. Born free, and educated a

Prince—but for forty long years a slave in a foreign land. Brought up in luxury and Eastern splendour—but for forty long years compelled to taste the bitter cup of poverty, and slavery: and yet he survives, and with God's blessing will again return to the land of his nativity.

It must be evident to every one that the Prince is a man superior to the generality of Africans whom we behold in this country. His education is also superior; and when we take into consideration his Alma Mater, our astonishment becomes greater. He is a fine Arabic scholar, and even now, at his advanced life, 66, writes an elegant hand. He appears to be well versed with the Geography of the interior of Africa, and states many facts concerning the different tribes, and the source and discharge of the Niger, of which we were ignorant. It has ever been the current belief that Timbuctoo was the only city of size in the interior; but the Prince assures us that there are two others nearly as large near the banks of the Niger. It is his opinion also that this river, celebrated from time immemorial, loses itself in the sands.

From some fairy stories in circulation among the Foulahs, Mandinges and other tribes, he believes its source has never been examined any nearer than within twenty-five miles. At W. the Prince had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Mr. English, the celebrated Eastern traveller. The Prince is now to the North, and in due time all our readers will have an opportunity of seeing him, and testifying their respect for him by contributing their mite towards the emancipation of his family.

GEORGE M. HORTON.

It is with much pleasure we inform our readers that measures are about to be taken to effect the emancipation of this interesting young man. From our respected N. C. correspondent, we have received a few lines dated the 18th inst., an extract from which we hasten to place before our readers.

EXTRACT.

"A philanthropic gentleman of this country being on a visit to Chapel Hill as one of the Members of the Board for the annual visitation at the College there established, found some pieces of George's poetic effusions. The extraordinary account of their author, elicited the publication, copied into your paper of the 9th inst. Since that time he has undertaken the unpopular task of casting about to see if George's liberation can be effected. I have no acquaintance with his owner, but he has been written to on the subject, and has replied that he is not in circumstances to apply that, the manual labour of the young man, as he is no less a farmer than a poet, but that towards the close of the year he might be induced to take a fair price for him. With a view to make him some provision of this sort, the gentleman above mentioned handed me some pieces of his printing on various subjects, and of his (all specimens) I have selected to be printed, and at the same time making re-

quest that I would communicate with some of our northern friends, as to the probability of obtaining from some of your benevolent societies, some pecuniary assistance, in paying the price his master may demand for him.

Situated as you are, at a distance from our scenes of action, you might suppose in such an extent of territory as is embraced in N. Carolina, a sum like 4 or 500 might soon be gathered—and so it might, but by any other purpose sooner than the emancipation of a fellow being. It is contrary to the policy of the country, and the philanthropists whose hands act, with their hearts, must despair of effecting this desirable object, without such auxiliaries as we fancy your case to be.

I beg you will ascertain, and inform me as early as possible what can be done on this behalf, and rest assured I shall feel proud on being able to report to my friends that the sympathies of New-York, have been roused in aid of his undertaking.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

145 Greenwich-st.

The Coroner was called yesterday morning to view the body of an unknown coloured Woman, found on the 9th Avenue, near 20th-st. She had on a blue striped frock, chequered apron; and sun bonnet, shoes and stockings—appeared to be about 60 years of age. She was discovered on Sunday morning, by some persons passing by, laying on her face, on the steps, was taken up and carried to a house in the neighbourhood, where every attention was paid her.

A Military Chieftain.—The coloured people of Boston gave a dinner, on Wednesday, to their fellow countryman, the Moorish Prince Rahaman, who is of course, a venerable and distinguished guest. By request of the Committee, some of the Boston papers have noticed the order of the procession, and the toast given at the dinner. The following is given in the substance of a kindly composed and sung by the Chief Marshall of the day. "All hail to the Chief from Old Africa, who for forty year a bondage has had to endure. He does us the honour to come to our view. We greet him with welcome, and wish his success."

CHORUS.

Huzza for the Chieftain—Huzza for the Chief—Huzza for the Chief from old Africa whose name is—

Interesting to Drinkwater.—In the latter part of July, Samuel Water, about 20 years of age, was found dead at Chelsea, N. Y. lying with his back against the wall, a state of Abstinence, and covered with worms, having on one hand a green snake, and in the other the cork of a bottle. He was a veteran in the service, and had consumed vast quantities of intoxicating liquors, and of his enemy of man. He was buried in the ground, but his reward for a virtuous life, as honours of which he was worthy, were denied him. The worthy gentleman above mentioned, has been so good as to send me some pieces of his printing on various subjects, and of his (all specimens) I have selected to be printed, and at the same time making re-

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Great efforts have been making in England for a number of years past in abolishing slavery throughout their colonies. Petitions from all parts of the Kingdom, signed by many thousands of individuals, and among them great numbers of the highest standing for rank and character, have been presented to Parliament from session to session, praying that measures may be adopted for the accomplishment of this most important, and certainly most desirable object. According to our recollection, it is five or six years since certain resolutions, framed by Mr. Canning, were submitted to Parliament, the object of which was to state to the colonial governments where slavery existed, certain regulations for the improvement of the condition of slaves, which the government of the mother country declared necessary, and expected the colonial governments to carry into effect. It seems, however, that little attention was paid by the colonies to the demands of Parliament; the requisitions, if considered at all in the West India Islands, were rejected, and nothing of moment has been done by them in relation to it.

The friends of the entire abolition of this iniquitous and barbarous system, desirous to remove the reproach from their country and government, are pursuing their object with the utmost ardor and perseverance. Petition after petition has been presented to the two houses of Parliament, during the present session, urging them at least to carry into effect their own measures, so long since promulgated, and communicated by the Ministry to the colonial governments. At a late meeting of a Society formed for the purpose of procuring the abolition of slavery, a member of the Royal family was in the chair, and addresses of the most animating and impressive description were delivered by Mr. Wiltshire, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Fowell Buxton, Mr. Denham, the Rev. Mr. Noel, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, &c. the style, sentiment and spirit of which, shewed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, that the Society, and its friends, never intended to relinquish their efforts and exertions, until this foul stain upon their national character was fully and finally wiped away.

On the 23d of June, Earl Grosvenor, after presenting a petition against slavery, availed himself of the opportunity to put some questions to the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of slavery in the colonies. His Lordship confessed he could not help feeling that there was not quite so much zeal and activity in some quarters in support of this cause as appeared to exist not a great while ago. He was particularly anxious to know what was the intention of Government, with regard to the Colonies, which refused to adopt the measures recommended to them? If they were not pressed with vigour, Parliament might as well give up the question. Another question of importance, which he wished the noble Duke to answer, was relative to the state of the Mixed Commission for the suppression of the slave trade? He was desirous to know what success has attended its labours, and what cost had been entailed on this country in its endeavours to extinguish the slave trade? The expense was an inferior consideration, but it was part of the account. He owned that he was desirous of seeing an end to the slave trade among foreign countries, until slavery itself was abolished by this country. Whatever his country did would have a material effect on foreign countries. Until some decisive measures were adopted in our Colonies, we could not hope to succeed in inducing foreign countries to discontinue this horrible traffic. The other question on which he wished for some information, from the noble Duke, was, whether any thing had been done for the im-

provement of the slave population in this country.

The Duke of Wellington said that he could assure their lordships, that his majesty's Government have always felt a "due and unchangeable determination to carry into execution the resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament on this subject." They have felt it their duty to proceed in this transaction in the same manner in which Parliament voted those resolutions; in which that is to say, gradually—that is to say, with due regard to the peace and tranquility of those colonies—(hear, hear) and with due regard also to the interests of those individuals whose property is situated in these colonies.—(Hear, hear.) Having these objects in view, his Majesty's servants have proceeded, slowly, it is justly to be said, effectually, towards carrying those resolutions into execution, and he hoped to convince their lordships that some progress has been actually made towards effecting that object, and that a great deal more has been done in principle.—(Hear, hear.) His grace then entered into a particular statement of the measures adopted in each of the islands, towards carrying the instructions of the Government into effect. In respect to the slave trade I must say, that notwithstanding the treaties made by his Majesty with every maritime power in the world, it still continues to a very considerable and lamentable extent. It is an instance to show us how difficult it is to effect all we wish at once. Here we have treaties with every power in Europe, and we have spared no pains to induce them to execute those treaties; we have done every thing in the power of this Government to do, yet, I am a fraud, there is no doubt that there is as much trade in slaves carried on in Africa, and as many human beings imported from Africa, into the foreign settlements, as previous to the adoption of any measure by this country for limiting that horrible traffic. He could inform the noble Ex. l. that the courts of arbitration have been very active. To Sierra Leone upwards of an hundred vessels have been brought for adjudication, and a vast number have been condemned. Twelve thousand slaves have been set free, and the whole expense to this country has not been upwards of £16,000 a year, for many years. He must add, at the same time, that though these measures have not been effectual, they have not been less zealously carried into effect. The last question asked by the noble Earl related to colour. He had the pleasure of stating, that in the island of Jamaica, the Assembly have passed a law, enabling persons of colour to hold certain offices; and there are, besides, various laws applicable to these individuals, giving them all the privileges any person whatever can possess.

Lord Calhorne said, that so far from feeling satisfied with the noble Duke's answer, he was disappointed. He expected, that after the noble Duke had avowed the intention of his Majesty's ministers to preserve in the measures in which he had shared with former administrations, something more decisive would have been stated. Instead of sympathizing with the surprise of the noble Duke, that so much had been done, he was rather astonished that the disposition of the colonies had been so little changed, and that they ventured to place themselves in direct opposition and open defiance to the British Parliament. He was not satisfied with the pledge given by the noble Duke, and was confident, that without any more urgent demand on the colonists, it would be long before any essential reform would be adopted by them.

Lord Seaford and Earl Bathurst also addressed the House upon the subject. We entertain no doubt that this object will be kept steadily in view by those who are en-

gaged in it, until they arrive at their object.—the absolute and unqualified emancipation of all the slaves in their colonies. The planters will doubtless struggle with all their might against such a consummation. They will plead the former sanction given to the system by the government, the effects it will produce upon their property, and above all, that such is the nature of the climate of the islands, that white men cannot perform the labour necessary for the cultivation of the soil. Arguments drawn from such sources, will have but little effect upon the minds of upright, humane, conscientious persons. Whatever the laws may have enacted, it will be difficult to persuade the persons to whom we have just alluded, that any legislative body upon earth can have the power to sanction the traffic in human flesh, or that Providence has made it necessary for the cultivation of one part of the globe, to depopulate another. A much more reasonable, as well as more just conclusion would be, that those portions of the globe that cannot be cultivated by their native inhabitants, or legal proprietors, should themselves be depopulated.

We wish the philanthropists of Great Britain the most abundant success in their undertaking.—D. Ad.

Summary.

Novel Employment.—The celebrated John Bullock undertook at Mansfield, last Monday, to gather with his mouth fifty potatoes placed a yard apart, and bring them separately to a basket, to wheel a barrow a mile, to trundle a hoop a mile, walk half a mile backwards and half a mile forward, and run two miles, within an hour. He accomplished this arduous undertaking in fifty eight minutes and a half; and would have done it much sooner, but for the crowd pressing upon him so as to retard his progress. He has done the same feat in forty minutes. Eng. pa.

Accidents from Sleep Walking.—About four o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Stockton, a lodger at the Callowhill-street ferry house, fell from the second story window, while walking in his sleep. He was taken up without receiving any material injury.—A similar circumstance, with much more lamentable consequences, occurred on Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, at a boarding-house kept by Phillips, at No. 113 North Water-street, a few doors above Race. Capt. Albert S. Stickney, late of the schooner Eastern Trader, threw himself, while asleep, from the third story window, into the alley back of the house, and fractured his jaw-bone and both his thighs. He was carried to the Hospital, where he died, between 7 and 8 o'clock the next morning. We have yet to relate another accident of the same nature: About 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, Jonathan Brooks, who lodged with Jacob Wolron, at No. 26 South Water-street, also asleep, fell from the garret window, four stories high, into the street. One of his thighs was broken, and he was so much injured in other respects, that he was taken to the Hospital with very faint hopes of his recovery. Philadelphia paper.

Singular Circumstance.—We understand that a short time since, a little child, between one and two years of age, at Elmira, in this County, crept out of the house unnoticed by its parents, and sat down upon the ground at a short distance from it, and while playing with a pair of shears, the little speechless innocent had its attention arrested by the appearance of a rattlesnake, and not aware of any danger, the child struck the animal with the shears; he coiled and sung by the infant's side; the child gazed with the greatest intensity upon the

beautiful though venomous reptile; and for a long time, as the child repeated the strokes, the serpent would hiss and rattle, without attempting in the least to injure the child. The snake was between four and five feet in length. Nyoga paper.

Riot at a Camp Meeting.—A riot took place yesterday afternoon, at a Camp Meeting which the blacks have been holding for some days between two and three miles below Gloucester Point, in Jersey. A large concourse of persons had collected, of whom two-thirds were whites, and the majority females. The blacks, it is said, having understood that their meeting would be disturbed, if they should attempt to continue it after last evening, dissolved it about four P. M. and began to clear away their tents, &c. Some ill disposed white man commenced a quarrel with one of them, which resulted in a general fight. Several white men had their heads broken by the clubs of the other party, besides no small damage to their clothes. Order was restored in little more than a quarter of an hour. Several of the blacks were pursued, but only one, we are informed, was taken; he was lodged in Woodbury jail. Philad. Chronicle.

Supposed Murder.—The body of a man was discovered on Sunday morning last, in the woods near Thomas' tavern in the town of Rose, Wayne county, about three miles north of the village of Clyde. From papers found in his pocket it would appear that his name is S. L. Jones. He is about 30 years of age, and must have been dead about ten days. The verdict of a coroner's jury was that the body was that of a stranger murdered by some person or persons unknown. One of the legs was broken in two places, and the throat cut from ear to ear. Some of his papers were dated at Lake Campains. He was seen some time previous at Thomas' tavern, and is described by the family as a respectable looking man. He was well dressed in clothes of fine quality. The body was discovered in a singular manner. A dog in the neighbourhood endeavored at different times and by various arts, to draw the attention of people to a particular place in the woods, but failing in this, he at length actually brought to the house part of a human leg, and continuing to act strangely, at length several persons were induced to follow him, and were led directly to the corpse of the murdered man. This is another instance of the singular sagacity recorded of this faithful animal. Geneva Gas.

Buffalo.—Aug. 12. The Hon. Mr. Van Buren, and the Hon. Speaker Stevenson, of the House of Representatives, passed through this village last week.

Suicide.—At the jail, in this city, yesterday, an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Gee, lately from Manchester, Eng. who was committed to prison as an Inmate on Friday last.—Verdict, that he came to his death by hanging himself, in a state of mental derangement, with a strip of tow cloth, which he twisted and fastened to a window sash. The deceased has left a wife and six children. Bulletin.

The annual Commencement at Dartmouth College is on Wednesday next.

The Philadelphia Chronicle says: Letters from Charleston state that the Yellow Fever had broken out in that city.—N. Y. Gas.

The Raleigh Register says that soap and water is the most powerful emetic and effectual remedy that can be used by one that has swallowed poison.

A correspondent of the Charleston Patriot says; an effectual cure for the Dengue has been found in salt water bath-

ing; it effectually removes the pain and swelling in the limbs.

A meeting of citizens friendly to the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was held in the vestry room of the Federal street Church.

We understand that measures have been adopted, and are now in a state of forwardness, to build a second Church for worship in this city, near the North River.

Remarkable Accident.—Mr. Thomas McClenick, of Ware Village, last week became the victim of a most singular accident. Being engaged in conversation with a friend in a store, he raised his foot to rest it upon a low platform where a scythe lately sharpened had been just placed against the wall in a leaning position. Unfortunately his foot came in contact with the projecting heel of the scythe; the instrument was thus thrown forward, and in descending, the point passed across the throat, making a deep cut and completely severing the jugular vein. Medical aid was procured but proved ineffectual, and the unfortunate man survived this remarkable accident but a short time.

Striking a Parent.—In the Court of Sessions on the 13th inst. one John Votey, aged 23, pleaded guilty to the charge of assaulting his mother, by pushing her against the wall and otherwise ill treating her, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labour in the penitentiary for one year.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in Augusta and Gardner, Me. on the 11th inst.—at the former place in the afternoon, and at the latter in the morning.

VARIETIES.

Paper.—The materials on which mankind have conceived to write their sentiments in different ages and different countries, have been extremely various. The most ancient, perhaps were stone and plates of metal. Tablets of wood, particularly of the cedar wood, were afterwards used; and these were again followed by tablets covered with wax, which were written on according to the fashion of the time, either with iron bodkins, the bones of birds, or reeds cut into the form of pens.

At length the papyrus of Egypt was invented, which not only gave a great facility to the art of writing, but was a portable material. It was formed of thin coats stripped from the reed which grows upon the banks of the Nile. The date of its discovery and the date of its disuse have been equally disputed. Nor is it yet completely ascertained whether its first application may be ascribed to an earlier or a later date than the conquest of Egypt by the Macedonians.

Parchment was the next invention; originating in a country where no such material as the papyrus reed could be discovered; and it has been found at once so durable and useful that it is still employed upon important occasions in every European country.

They art of making paper, such as we now see it was a late discovery; and its first material was cotton. The linen paper, which is now in use, is supposed to have followed the discovery. They are both dated by the general consent of writers at the discovery of the art, though the honor of the discovery is claimed not only by different but distant nations. The first book which was printed on paper, was manufactured in England, some time without date, about 1495 or 1497; though for a long while afterwards it was principally brought from abroad.

The first paper mill in England was established about 1500, at Daresbury, near Manchester. The invention of paper was first made in China, and was introduced into Europe by the Arabs.

Another of his whimsical orders was, that one day wearing a pedlar on the road, and asking him his name, which the manelling him Mr. Dunmall said to him, "are you sure that you are real money? To which the other answering in the affirmative, "Why," said he, "I have an order from the angel Gabriel to give you ten guineas." Have you said the pedlar, and the same angel has blessed me with an order to receive it. On which Dunmall immediately gave him the money.

A LAWYER.—A litigious fellow of an attorney brought an action against a farmer, for having called him a rascally lawyer. An old husband man being a witness, was asked if he heard the man call him a lawyer? To which he replied, "Pray," said the Judge, "in your opinion of the import of the word? There can be no doubt of that, replied the fellow. "If any man called me a lawyer, I'd knock him down." Why said the Judge, pointing to one of the counsel that gentleman is a lawyer, and that and that;—and I too am a lawyer. "No," "No," replied the fellow, "Nominally I am a Judge, I know, but you are not a lawyer, I'm sure." Percy Anecdotes.

Presented against Article.—The destruction of clothing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually restricted during the summer months, has not only become a custom, but often a serious nuisance, before pleased to have it in your power to attend the authorities of the city, and to have the articles which are destroyed, and the proceeds of any such destruction, applied to the relief of the poor.

Spontaneous Combustion.—Last week, at Mount Pleasant, a piece of canvas, 40 yards in length, newly painted with white lead and oil, exposed to the sun, until a shower of rain approached, was rolled up and put under cover. The next morning it was found smoking, and the whole, excepting about one yard, burnt to a cinder, with a hole through the bottom of a wagon.—*Hall paper.*

The Virginia Free Press relates an instance of spontaneous combustion in a spit box which had been filled with sawdust. The room in which it was placed was found full of smoke, and the bottom of the box was burnt through. It was satisfactorily ascertained that not a spark of fire had been in the room. This incident may account for the burning of saw-mills and carpenters' shops sometimes, where moist sawdust has been put into a heap.

Logan, the Painter.—Mr. Logan, the fan-painter at Lunbridge, was an odd diminutive figure, but a most sensible, honest, and ingenious man; and for some years kept a shop at the extreme end of the parade; from whence he could see the whole company, and constantly delineated any particular character among them in his fans, so as to be immediately known by their forms, which he introduced in his views of the parade, the cold-bath, the fishponds, &c. and for which he had constant employ; but his character, good sense, jokes, and smart repartees, were better remembered at the Hot Wells, at Bristol, where he died, much respected. He was originally dwarf of the Prince of Wales; and one of his drawings, containing forty-seven portraits, is at present in possession of Sir Richard Phillips, the only one known to be in existence.

Mr. Ashman, the founder of the Colony at Liberia, has returned to Connecticut, rendered an invalid by his great exertions, and fears are experienced that he cannot recover.

Fire at Paterson (N. J.)—We understand that a very destructive fire broke out in a lively stable in Main-street, on Sunday afternoon, which, before it was subdued, consumed 20 buildings. We have only heard of the loss of Mr. Sexton, where the fire originated; Mr. Scott, Shoe-maker; Mr. Ferris and Mr. M... both dry-goods stores. To the latter gentleman the dispensation is peculiarly afflictive, as very recently his establishment met a similar fate.—*Mer. Cour.*

Miss Martha Honepoell.—This extraordinary lady was born in this city in the year 1794. She has spent a considerable part of her time in travelling through Europe. She was born without arms, yet notwithstanding this misfortune, she is able to cut out of paper this astonishing presiding, the Lord's prayer, landscapes, figures of various kinds, which she performs elegantly, &c. which she accomplishes by holding them in her hands with her fingers, by holding them in her mouth. She can hear, hear, hear, &c. in the same manner. She is very polite and elegant in her manner, and conversation, and is at present to be seen at Peale's museum in Broadway, where specimens of her work are exhibited.

seuce has been for four weeks deplord by their mothers, were discovered yesterday by some persons who were digging sand from the hill, near the ropewalk, on Washington-st., west side.—They were found buried with their clothes on. The bodies were in a state of rapid decay. The heads fell from them while the discoverers were disinterring them. Their skulls appeared to be fractured, and some of those who examined the bodies were of opinion that they must have been dead some days before they were buried. From the state of the ground where they were found, it is scarcely possible they could have been buried from the falling in of the earth, and the impression is irresistible that they must have been murdered. Verdict of the Jury, cause of death unknown.—*Providence Pat.*

Milledgeville, Geo. Aug. 9.—On Sunday night or Monday morning last, five of the Convicts escaped from the Penitentiary in this place. They cut through the floor of the room in which they were confined for the night, and let themselves down by their blankets into an occupied cell, on the ground floor, of which they had secured the key, giving them an entrance to the open yard; from thence they passed through one of the guard-houses, where they took muskets and cartridge-boxes filled with ammunition; thus going off fully prepared to make defence in case of pursuit.

JOINT.

ON THE POETIC MUSE.

BY GEO. M. HORTON.
Far, far above the world I soar,
Aerial regions to explore
With this ambitious muse.
My towering thoughts with pinions rise
Upon the gales of song,
Which waft me through the mental sky
With music on my tongue.
My muse is all on mystic fire
Which kindles in my breast,
To scenes remote, she doth aspire
As never get expressed.
Wrapt in the dust, she seems to lie
Call'd by new charms away,
Nor will she ever refuse to try
Such wonders to convey.
Such is the quiet bliss of soul
When in some lone retreat,
Where pensive thoughts like streamlets roll
And render silent sweet.
And when the vain tumultuous crowd
Shakes comfort from my mind,
My muse ascends above the cloud
And leaves the noise behind.
With vivid flight she floats on high
Above the dusky maze,
And with a perspicacious eye
Doth far from nature gaze.

The following is extracted from a Poem, spoken July 4th, 1833, before the Anti-Slavery Society of William's College, by William Pitt Palmer.
Ask of the rolling spheres that fly
In the deep blue skies away,
Far as creation's boundary,
What aspire ye obey?
On, on—we wear our tyrant's chain—
On, on—the winds before whose might
The clouds in their splendour flee,
And the eagle stoops from his daring height,
Whose ruffian slaves are yet

And the winds shall shout as they rush amain
In their pride of strength, We know no chain
Ask the waves whose peals are rung
Forth to earth's farthest clime,
Where are the fetters Ganate flung
Upon your march sublime?
And as they sweep on gloriously,
Thou shalt be answered,—We are free.
Question the tempest in its hour
Of lightning and of gloom,
Question the thunder's awful power,
—The monarch of the tomb;
Whose are the chains around you wrought?
And they shall answer, *These* are not.
Ask of the jocund birds that wing
Their flight to every zone,
O'er the tropic bow where smiles the spring
Through one unceasing blossoming;
Or arctic wastes where the winter's fohn
Careers amid the darkling storm,
And spring is never known;
Yea, ask the birds;—whose vassals ye?
And the woods shall echo, We are free,
But ask not man, if he be free
From slavery's cankering blight;
Unnumber'd groans shall answer thee,
E'en in this age of light,
Be silent now, nor question him,
—Creation's saddest wreck—
His chain is on his brother's limb,
His foot is on his neck.

—It comes from our own lord's home,
—The land of our pilgrim sires,
Where freedom hath rear'd her proudest dome
And kindled her living fires;
Yea, while their beacon glory lies
Like sunbeams o'er her plains,
A nation breathes its deep'n'g sighs,
And clings its awful chains.

Married.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Benjamin Paul, Mr. JACOB LEAGRE, of Charleston, South Carolina, to Miss EMLINE THOMAS, of this city.

TO LET.

Three Rooms and four Bed-rooms, suitable for three Families, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Amity-street.
New-York, Aug. 26, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars, ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.
DAVID RUGGLES.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

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 Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.
New Haven, July 21, 1828.

WANTS A SITUATION.—A young man who is a good workman (wants the situation of Journeyman Hairdresser). In whose respectable shop in this city. For further particulars enquire at this office.
Aug. 12.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The subscriber respectfully informs her Friends, and the public in general, that her House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. Her house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and she hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour her with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.
ELIZA JOHNSON.
Philadelphia, June 24, 1828. * 64

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 in want of Boarding and Lodging may depend upon having every attention paid to them on the most reasonable terms.
GRACE JONES.
Philadelphia, April 23, 1828.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON, 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, 1825.

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. 7, 1828.

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 or two seats in the lower aisle in St. Phillips' Church. Enquire at this Office.
New York, July 11, 1828.

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. Enquire at this office.
Aug 12.

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 1827; hoping that all will use their best endeavours to carry the benevolent views of the Society into operation. Of the many evils to which we as fallible creatures are liable, none is more to be dreaded and execrated than the system of kidnapping free persons of Colour, which has been carried on even in this city by a set of unprincipled men, for some years past. Persons desirous of assistance in the recovery of their friends who have been kidnapped, must make application personally or by letter post paid, addressed to the Secretary of the Society. JOHN ALLEN Secy. Philadelphia, April 24, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with BOARDING & LODGING.

Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city; and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible.

CHARLES MORTIMER.

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

- First rate Wax Calf-Skin Boots, \$6.00
- Second rate Calf-Skin Boot, 5.50
- Footed Boot, first rate, 4.00
- Second rate footed Boots, 3.50
- Boots half-soled and heeled, 1.00
- Soled without heels, 0.75
- Shoes soled and heeled, 0.75
- Soled without heels, 0.50

Women and Children's Boots & Shoes in proportion.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON, No. 561 PRINCE STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, REPAIRING, and REVERTING LEGHORN, and SPINAW HATS, in the best manner. Hats dressed made; and PLAIN Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her Friends and the Public that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done promptly, and with great neatness and dispatch.
New-York, April 29, 1828.

P. W. JOHNSON.

551 First Street, near Broadway.
Keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.
Also a Superior Quality of Patent Sewing Machines.
Factors, all which he will sell at the lowest possible prices, and Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

ADAM SUDEH.

Would acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has taken the House 166 Duane Street, where all orders in his line of Business, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Also, the Furniture repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. COFFINS made to order at a few hours notice, as low prices as can be made in the City; Feb 29, 1828.

G. & R. DRAPER.

(Coloured Men)
In Front-street, Baltimore.
MANUFACTURE all kinds of SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO, SCOTCH, RAPER and MACCARAU SNUFF, SALERON, HULLY SPANISH and AMERICAN SEAGRASS.
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,
THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT, No. 120 Fulton Street, NEW-YORK.
PUNCTUALITY IS THE LIFE OF BUSINESS.
M. QUON.

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 assures them the assurance that he will remain true to his motto.

Mr. Quon conveys that there has been a still in great haste for the public of dress-makers and who are not good workmen; and the reason is this—every one presumes to dress clothes differently, and in a peculiar manner, known only to the dress-maker, and if it is true, there is no loss, but a great one in new investments, in the art of Clothing Dressing. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either for or against, but will leave it to the judgment of Art and Intelligence and intelligent community.

Mr. Quon also conveys that he has received either in theory or in practice, the new inventions which have been lately so liberally dealt out, and which are now the rage of the moment, and which are now the rage of the moment, and which are now the rage of the moment.

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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 Mission 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 Broad-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, Making, 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, 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, that 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.

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 cordial attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honor of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thraldom, 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, 1828.

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.
 New York, June 30

Economy in the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is a penny gained, 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, PASTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, Oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

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

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, TWO THOUSAND Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value; provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city and 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.

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SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, March 20.
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 EDWARD HAINES.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 58

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