

detection, was further covered with a plaster. His garments corresponded to his squalid head-gear. O! how unlike the martial leader of devoted bands, from whom she parted in agonies of anxiety—not unrelieved by hope! A daughter of this affectionate pair attempted to give the writer some idea of their meeting, as related by her mother after she became a widow; but language vainly labours to describe transporting joy, soon chastened by sorrow and alarm. We leave to imagination and feeling a scene most exquisitely agitating and pathetic. The Chieftain explained his motive for asking the lady to make her abode in a chairman's house. Besides his tried fidelity, the old tenant contained a secret passage for escape, in case of need; and he showed her behind a screen hung with wet linsens, a door in the panneling, the hinges of which were so oiled that he could glide away with noiseless movement. If it was his misfortune to be under such necessity, the lady must seem to faint, and throw the screen against the pannels, while he secured the bolt on which depended his evasion, as the chairman had exhausted his skill without being able to cure the creaking it occasioned. The Chieftain gave his cash to the lady, urging her not to delay paying the amount to his Grace's confidential agent. She complied, but checked all inquiry how the money came to her hands. The rights of the estate were restored to her, and three gentlemen of high respectability affixed their signatures to a bond, promising for the young chief, whenever he came of age, he would bind himself and his heirs to pay the feu duty. The records were duly deposited in a public office, and the lady hastened back to her lodgings. The Chieftain soon issued from behind the screen, and the lady was minutely detailing how her business had been settled, when stealthy steps on the passage warned the proscribed to disappear; and the lady, sinking to the ground, dashed the screen against the panneling. The common door was locked, but it was soon burst open by a party of soldiers, led by an officer. The lady's swoon was now no countervail. A surgeon was called. She revived, and being interrogated, replied on human being was with her. The officer assured her, that he and several of the soldiers saw through a chink in the door, an old man in close conversation with her. She then confessed that an apparition had endeavoured to persuade her, he was commissioned to impart tidings of her husband, but the soldiers interrupted them before the spirit could deliver the subject of his mission. Every part of the house had been searched while the lady lay insensible, and as no discovery ensued, the tale she related passed current at Edinburgh, and spread over the Lowlands and Highlands. It was not until the lady had a certainty of her husband's decease in a foreign land, that she told her daughters how successfully she had imposed on their enemies; and surely no story of an apparition has been seemingly better attested.

On the night of the 13th of July it blew a hurricane at Liverpool Eng. The storm cur-

led round the Rock Perch light house, and in its force was so tremendous as to remove a boat ninteen or twenty stones, of two tons weight each; loosely placed at the circular guard; and shiver them to pieces against the walls and base of the light house.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 19, 1838.

Within a few weeks we have enclosed several bills to subscribers in different places the amounts of, which we should be glad to receive soon. The money may in all cases be sent by mail at our risk.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

This number concludes our half year. We have so many bills remaining unpaid, that it would please us much, if all who say they are friendly to the Journal would also see the necessity of paying immediately. We must be paid, in order that our creditors may receive their just dues.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Easton, Md. with \$3 enclosed — "Aron" and "C." have been received, and will appear in our next. "J." in our next, if our columns will admit.

VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN RACE.
NO. III.

Having proved in our last number that the varieties which now exist in the human family are to be ascribed principally to the effect of climate, we shall now bring forward other causes of a minor nature, which assist towards creating this difference; among which, we shall place food, and difference in manners and customs. It is an undoubted fact, that different kinds of food produce effects nearly as wonderful as those of different climates: a striking instance of which may be seen in the lark and finch; which birds, if fed on hemp seed only, become gradually black in process of time. It is within the observation of every agriculturist, that the fineness or coarseness of the wool or hair, the flavour of the flesh, and in some degree the colour of the skin of many animals depend materially upon their feeding. And if these varieties are so distinctly to be seen in many animals, are we not to expect the like effects upon man, from the operation of like causes upon his system? If not to difference of food, &c. to what cause shall we assign the dark and dingy colour of those pigmy people who inhabit high northern latitudes, whose only diet is fish and rancid oils; and who live year after year in clouds of smoke and filth; and whose daily ablutions consist in besmearing their bodies with grease? It is the remark of every intelligent traveller in the northern regions, that such is the effect by food, by living under ground in huts, below the surface of the earth, burning oil therein, and being enveloped in smoke, by the habit of painting the body and smearing it with grease; and other substances, that the colour of the skin cannot often be ascertained. We thus see, that as remarkable as

we may think the varieties of the human race to be, which are the effect of climate, there are other causes of quite a contrary nature, whose effects are nearly, if not equally as astonishing. Did our time allow, we might present other cases to our readers' attention. One, within the knowledge of all our readers, must suffice. We refer to the Moorish prince, Abdull Rahmahman, of Footah Jallo. From his own testimony, and that of others, a sojourn in this land has produced very striking effects upon his complexion and outward appearance. At the time of his capture, his complexion was copper coloured, or nearly so, and his hair long and straight, like our Indians. The difference at present must be perceptible to all.

We now come to the consideration of what have been the effects produced by difference in manners and customs. If we compare the wild and the domestic horse, the bison and the ox, the argah and the sheep, we shall find the difference between each to be really great. And if we compare all the floating stories which we have of men in a wild state, in the condition of our aborigines, or those of any other country, and man in a state of civilization, who will have the hardihood to say that a difference in manners and customs has not had a material effect in creating these varieties? Subject as man is from his very origin to the united effects of climate, food and manner of life, we must naturally expect him to vary more than any other animal. But has it ever been proved that these varieties in man are greater? We think not. The great difference in colour between the natives of India seems to have attracted the attention of the late Bishop Heber: for, says he, speaking of them, "of the crowd by whom we were surrounded, some was even black as negroes, others merely copper coloured, and others little darker than the Tunisians whom I have at Liverpool." "It is not merely the difference of exposure, since the variety of tint is invisible in the fishermen who are naked all alike?" For want of other reasons, the Bishop seems to think it an accidental difference, like that of light and dark complexions in Europe. This we do not believe; for had the good Bishop given the subject the least consideration, he must have come to the conclusion that there were other causes besides "accidental difference" in producing that great difference in colour which he beheld among the natives.

But the most remarkable effects produced by difference in manners and customs, is in the case of confined birds which become sometimes wholly black in the course of a night; and though somewhat irrelevant to the subject, we cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the remarkable case of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, of France, whose hair, after a few months' confinement, became as white as snow. After a mature consideration of the subject, we believe that the red, or copper colour was the original colour of our first parents; and that the varieties of black and white, and other colours which we behold among mankind, are

most all to be ascribed to efficient causes. That black was not the original colour, is to be inferred from its being less permanent than the olive or red. We have all seen white Africans spotted—some, who, in consequence of a very severe sickness, have had the whole black pigment carried off, and a white diffused; but who has ever heard of the red or olive undergoing the like changes? And that the white colour is subject to like changes with the black, has already been proved, and consequently we draw the fair conclusion that it could not have been the primitive colour. Notwithstanding our boasted improvement in the arts and sciences generally, we have yet many things to learn concerning the creature man: our natural history of him is still in its infancy; he is our constant companion, yet we leave him unexamined, and explore pathless deserts, and mountains, and coasts to examine new regions of country, or to obtain possession of a plant or a mineral.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Freedom's Journal.
Miseries of an Enslaved Man.

Trifles such as these To serious miseries lead.

Were you ever engaged, Mr. Editor? tied down to the apron strings of a woman to laugh when she laughs, to frown when she frowns, and what is worse than ten thousand furies, to stand your cash when she commands, nay, even hints. He that steals my name steals my life.

"A breath can give it as a breath has made" But, he that flitches from me, my good purse robs me of that which makes me poor indeed." And so I am likely to continue unless I can prevail upon my "kind dearie" to be married as soon as possible. It's the only way to retrieve my ruined fortunes, and unless it is done at once, I stand a good chance of losing even that comfort. It is no small addition to my mortification in the midst of all my misery, to be called a happy fellow!

"Oh! happiness, our beings end and aim." So says the poet, but then he was never engaged. The end and aim of the luckless youth who happens to be engaged, is to render himself miserable, in order to make the intended of his heart happy. His sole purpose is to study various means for his own discomfort, by yielding to and pampering the extravagancies and fancies of his "dearly-love." What cares he, for "sordid dust" when his maiden's wishes are to be supplied. Swift as the wind flies his rhapsody, and he not unfrequently has the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that he has spent his last penny in her service. We be unto the mean soul that shows the least unwillingness to expend his all, yet even his little all. Epithet after epithet is heaped upon his devoted head; spiritless wretch and miserable puppy, is rained from every lip; his reputation is gone, and his only refuge is a lowly sojourn in the dreary sheds to all old bachelors. Happy the man who, as soon as he has heard the confession, can find a parson who will

straightway make their twain one flesh. Let him not encounter a long courtship, for he may rest assured no blood-sucker will gorge itself more freely, more minutely than she with whom he is thus situated. I know something about these matters. *quorum ars magna est*; that is to say, I have been engaged three years! years of trouble and of toil. I was getting a weekly pay of ten dollars. I did think by prudence and economy to lay up something at the end of the year. Vain hope! I fell in love, and was engaged to be married and thereby hangs my tale. A visit to the theatre every now and then was indispensable. I should not have cared so much about this, but then there were always some three or four young ladies in her train, who did, so like to go to the theatre, only they had no gentleman to take them. Of course as I thought myself a gentleman, I was obliged to take the hint. Then came a walk on the battery every fine evening with its attendant curses of ice-cream, lemonade, soda-water, &c. &c. &c. for herself and half a dozen very particular friends. I will not tire your patience—I will only say that I have been unable to save a cent. I have also heard, but I cannot believe it, that my sweet-heart has said once or twice, I am too poor for her! I am determined to bring the matter to a point. If she still loves me, she must marry me next week, or not at all. I will not be banboozled any longer. My motive in giving you this was with a hope of benefiting those of your readers who have never been engaged. E. E.

For the Freedom's Journal
Mr. Editor—The zeal, industry, and fidelity of JOHN SMALLER, Esq. one of the Counsellors of the New-York Manumission Society, deserve peculiar commendation.

In numberless instances he has been the means of rescuing from cruel bondage those unfortunate beings of our race who were defenceless and forlorn. He deserves a high place in the annals of our gratitude, and I trust every freeman of colour will remember his name and services. To the writer he is not personally known, but he can assure his brethren in New-York that they have no one more devoted to their interests.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For Freedom's Journal.
An Abolition Society was formed in Canton, Stark County, Ohio, on the 2d of August 1827; by the name of the "Abolition Society of Stark County," the objects of which are:

- 1st. That this Society shall be devoted to the radical Abolition of Slavery in the United States.
- 2d. That the Society shall act in correspondence and concert with other Abolition Societies to collect and diffuse information favourable to the above design; to maintain favourable and direct public opinion; to influence the Congress of the United States, or to adopt any other reasonable and judicious measures that may be deemed necessary, and appear calculated to benefit themselves and emanate from the high objects of emancipation.

Officers of the Society—*George A. Davis*, President; *John Miller*, Vice President; *William Reynolds*, Recording Secretary; *John Gardner*, Corresponding Secretary.

Greenfield Sept. 21. Great rain and freshets. During the month of August very little rain fell in this vicinity, and the earth became unusually dry and parched. On Monday evening the 1st inst. there was a heavy shower, which was succeeded by others during the night. From Tuesday night to Friday morning it continued to rain almost without intermission. Thursday night in particular, it rained violently and incessantly from 10 o'clock till 4. The damage in the destruction of roads, bridges, mills and crops must be immense. One thousand dollars is considered a low estimate for repairing the roads and bridges in this town. Our oldest inhabitants have seldom if ever seen the Connecticut and other streams rise to a greater height. The low lands bordering on the Connecticut are all overflowed, and the crops greatly injured. The Western Mail due on Friday did not arrive until Saturday afternoon.

The information from every quarter is melancholy in the extreme. In many places the roads are impassable. That part of Ct. River Bridge between this place and Montague which remained standing, was carried off, except one arch. The Cotton Factory of Mr. Goodhue, of Brattleborough, and the Paper Mills at Putney, Vt. were also swept away. The Northern Mail due on Saturday morning, did not arrive until near night, on Sunday.

Accident.—We are informed, says the Baltimore Chronicle, that a young man named John Gladman, aged about 22 years, while blasting rocks on Saturday morning last, about two miles from Kandalstown, in the north west part of this county, got so badly hurt by an unexpected explosion, that his life was yesterday despaired of. It appears that after charging the rock and applying the match, the priming burst without in any manner affecting the charge. The imprudent young man returned and with a steel needle and hammer, commenced forcing down the old charge, preparatory to priming anew, when a spark was elicited, which communicated to the powder, and it blew up, forcing fragments of the rock into the young man's head, neck and body; and so lacerating his limbs, &c. that two of his fingers have been amputated, pieces of rock taken from his head and the root of his tongue; and some of the fragments which could not be extracted, remain yet seated in his breast and shoulder. He is perfectly blind. It is impossible to conceive the pain under which he labours, since having been brought to this city.

P.S. The subject of the foregoing article died last evening about five o'clock.

William L. Wolf, a notorious villain, had been sentenced to ten days confinement in the jail of Raleigh, N.C. and on entering the prison ran up the stairs leading to a room different from the one in which he was to be confined. On being ordered to come down he seized a bar of iron and threatened to kill any one who attempted to take him. A man by the name of Miller ascended the stairs to endeavour to persuade him to surrender, and as soon as he got within reach of Wolf, he knocked him down. Wolf then drew a pistol and fired at Miller, but the ball missed him. Miller's skull is fractured and his hopes are entirely cut off.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The following article from the London weekly Review will show, in a small compass, the nature and extent of the regulations made by the British Parliament for the melioration and gradual abolition of slavery in the West India Islands. It will be seen that, in effect, they are little better than nominal; still, whenever the subject is called up in Parliament, these regulations are uniformly referred to by ministers, as all that can possibly be done on the subject—and perhaps it is true, but if so, it would be as well to acknowledge that nothing at all can be done, and forever close the door against hope.

If the question which has so long been the business of the Anti-Slavery Society were put directly to the English nation, a very contemptible minority of the people would be found to advocate the slave system. This minority would not be contemptible merely in a physical, but also in a moral point of view. It would consist, generally speaking, of merchants who draw their base subsistence from the blood of Africa—of understrappers, who having buried in the West Indies every honorable and manly feeling, have returned home to poison the soil of their country with the bitter dregs of a rile and miserable existence; and lastly, of that class of sturdy politicians whose Magnus A. pollos is Dr Pangloss, and who, if the cart whip were the fashion in this country, would oppose a motion for its abolition with the simple amendment that themselves and their wives and daughters should be exempted from its operation.

At leaving the moral character of this small minority out of the question, as no one dreams of denying that a small minority exists it becomes curious to inquire how it happens, under a representative government like ours, that the question has not been settled long ago. How does it happen that the government of this country, which threw away a world in the attempt to maintain an unjust or dubious authority, a government which risked its very political existence in the cause of royal legitimacy—a government, in fine, which to many seems at this very moment to be forcing one half of its European territories into rebellion rather than concede to them a right, not founded on legal quibbles, but on the plainest principles of common reason—how does it happen, we ask, that this imperious government on the slave question permits itself, with perfect good nature, to be opposed, buffeted, laughed at, by the petty legislature of the West Indies? This question we can answer, and we shall probably take an early opportunity of doing so; when we have more room; but in the mean time, for the benefit of such of our readers as will not take the trouble of seeking for the information except in pages devoted to general knowledge, we shall present for the pamphlet before us, a brief statement of the present situation of affairs in Jamaica and St. Christopher's. The former island, although it indignantly rejected the interference of the government at home, which had drawn out a number of slave laws for its adoption, yet condescended, at the close of 1836, to transmit, for the royal sanction, a code of its own manufacture. This code was highly lauded by sundry good-natured persons in parliament, and allowed by his majesty solely on account of its religious intolerance. If, then, the truly christian consciences of the negro drivers will only stretch to the size of that of our truly tolerant king, we may infer that the law will pass, and it is therefore worth examining.

1. Lord Bathurst proposed that an independent functionary, not connected by property or other interest with the island, should be constituted for the protection of slaves, and the enforcement of the measures of reform. The legislature of Jamaica rejected the proposition but established in lieu of it a Council of Protection, consisting exclusively of white planters, to determine on the complaints of one another's slaves.

2. Lord Bathurst proposed to restrain the power of arbitrary punishment. This proposal was rejected as quite unreasonable, and now as heretofore, a master, or his miserable tool, may inflict thirty-nine lashes on the body of a slave of either sex, and of any age, without even assigning a reason.

3. Lord Bathurst proposed that the driving system should be entirely abolished. The legislature of Jamaica refused to comply with this proposal. They have neither abolished it, nor in any way regulated its use.

4. Lord Bathurst proposed that the flogging of females should be prohibited. The legislature of Jamaica rejected a motion to that effect. It even refused, when called upon to do so, to forbid that indecent exposure of the persons of women, which the present mode of punishing them renders necessary; that mode being to extend them prone on the ground, at full length and, barring their bodies, to inflict upon them the lacerations of the cart whip.

5. Sunday labour and Sunday market continued, in spite of Lord Bathurst.

6. Granting to Slaves a right of redeeming themselves or their family, at a fair appraisement.—This is another of the proposals of Lord Bathurst, which the legislature of Jamaica has not adopted. They repudiate the principle on which it proceeds.

7. Lord Bathurst proposed that slaves should be entitled by law to possess property. The legislature remarks, that slaves by usage are permitted to possess property, and enacts, that no one, except at his peril, shall deprive a slave of the property of which he is lawfully possessed. There being no law on the subject, and consequently, as the slave is not lawfully possessed of any property, the enactment is an insult to the British Government, which no other government on earth would submit to from a colony.

8. Sayings Banks are not allowed.

9. The marriage of slaves is at length permitted—provided the owner consents. That is to say, "we will permit the slaves to marry if we please."

10. The provisions with which the admission of slave evidence is clogged, make the whole of this enactment a very amusing piece of banter directed against Lord Bathurst. Nearly the whole of the above applies equally well to St. Christopher's; but the legislature of this latter colony seem to be still more ingenious than those of Jamaica. They have compiled, for instance, with the proposal to do away with the cart whip—for which they substitute a cart; and the females have with them the high privilege of being flogged on the shoulders in place of the laps.

We shall return on this subject soon; and we wish we could persuade our brethren of the respectable part of the periodical press to keep the slave question more constantly before the public.

The instrument of punishment in the army.

VARIETIES.

MAHOMETAN SERMON.

The following is a translation (from the Arabic) of a sermon delivered by a *Mulla* at Algiers. It is furnished by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer. We have seldom seen so much power, such splendid diction, and lofty imagery, in so small a compass. The description of the

Omnipotence of the Deity is full of grandeur—"He thought—and worlds were created!" What expression has language superior to this and what can be more sublime than the conclusion of the same paragraph, "With the shadow of his garment he bloteth out the sun!"—*Mor. Cour.*

God alone is Immortal!—Abraham and Solomon have slept with their father; Cadizah, the first born of faith; Ayeama the beloved; Omar, the meek; Omri, the benevolent, the companion of the Apostle, and the sent of God himself; all died—but God, Most High, Most Holy, liveth forever! Infinities are to him as the numerals of arithmetic to the sons of Adam! The earth shall vanish before the decrees of His eternal destiny; but he liveth and reigneth for ever!

God alone is Omniscient!—Michael, whose wings are full of eyes, is blind before him! The dark night unto him is as the rays of morning, for he noticeth the creeping of the small ant, in the dark night, upon the black stone; and apprehendeth the motion of an atom in the open air.

God alone is Omnipresent!—He toucheth the immensity of space as a point; He moveth in the depths of the ocean, and Mount Atlas is hidden by the sole of his foot! He breathed fragrant odors to cheer the blest in Paradise, and enliveneth the palid frame in the profoundest hell!

God alone is Omnipotent!—He thought, and worlds were created; He frowned and they dissolve into smoke; He smiteth, and the torments of the damned are suspended. The thundering of cannon are the whisperings of his voice! The rustling of his attire causeth lightning and an earthquake! and with the shadow of his garment he bloteth out the Sun!

God alone is Merciful!—When He forged His immutable decrees on the anvils of eternal wisdom, He tempered the miseries of the human race in the fountains of pity. When he laid the foundations of the world he dropped a tear upon the embryo miseries of unborn men; and that tear, falling through the immeasurable lapses of time, shall quench the glowing flames of the bottomless pit. He sent his Prophet into the world to enlighten the darkness of his tribes; and hath prepared the pavilion of the Hour for the repose of true believers.

God alone is Just!—He chains the latent cause to the distant event, and binds them both immutably fast to the fitness of things. He decreed the unbeliever to wander amid the whirlwind of error, and suited his soul to future torment. He promulgated the ineffable creed, and the germs of countless souls of unbelievers which existed in the contemplation of the Deity, expanded to the sound. His justice refreshed the faithful while the damned spirits Confess it in despair.

God alone is One!—Abraham the faithful knew it; Moses declared it amidst the thunderings of Sinai; Jesus pronounced it; and the messenger of God, the sword of the truth, filled the world with it. God is One! Surely there is none God but He! Ancient, omnipresent, most powerful, and just, and Mahomet is his Apostle.

Guy Fawkes and his conspiracy.—The conspirators had mined away under the House of Lords, where they had stowed thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, placing over them wooden stones, and iron crowns, in order to aggravate the explosion and extend the mischief. "Lord,"—(we quote the very words of Sir Edward Coke, which he used on the trial of Guy Fawkes)—"Lord, what a wind, what a fire, what a motion, and commotion of earth and air would there have been! I tremble to think of it. Miserable desolation! No King, no Queen, no Prince, no issue male, no Councilors of State, no Nobility, no Bishops, no Judges! O barbarous and more than Scythian or Thracian cruelty!"—Fawkes was taken at midnight as the House was to meet in the morning, watching outside the place. After he was seized, and the combustibles were discovered, he avowed his object; at the same time declaring, that had he been within the house when taken, as he was immediately before, he would have blown them all up together. When carried before the Privy Council, he kept the same daring tone; for, notwithstanding the horror of the fact, the guilt of his conscience, his sudden surprising, the terror which should have been stricken in him by coming into the presence of so grave a Council, and the restless and confused questions that every man all that day did vex him with, yet was his countenance so far from being dejected, that he often smiled in a scornful manner, not only avowing the fact, but repenting only his failing in the execution thereof; whereof he said, the Devil and not God was the discoverer; answering quickly to every man's objection, scoffing at any idle questions, and jesting with such as he thought had no authority to examine him. Fawkes and his associates were of course condemned, and executed as traitors. And Sir Edward Coke (then Attorney General), did not fail to compliment King James for his admirable clemency and moderation, in their not having exceeded the usual punishment of law, nor invented any new torture or torment for them. How he conducted himself at the last we are not informed, but it is manifest that he was no ordinary conspirator.

[From the London John Bull.]

Sling Wife by Auction.—One of those scenes deservedly recorded as a reproach even to a barbarous age, but doubly disgraceful, whatever the alleged misconduct, in a country with the slightest pretension to civilization, took place a few days since, in the market place of Honiton, where (the town crier having previously given public notice) a wreath in human shape, of the name of Henry Broom, of the Parish of Bucknell, after enumerating all her various qualifications for a jockey, put up his language and style of a jockey, put up his wife at auction. The woman, fine grown and of handsome person, about 25 years of age, and three years married, stood by his side, and the first bidding was that of a painter, who offered 2s 6d; upon which she said, "Thank you, sir." A carpenter offered 7s 6d; and a Knight of the Thimble, 2s more. A barber topped the whole, augmenting the bidding, by 8s. at once, upon this, Thomas Tremlett, of Arviscombe, named, *One Pound*, and the husband crying "a lucky hit," let fall his hammer; the money was instantly paid, and the transfer of property took place, and the pair moved off together; but the number of the spectators, upwards of 1,000 in number, was by this time excited, and

Broom's assault on his house.—The army of slaves increasing, he essayed to defend himself and get rid of the molestation by the use of brick bats, which were being about with violence; and several boys struck

The witty Barber.—An eccentric barber opened a shop under the walls of the king's bench prison. The windows being broken when he entered it, he mended them with paper, on which appeared, "shave for a penny, with the usual invitation to customers, and over his door was scrawled the following poetry:—

Here lives Jemmy Wright,
Shaves as well as any man in England,
Almost—not quite.

Footie, who loved any thing eccentric, saw these inscriptions, and hoping to extract some wit from the author, whom he justly concluded to be an odd character, he pulled off his hat, and thrusting his head through a paper pane into the shop, called out, "Is Jemmy Wright at home?" The barber immediately forced his head through another pane into the street, and replied, "No, sir, he has just popped out." Footie laughed heartily and gave the man a guinea.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.—The celebrated Earl of Hardwicke, Chancellor of Great Britain, was the son of an attorney at Dover. During his education for the law, which commenced by his serving a clerkship with an attorney, he was frequently teased by the wife of his employer, a notable housewife, with trifling remarks, as foreign to the circumstances of his profession as they were inconsistent with his property and decorum. He soon took an opportunity to put an end to this, with one fierce and peremptory refusal. "As you are going by the green grocer's, Mr. York, will you be so good as to buy me a cauliflower?" was the last request he was troubled with. At his return the cauliflower was produced, which he observed cost one shilling and sixpence—sixpence for the cauliflower, and a shilling for a sedan chair to bring it home in!

Sagacity of a Spider.—T. A. Knight, esq. of Herefordshire, has in his treatise on the culture of the apple and the pear, introduced the following anecdote concerning this curious animal.—"I have," said he; "frequently placed a spider on a small upright stick, whose base is surrounded by water, to observe its singular mode of escape. After having discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it attains to the point of the stick, and standing nearly on its head ejects its web, which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the sagacious insect effects its escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its own strength, that its web is firmly attached to the opposite end. I do not know that this instance of the sagacity of the spider has been noticed by any entomological writer, and I insert it here in consequence of having seen in some periodical publications, a very erroneous account of the origin of spiders' threads; which I observed to pass from one tree or bush to another in dewy mornings."

Magnanimous Criminal.—Mr. Ryland, the artist, who was executed in 1789, for forging theatricals, and who had been a member of the Society of Friends, was condemned to death for the forgery of a letter, which he had written to a friend, in which he had expressed his opinion of the Society of Friends. He was executed at Newgate, and his remains were buried in the common grave. He was a very good man, and a very good artist. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and he was a very good man, and a very good artist.

A biting retort.—About a fortnight since a donkey which was grazing in a field at Halberton was much annoyed by a pig that kept rubbing against his legs, which at last so exasperated the long-eared animal that he turned suddenly round on his swinish tormenter and bit off his tail. *Essex paper.*

Cheapness of food in Ireland.—It is remarkable that the influx of Irish labourers into this country this season is much less than usual. The reason is, food is so cheap and abundant at home, the poor have no occasion to go abroad to work for Potatoes are selling in the towns at 1d per 14lb weight, and in the remote districts the farmers give them for nothing to those who will be at the trouble of taking them out of the pits. Every article of living is 20 or 30 per cent cheaper than in England. Beef and mutton 4d to 5d a pound. Fowls and ducks 1s each. Fresh butter 10d to 1s per pound.

Spanish opinion of the English.—During the sanguinary war in Venezuela and Colombia which ended in the extermination of the Spaniards, a legion of British troops, in conjunction with the native army, had taken Barcelona and, proceeding to pillage the Cathedral, found in one of the niches one of the most valuable relics of the places; at least to the monks. This was the body of a man of gigantic stature, and was preserved in a case with a glass cover. It wore a loose dress, of white satin, in the Roman form, and round its neck was a gold collar, of great weight, and with several pearls to which was fastened a chain of the same metal; each link being decorated with diamonds. On its wrists and ankles were bracelets similar to the collar, to each of which the same also fitted, and a crown adorned its head. When his name was enquired at full length, it was shown by the priest to be the remains of St. Lawrence, the patron saint of the city. This was all miraculously preserved, and his name was all miraculously preserved, and his name was all miraculously preserved.

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...their baggage in time of war. This alone the ancient dame, although it failed to satisfy her, but a young female, whose fine dark eyes shot the fierce flashes of resentment, said, with the most poignant indignation, "all is true that our paragon priests have told us concerning the English, except that they have no faith."—*Columbia Officer's recollection during the War in Columbia, &c.*

SUNDAY

Baton Rouge, Aug. 16.
We have this day a most unpleasant task to fulfil—that of an unfortunate event which took place in this town on Saturday afternoon. A young man, possessed, we must suppose, with the demon of jealousy, discharged a pistol at the head of a young lady to whom he paid his addresses, in consequence of her refusal to marry him.—An overruling providence, however, did not permit the murder to be consummated; the ball glanced the ear and the neck of the lady, who, it is said, perfectly recovered. It appears the miserable man, after committing the atrocious deed, made several attempts on his own life. We abstain at present from any remark upon this transaction in as much as the party accused is now in prison to await his trial before the district court in January next.

The individual suspected of committing the nefarious act of throwing arsenic into the wells of some of the most respectable inhabitants of Darien, some two months since, was apprehended in Jersey City last week, and on Saturday brought into this state, where he has since been tried on a number of indictments, on five of which he has been bound over for trial at the next Superior Court. As the State's Attorney is not done with him, it may be improper to state the particulars, further than that it is the gentleman against whom a verdict of \$2500 was obtained in an action of criminal conversion before the County Court at the last February term.—*Id.*

An alarm was excited in this city on Monday evening last, by a bright light which shot up from the southern horizon. Although, as it afterwards appeared, it was at the distance of many miles, yet it looked to be so near that a cry of fire was raised and some of the engines were brought out. It turned out to be a fire in the woods in the lower part of Burlington county. We understand that the Retreat party was only saved by the greatest exertions.—*T. Milton Federalist.*

Two young women, about eighteen or twenty years of age, between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday evening, went down to Girard's wharf, Philadelphia, with supper for a watchman. One of them, Mary Ann Vanderville, slipped off the plank, and is supposed to have struck her head against the side of the vessel or the wharf, as she did not cry out. A man snatched at her bonnet and seized it, but the string gave way and she sunk never to rise again with life. The body has not yet been found.—*Dem. Press.*

The corpse of the new Exchange, in Quebec, was laid on Thursday last, with this ceremony.

Distressing.—On Thursday last a little son of Mr. Matthew Keeler, jun. of Ridgefield; Conn. about three years old, fell into a vessel of boiling milk, which his mother had just removed from the fire and was scalded in a most distressing manner, and after several hours of extreme suffering expired.—*Norwalk Gazette.*

Mr. Davis King, of White Plains, in this state, was returning last week from Chesterfield, N. J. with his family consisting of a wife and child about 11 months old. At Chimney point he hired a man with a small boat, to bring them to Whitehall.—After proceeding about half the distance, the boat was capsize by a flaw of wind and all on board perished, except Mr. King, who saved himself by getting on the boat, where he remained until he was discovered and taken off. Mr. King states that he succeeded in drawing his wife and babe, which she held fast in her arms, twice upon the boat, but they were washed off by the surge, and sunk at last to rise no more. Mrs. King was about 16 years of age. Mr. King from who we have the particulars of the catastrophe, was brought to Whitehall in a sloop, and passed through this place on his way home, on Monday morning. The accident happened on the 19th inst.—*Poultney Spectator.*

A woman by the name of Mary Dilling, wife of John Dilling, who is said to be in New-York, was found lying near the Boston Stone, in Marshall street, on Wednesday evening last, in a very debilitated state of health. She had a daughter with her of about 9 or 10 years of age. They were taken to the watch house, and the woman died in a few moments. A coroner's jury was summoned yesterday morning, who gave a verdict that she came to her death by debility caused by intemperance. The child, was sent to the House of Industry.

The Creek Indians have lately held their annual council. One of the chiefs was arraigned for forgery, and one for lying. The lower Creeks have fallen in debt for the provisions furnished them; seventeen thousand dollars more than they stipend. The upper Creeks made the most of their own provisions, and drew the money that was due them. The Mad Tiger, the principal speaker of the lower Creeks, opposed emigration in open Council.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Death of Capt. Booth.—The ship Bingham, from Trieste, at Philadelphia, has brought passengers the son and steward of the late Capt. Booth, of the U. S. ship Lexington. Capt. B. died 26th July, after a lingering illness of several months, that terminated in consumption of the lungs on board the Bingham, in which he had embarked a few days previously on his return home. His earthly remains were interred in the Episcopal church yard at Gibraltar, with distinguished funeral rites, by the military of that garrison. Captain Booth has left a widow and five children to deplore his irreparable loss.

Reconcile.—In consequence of a quarrel between Judge Maury and Mr. C. Griffin of Natchez, Mr. G. charged, and finally posted the Judge as a scoundrel, coward, &c. Judge Maury afterwards attacked Mr. Griffin in the street, and wounded him just below the knee, and closed upon him with a sword cane. Mr. Griffin was previously a cripple.

Accounts from Havana state, that about the middle of August, Mr. Levy, mate of the ship Paragon, of Salem, was stabbed to the heart by the cook of that ship, who had made a full confession of the crime, and was to be executed in a few days. The occurrence arose from a very trifling affair.

On Sunday morning last, as Mr. David Matice, his mother, wife and a little child, were on their way to the Rev. Mr. Wadman's Church, in a two horse wagon, and while crossing the bridge near the house of Mr. Wm. Beckler, the bridge gave way, and precipitated them all into the abyss beneath, a distance of 91 feet! The child escaped, unscathed; the old lady fractured her collar bone, the young lady an arm, and Mr. Matice was wounded and bruised in several places. We are happy to learn that they are all doing well.—*Scholastic paper.*

One of the hands of the steam-boat Enterprise, at Buffalo, on Monday of last week, fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was under way at the time, and all attempts to save him were ineffectual.

Yesterday afternoon a woman leaped from the second piazza of the hospital of the quarantine ground, and was instantly killed. She came passenger in the Br. ship Active from Liverpool; and it was thought she was deranged.

On Saturday afternoon last, Col. Hamilton, of Waterborough, repaired to the beach in Saco, with two or three individuals, for the purpose of bathing. We are informed that Col. H. was not a swimmer, and that by accident he got into deep water and was drowned before any assistance could be afforded him. Col. H. was a worthy citizen, and has left a wife and family to mourn his premature exit.

The National Journal of Thursday says:—
"We are sorry to state that Don Pablo Obregon, Minister from Mexico, yesterday committed suicide by suspending himself from the lamp iron, in the passage of his dwelling house in this city, during a fit of derangement. His unfortunate end has excited much regret, as he was universally esteemed."

The Editor of the National Gazette adds:—
"This is truly a most lamentable suicide. The deceased was a man of great worth, about forty years of age, and had been a distinguished soldier. He lost an eye from inflammation produced by a cold, a twelvemonth or more ago, and in the month of June last experienced a severe fit of sickness. The effects of these sufferings on his spirits were visible during his late visit to the eastward.—It is probable that fever was the immediate cause of his derangement."

Poetry.

ON THE SABBATH.
Hail glorious day, of heavenly birth,
A sacred day to moral worth,
A day which is our God's alone,
A day we cannot call our own.
A day on which we should not say,
Or do what we would every day,
From worldly business should refrain,
And seek for more substantial gain.
A day of rest from worldly care,
And set apart for praise and prayer,
An earnest of eternal rest,
Where all are holy—all are blest.
A day to preach the Gospel word,
To bear the sufferings of our Lord;
A day on which the avour rose,
In spite of his malignant foes.
A day on which all christians join
To sing the praise of God divine,
And give to each a happy greet,
Until in heaven they all shall meet.
Then holy day, we welcome thee,
And from vain thoughts we would be free,
To keep this night we'll watch and pray,
And never forget the Sabbath day. W.
Baltimore, Md.

THE DEPARTED
From the Annet for 1828
And thou that flyest
Earth's lonely thought
Where's the snow—the summer's snow
On the lovely hilly flow?
Where the lilies the sunset shed
O'er the rose a crimson hue?
Where the gold—the bright pure gold—
O'er the young laburnum flung?
And the fragrant sighs that breathed
Whence the lily's drooping hung?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Maiden, lovelier than the spring,
Is thy bloom departed too?
Has thy cheek forgot its rose,
Or thine eye its April blue?
Where are thy sweet bursts of song?
Where the wreaths that bound thy hair?
Where the thousand prisoner curls?
And the sunny smiles are—Where?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Youth, where is thy open brow?
What has quell'd thine eagle eye?
Where the freshness of thy cheek?
And the dark hair's raven dye?
Where's thy crimson banner now?
Where's thine eager step and sword?
Where's thine hour of dreamless sleep?
Where frank jest and careless word?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Where's the lighted hall, and where
All that made its midnight gay?
Where's the music of the harp?
And the minstrel's nightly lay?
Where's the graceful saraband?
Where the lamps of starry light?
Where the vases of bright flowers?
Where the blushes yet more bright?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
If there are those fair dreams that made
Life so beautiful at first?
If there are the many fantasies
That young Hope so fondly nursed:
Love with motto like a knightly,
Faithful even to the tomb!
Fortune following the wish;
Pleasure with a folded plume?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Oh! mine own heart, where are they—
Visions of thine earlier hour,
When thy young hope's colours were
Like those on the morning flower;
Where's the trusting confidence
Of affection deep and true?
And the spirits sunshine like,
Which o'er all their gladness threw?
Gone, gone—they all are gone. L. E. L.

HARRIEN.
In this city, on the 9th inst by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Samuel Smith, of Brooklyn, L. J. to Miss Anne Springsted, of N. Y.
In this city, by Francis Champin, of Philadelphia to Miss Lathup of this city.

DIED.
In this city, on the 10 inst, Edward Dunham, son of Mr. Samuel Dunham, aged 8 years and 10 months.
On the 16 inst. Mrs. Diana Jordan, aged 67 years.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Gilbert, has left my bed and board in my absence, and has robbed my house of a feather bed and bedding, and the bedding of another. I therefore forbid all persons from harboring or assisting her, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
New York, Sept. 4, 1828. JAMES GILBERT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHARLES MORTIMER,
No. 107 Church-street, New-York.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Boots and Shoes of a superior quality, at reduced prices.
As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of some of the best workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.
BOOTS AND SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.
New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.
DAVID SEAMAN,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, on the most reasonable terms.
His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable, as in any other house in the city, and at one-half the expense.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

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.
Life so beautiful at first?
If there are the many fantasies
That young Hope so fondly nursed:
Love with motto like a knightly,
Faithful even to the tomb!
Fortune following the wish;
Pleasure with a folded plume?
Gone, gone—they all are gone.
Oh! mine own heart, where are they—
Visions of thine earlier hour,
When thy young hope's colours were
Like those on the morning flower;
Where's the trusting confidence
Of affection deep and true?
And the spirits sunshine like,
Which o'er all their gladness threw?
Gone, gone—they all are gone. L. E. L.

NOTICE TO BOOTS CLEANERS.
SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)
Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLEW, 530 Broome-street.
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 REFINING, 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 who patronize her may depend upon having their work done faithfully, and with punctuality, and despatch.
New-York, April 20, 1828.

W. P. JOHNSON,
551 Pearl Street, New-York.
KING constantly on hand an assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, which he will sell cheap for cash. Boots and Shoes made to order, and repaired on the most reasonable terms.
G. & H. DRAPEL,
(Coloured Men)
In Forest-street, Baltimore.
Manufacture all kinds of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Scotch, Rangoon, and MACCABAY, SWISS, SPANISH, HALL, SPANISH and AMERICAN SNUFF.
N. B. The above gentlemen have sent in a large Box of their Tobacco, for sale on a large scale, 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 confesses that he has been and still is great cause for the public to doubt that are and who are not good workmen, and the reason is this—every one pretends to clean and dress clothes differently and in a peculiar manner, known only to themselves. Now, if this is true, there are no less than twenty different new inventions in the art of Clothing Cleaning. But as to the truth of this assertion, I shall not undertake to decide, either pro or con, but will leave it to the judgment of an enlightened and intelligent community.
M. QUON also confesses that he has believed, either in theory or in practice, that the new inventions which appear to have been so liberally dealt out from the minds of the claret, and therefore, in spite of his statements for the want of the merit of a new invention, he is compelled to offer his services in the plain OLD WAY, which has been, and will be pursued by all good workmen, who are not so much to be deceived by the new inventions, as they are by the old way. Therefore, consult your own interests, call at the EMPORIUM, No. 120, Fulton Street.

TO LET.
Three Rooms and four Bath-rooms, suitable for three Families, in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 120, Fulton Street.
New-York, Aug. 20, 1828.

WANTED.
THIRTY able-bodied men, of good character, for the purpose of being employed in the city of New-York. For particulars, call at the EMPORIUM, No. 120, Fulton Street.

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 Matrimonial 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 Deane 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 any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female school. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, 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 cordially attention of those gentlemen, who cherish a holy hope they are fostering for Liberia, 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, 1838.

TO LET

The upper part of a two story dwelling house, pleasantly situated in Park street, Brooklyn, containing four rooms, &c. &c. enquire at No. 129 Pearl street, New York.
 (New York, June 20)

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



JAMES GILBERT.

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

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

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

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

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, AL-SO—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.

SCIPPIO 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.

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, 1828.

FRANCIS WILES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, and the Public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 159, 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.

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

EDWARD HAINE'S.

Brooklyn, April 28, 1828. 68

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.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
 " Each repetition of do. 50
 " 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
 " Each repetition of do. 25

Proportional price for advertisements, which exceed 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 5 for 3 months.

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