

... endless varieties of character...
... with the best intentions, but...
... are so fond of...
... pleasure, that they give way...
... temperance, while others, possess...
... strength of mind, hold out...
... the last, and then look at...
... the difficulties...

... fore engaging in battle, are prostrate upon deck, imposing their saints to perform miracles in their favour, the British tars are manning their guns and working miracles for themselves. This remark, when rightly interpreted, contains a lively satire upon a species of superstition which misleads the multitude more than any other, and engenders indolence and apathy, under the specious names of contentment and resignation: There may be some error, common to the vulgar, more preposterous than this, but there are few more pernicious, and not one, undoubted in which the transition from speculation to conduct is so easy and unavoidable. To believe, for example, that there once were witches, who made a cockle-shell serve the purpose of a ship, and substituted a broomstick for a halloo, or that there still are fairies, who hold their gambols at midnight, adding the romantic fables of Scotland, is quite a harmless superstition, whose worse effect can be to make the gossips draw closer round the winter fire, or the farmer more brief in his potations when at market. But a blind belief in fatalism, or destiny, acts as a powerful motive to indolence and indecision, and makes men sit down with their arms folded, in Turkish apathy, expecting to obtain, by supernatural means, what Providence has wisely reserved as the reward of virtuous exertions. It cannot, therefore, be too early or deeply instilled into the minds of the youthful and inexperienced, that there are few difficulties which wisdom and perseverance cannot conquer; that the means of happiness, and even riches, are, in some degree, in every man's power, and that misfortune is frequently, if not generally, only another name for misconduct.

Nothing is more common, in the world, than for people to flatter their self-esteem, and excuse their indolence, by referring the prosperity of others to the caprice or partiality of fortune. Yet few, who have examined the matter with attention, have failed to discover, that success is as generally a consequence of industry and good conduct as disappointment is the consequence of indolence and indecision. Happiness, as Pope remarks, is truly our being content and aim, and almost every man desires wealth as a means of happiness. But in wishing, mankind are nearly alike, and it is chiefly by the striking incongruity which exists between their actions and the objects they pursue, that they are prodded

... fellow travellers, that are lagging far behind, railing at fate, and dreaming of what they might have been. This difference in the progress which men make in life, who set out with the same prospects or opportunities, is a proof, of itself, that more depends upon conduct than fortune. And it would be good for society, if, instead of envying our neighbour's lot and deploring our own, we would begin to inquire what means others have employed that we have neglected, and whether it is not possible, by a change of conduct, to secure a result more proportioned to our wishes. Were individuals, when unsuccessful, often to institute such an inquiry, improving the hints it would infallibly suggest, we would hear fewer complaints against the partiality of fortune, and witness less of the wide extremes of riches and poverty. But the great misfortune is, that few have courage to undertake, and still fewer candour to execute, such a system of self-examination. Conscience may perhaps whisper, that they have not done all which their circumstances permitted; but her whispers are soon stifled amidst the plaudits of self-esteem, and they remain in a happy ignorance of the exertions of others, and a consoling belief in the immutability of fortune. Others, who may possess candour and firmness to undertake this inquiry, are quite appalled at the unwelcome truths it forces upon their notice. Their own industry, which they believed to be great, and their own talents, which they fancied were unequalled, are found to suffer by comparison with those of others, and they betake themselves in despair to the refuge of indolence, and think it easier, if not better, to want wealth, than to encounter the toil and trouble of obtaining it. Thus do thousands pass through life, angry with fate, when they ought to be angry with themselves; too fond of the comforts and enjoyments which riches procure, ever to be happy without them, and too indolent and unsteady ever to persevere in the use of the only means by which they are obtainable.

Probably one frequent cause of disappointment in the young, may be traced to that overweening confidence in their own that overbearing confidence in their own romantic anticipations, than the tried and experimental knowledge of their seniors. While the progress of learning, and the acquisitions of education, have, in the present time, an elegance and polish unknown to their fathers, they are not apprised

... jangling his neighbour. Even a man of very ordinary parts, who has lived long in the world, and probably, after a thousand blunders, learned to conduct himself with ability and prudence, is better qualified for imparting instruction to others, than those who, in other respects, are most remarkable for their talents and attainments. Experience in this, as in every thing else, is the greatest mistress of wisdom, and were men guided by her safe, though often unwelcome counsels, in preference to their own fond imaginations, there would be a mighty diminution of that misery which ignorance and obstinacy are constantly filling the world. There is little new under the sun, and the walls of life, numerous and diversified as they appear, are filled both with beacons that warn of the fate of the imprudent, and monuments that record the triumph of the successful. That a man should be

... accounted for by the false confidence which men repose in their own powers, which disposes them to slight instruction, and neglect the assistance of the charts and descriptions, which have been furnished by the industry of preceding travellers. Another circumstance, that marks the danger of the young neglecting the counsels of the old, is that revolution, which experience and the progress of knowledge necessarily produce in the opinions and impressions of every human being. He must have little acquaintance of books and less with life, who has not remarked this of others, as well as himself. Man is not the same being to-day that he was yesterday. His mind, like his body, is in a constant state of revolution. The discovery of a new truth, or the adoption of a new opinion, often produces a total change in his views and sentiments, and gives a new turn to his most primary passions. What he feels and perceives, he seldom comprehends. It is the great error of his life, constantly to overrate his present attainments and attainments, and although he may add nothing to them, he increases by new additions to them, by the neglect of former deficiencies, in which he has neglected himself. That he has a little more than the ordinary measure, he begins to be conscious of, and he is not aware of the vastness of the void which he has left behind him. He is not aware of the vastness of the void which he has left behind him. He is not aware of the vastness of the void which he has left behind him.

To the Editor of Freedom's Journal, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your issue of the 10th inst. and to inform you that I have forwarded to you a copy of the same. I am glad to hear that you are so successful in your efforts to enlighten the minds of our fellow creatures. I am sure that your paper will continue to be a valuable source of information and instruction to all who are interested in the rights of the oppressed.

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And is not this grand total enough? But the one half is not told. Almost all the prisoners, both those in close confinement, are poor men, men who have families to support, and who have not as much property in their hands as the law exempts from execution. To them and to their innocent families, the proceedings which have been specified are peculiarly and infinitely distressing and disastrous. In behalf of such distress my professional aid has often been sought and granted. Going to the goal of the enlightened city of New-York, I have seen an American citizen (O sacred privilege of American citizenship, in most places sacred!—here trampled upon!) deprived of his liberty, without a crime—I there saw hundreds pining with want, shut from the common air, and common use of their own limbs—men ready to toil for their families, or bleed for their country! "Well, my friend, how do you bear this duration?" was a question often put by me to my imprisoned client; while I received as an answer— "Oh, for myself I can bear it; but for my wife and children?" Here the prisoner stopped, and could see "the iron enter his soul," and the tear start in his eye! At the request of such a prisoner, I have visited his family, and would to God I could describe, with the pen of an Irving, its forlorn situation, I might depict a scene at which would melt even that avice which Popons like a scorpion's dart, Promoting the ungenerous wish, the selfish scheme. The stern resolve, unmoved by pity's smart, I found an amiable and industrious wife weeping, and her little ones demanding of their sire, with tears of artless innocence, "They have taken all," said the affectionate wife, "save the few ounces which the law protects." All that my dear parents gave me, as memorials of their affection, has been torn from us; and as if that were not enough, they have taken away our only earthly supporter and protector, my devoted husband, and the kind father of these children. Could his liberty be restored, we could forget all the rest, and be happy. His industry would soon make us comfortable."

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

To the Editor of Freedom's Journal, Sir.—In the Evening Post, of this city, there appeared, some time since, an article in favour of narrowing the goal limits of the city and county of New-York. I consider the writer as evincing both a bad heart and a bad head; as assaying to reverse a spirit and a principle, which, years ago, the avarice and malice of disappointed and vindictive creditors found it impossible longer to maintain; and as asserting, in support of his humane idea, what every lawyer, every civil officer, and hundreds of debtors know to be false; viz.—that by means of the present limits being so wide, added to the facilities which exist in aid of a dishonest debtor's possessing property, and still protecting it from execution, an insolvent may hold property to a large amount, and yet laugh at his creditors and set them at utter defiance. Is all this true? Let us suppose a case, that one may ascertain whether it is true or false. A debtor possessing some thousands, is sued for \$500, and judgment and execution, in due course obtained. When the officer comes to levy, he is told that the property ostensibly in the hands of the defendant, is not liable to be taken in favour of the plaintiff, because it belongs to a third person. The levy is nevertheless made; a horse is stripped of its furniture, or a store shut up. An action of trespass is subsequently commenced for all this—and after long and expensive litigation, it is decided in favour of the original plaintiff. But suppose it decided in favour of the other party. Is he indemnified for the shutting up of his store, or the un furnishing of his house, for the expense and vexation of such protracted

litigation? But what comes next? The body is taken. Oh! but he can give bail for the limits, and then his confinement is no evil. No evil? It may seem no evil to those who never experienced it. It would be to hundreds, whose business calls them abroad, ruin; to many an invalid death; to all who love liberty, misery; to those who might wish to visit a distant and dying friend; torture. Suppose the prisoner is confined on half a dozen executions: his case would be still worse. True, he could take the benefit of the imprisonment and honourable feelings, and if the creditor trusts men of an opposite character, he ought to suffer, will, without the most urgent necessity, proclaim to "the scolding world" his poverty and infamy? But say he does it—several newspapers trumpet the disgraceful tale to all the world. His credit is destroyed; his friends are mortified; his enemies triumph in a theme of lasting reproach;—should his children, or his children's children attract notice by seeking office, or incur hostility by doing duty, the story of their ancestors' insolvency will be thrown in their faces, and repeated to a world too ready at all times, and under all circumstances, to listen to a tale of scandal and "visit the iniquity of the fathers upon the children to the third and fourth generation." Add to this, that, in obtaining his discharge, he is obliged to swear, with all the pains and penalties of wilful and corrupt perjury staring him in the face, that he is a pauper. Is this, even all this, the full amount of what the creditor can make the debtor suffer? No; when his body is discharged, his property, his future acquisitions remain liable. Execution after execution may be brought, and his domestic peace and his credit marred from month to month, and year to year, till weary and broken hearted by prosecution and persecution, by the ceaseless attacks of implacable malice, by the "law's delay" and expense, he sinks to the grave, where the avaricious cease from troubling, and where the unfortunate are at rest.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1828.

CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY.

From a respectable source, we learn that one of our colored congregations, in this city, was lately visited on the Sabbath by a Baptist minister from the South, in search of his runaway slave. We have always endeavoured to view the subject of slavery in the most amiable light in our power, comparing its supposed advantages and evils; but in none, as it appeared to us in and evils; but in none, as in the present case—a so detestable a shape, as in the present case—a minister of the gospel in search of his female slave in the House of God! If ministers of the gospel are such advocates of a system, whose basis is oppression, and rapine, and murder, what may we not reasonably expect their hearers to be? If the Shepherd with all his pretended godliness, embark in and advocate such a system, ought we to be astonished if his less enlightened hearers also walk in his footsteps?

We have always been at a loss to conceive how ministers of the gospel, who are, or should be, followers of our meek and lowly Saviour, can reconcile the subject of slavery to their consciences. For in nothing does slavery agree with his precepts, after its most learned advocates have endeavoured to prove that several passages of the New Testament had a peculiar reference to the condition of master and slave. Upon closer investigation of the subject, however, it is evident that the advocates of the system have given doubtful interpretations of several passages, concerning which inspired writers were as explicit as possible. Liberty is evidently the natural right of every human being—upon this subject there can be no cavilling; and let the advocates of slavery view it in whatever way they please, liberty must eventually be the portion of every descendant of Africa. Some events are beyond the power of man to control; such we conceive, will be the progress of liberty in the course of time. All the protecting barriers and laws which the ingenuity of the advocates of slavery have succeeded in weaving around the system, will then be as feeble, as the supposed impregnable walls of the Bastille were before the infuriated mob of Paris.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday afternoon 19th inst. about half past one o'clock, as Mr. Jones, who resided in Amity-street, near the Sixth avenue, had been visiting Mr. Lewis one of his tenants in the rear of his house, he was shot by Mrs. Lewis and expired in about half an hour. The particulars are as follows: Mr. Jones and Mrs. Lewis had not been in very good terms for a few days past, but on Saturday there appeared to be a reconciliation between them. Mr. Jones went into Mr. Lewis' room and was examining a puzzling box, when Mrs. Lewis told him that her husband was going on Monday, and asked him, if he was going, he said he was not, because he had no gun. She replied I will show you some guns. As she went into the bedroom and cordily the two guns, she laid one down on the floor, and pointing the other at him, exclaimed, now Jones I will shoot you—but he said, don't point that gun at me, perhaps it is loaded; she replied it is not loaded, not to point the gun at him, and he feeling a little suspicious about it, and being a little suspicious about the gun being loaded, was in the act of going out of the room, when she endeavoured to snuff the gun at him to frighten him, when the gun went off, and the contents lodged in his side; he fell and exclaimed, Oh, Mrs. Lewis, you have killed me! Medical assistance was immediately called in, but without effect. He expired in about half an hour—he continued as expired in about half an hour—the Lord for long as he was able to pray to the Lord for mercy.

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blind, and that till the 17th of September before the body bled, he had not seen the light.

ABDUL RAHMAN.

The writer who communicated the death of Col. Daniell, Governor of Sierra Leone, in May last, inserts in strong terms the great talent of that gentleman. To what cause it can be attributed he knows not, but so it is; there is no place in the world more emphatically marked as 'the grave of the white man.'

The interior of Africa along the Niger, and between the Niger and the desert is still unexplored. But we have now among us a 'native' Prince of Timbuctoo, one who received his education in that mysterious city, and is of course able to give us more authentic accounts of that place than have ever before been published.

Timbuctoo is further described as a place not only of business and power, but as having at least a shadow of civilization. Here is a Prince who for years attended a school where 200 scholars were taught. There he learned some rude notions of Geography and Astronomy, and a little of Arithmetic. He also learned to read the Koran in Arabic, and even now not having seen a word of Arabic for forty years he will read in that language with fluency, and write it with accuracy and precision, as the experiment has abundantly proved.

The great stretch of country between Timbuctoo and the Atlantic, he has traversed again and again first in the train of his father, and afterwards, a part of it as a head warrior against the Heboos. The country he describes as extremely fertile in most of the provinces, and mentions by name, and describes a chain of hilly towns, in no great intervals, through the whole of the country.

which we are acquainted. They have two or three kinds of indigo; or of some other article for dyeing blue. One of these France says is the 'white man's indigo,' but this is never used, being far inferior to other kinds.

If we judge from the course of Great Britain whose enterprizes reach out and explore every obscure and difficult avenue of commerce, it is her intention to forswear the trade of this fruitful country. The question here occurs, whether the United States may not come in for a share? and whether they have not much greater advantages than Great Britain in this respect?

Heretofore no power has been able to gain the confidence of the African tribes in the interior—it now requires but a little management on our part and the work is done. Some may consider our notions on this point as wild and chimerical, but we are soberly convinced that if Great Britain had possession of Abdul Rahman, and he stood in the same relation to them that he does to us, they would prize their good fortune beyond almost any sum.

VARIETIES.

CLERICAL POCKET COMPANION.

The Earl of Sandwich, known by the name of Jimmy Twitcher, who was remarkable for making pretty free with the clerical cloth, being in a large company where there were ten clergymen present, secretly offered a considerable bet to the gentleman who sat next him, that there was not a single prayer-book in the pocket of either of the parsons.

book, but neither of the clergymen could produce one. Sometime after, the Earl privately offered another bet, to the same amount, that there was not, among the ten parsons, a single one of them without a corkscrew.

DR. PRICE & THE SINKING FUND.

About the year 1775, Dr. Richard Price established a Society in London for the insurance of lives, and being thus brought into contact with the powers of compound interest, he conceived the romantic notion that by such means the national debt itself might be liquidated.

A WONDERFUL PEN.

Dr. Warner, some years ago, happened to be in the shop of an eminent stationer in the Strand, when a member of the House of Commons purchased an hundred quills for six shillings.

This relation was spread about, and the merit of this pen was esteemed so highly, that a celebrated Countess begged the Doctor to make her a present of it; he did so; and her ladyship had a gold case made, with a short history of the pen wrote upon it, and placed it in her cabinet of curiosities.

THE BOTTLE CONJURER.

The duke of Montague being in company with some other noblemen, proposed a wager, that let a man advertise to do the most impossible thing in the world, he would find fools enough in London to fill a playhouse, who would think him in earnest.

In consequence of this advertisement, the theatre was at an early hour crowded with company, who waited till 7 o'clock; then growing impatient and noisy, a person came before the curtain, and declared, that if the performer did not appear, the money should be returned; on which one in the pit cried out, 'For double prices the conjurer will go into a pint bottle.'

HOWARD'S PRISON AMELIORATION. Mr. Howard was an eccentric man of 3000 per annum, in Bedfordshire. During his travels in his youth, he performed quarantine at Marseilles; and felt the horrors of confinement in an ill-managed lazaretto.

THE IMPOSTER OUTWITTED. When Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, was regent of England, in the minority of Henry VI. there came to St. Alban's which was then the residence of the court, a blind beggar and his wife, who for several days, walked about the town, asking alms, and telling a plausible tale, of his being warned in a dream to leave Carlisle, the place of his nativity, and seek St. Alban's.

THE BIBLIO-MANIACS.

Among other follies of the age of Dissipation, the rage of book-mania, which had more money than wit or learning, formed themselves into a club, and appropriately designating themselves the Biblio-Maniacs. One Didden was their organ; and among the club were several noblemen, who, in other respects, were esteemed men of sense.

TO KEEP THEMSELVES INTO CONTEINANCE, these persons formed themselves into a club, and after a Duke, one of their fraternity, called themselves the Roxburgh Club. To gratify themselves the clumsy editions of them, fac-simile copies of clumsy editions of them, fac-simile copies of clumsy editions of them, fac-simile copies of clumsy editions of them, fac-simile copies of clumsy editions of them.

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MORTAR IMPROVED.

Mortar improved by a mixture of Potatoes. It is stated in the Bull Dog, that Messrs. Gadet-de-Vaux has found means to mix sand and lime, and also that made from clay and sand, greatly improved in durability by the addition of Potatoes.

Phosphorus. The late Mr. W. B. Woodcock, of the Strand, has discovered a means of preserving the Phosphorus from the air, and of increasing its brilliancy and durability, by the addition of a small quantity of Oil of Sweet Almonds.

and again published his Reports. In a visit to Turkey, in the hope of annihilating the plague, he died of that disease in 1790.

Daniel Bacon, of facetious memory, drove a load of bean-poles from Natick, down to one of the towns in the vicinity of Boston, and seeing a lawyer's office, he stepped in and told the squire that he wanted to ask him a question. Being told that the fee for answering it would be a dollar, Daniel readily observed: 'I want you to tell me where I can sell my bean-poles for five dollars; and if you will, you shall have two of them.'

Saob's Wit.—A Shoe-maker was the other day fitting a customer with a pair of boots, when the buyer observed that he had but one objection to them, which was, that the soles were a little too thick. 'If that is all,' replied Crispin, 'put on the boots and the objection will gradually wear away.'

A country editor, asking for an exchange of papers, wrote on the margin of the paper 'Yours in exchange. From a pretty good fellow.' This is something like a regular vagrant, who told the students at Harvard College once, that Old Harvard was the luminary of the country—the seat of learning— please give me a sixpence.

Equality in Despotic Countries.—I have seen a Sicilian Nobleman, a Court favorite, and a superintendent of a royal palace, seated on an old chair at his own door, between his coach and his butler, to enjoy a social treat in the cool of the evening. I have also seen a head servant in a family of the first rank help to entertain his master's guests by his skill in billiards in the morning, and by the performance of a droll at the dinner-table, where he stood to carve the meat.

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Blessings of Slavery

IN BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Editor: You have frequently been told by many of the professed friends of emancipation that you are too severe in your denunciation of slavery and its atrocities...

which, unless averted by a timely repentance, will inevitably fall with ten fold vengeance upon our guilty heads. When I reflect that such shocking and flagitious spectacles, as chains, whips, stocks, drivers, and human victims...

Some secret thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the wretch That makes his fortune from the blood of souls.

Summary

The Washington papers contain a law promulgated by the Government of Hayti, and communicated to our Department of State, declaring the police to be hereafter observed relative to persons arriving at or departing from that Island.

Earthquake. At Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, on Monday morning, last, about 10 o'clock, a strange rumbling noise was heard; which lasted a few seconds, and it supposed to have been the effect of an earthquake.

Melancholy Accident. We noticed in our last paper, that Mr. Elijah Fitch, late of this town, committed suicide, by hanging at Eighteen mile creek, in Hamburgh, Erie county.

Upwards of Three Hundred barrels of Maple Sugar have been received by the Canal, which has been sold at five cents a pound. Last season we understand, a parcel of about seventy barrels was received.

The Waterford Reporter, in giving an account of the arrest of John Christie, near the Nine Leeks, for the murder of Isaac James, in Upper Canada, has the following:

The wagon and horses were found with him. We understand he discovered great guilt when he was taken—but on the investigation in Troy on Saturday, he and his wife being examined separately, both denied the murder.

The fate of the late indictments, against Crockett, of Fishmongers-Hall celebrity, has surprised no one. Among the new and interesting matter introduced in the third edition of that admirable expose, 'Crockett's, or Life in the West, is a curious description of the mode of managing these things to a successful issue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A BOY, about the age of 12 to 14 years, from Barber's shop in this city. One from the country would be preferred. Enquire at this Office.

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN

Alas! the blooming youth is gone! How swift his days have flown; He's left his recent bride forlorn, In bitterness to moan.

STARRVED.

In this city, by R. v. B. Paul, on the 22d inst. Mr. David Reed, to Miss Elizabeth Reed.

DIED.

In this city on the 29th inst. Mr. Robert J. Bilton. On the 14th inst. Emeline, wife of Mr. George S. Knobs, aged 34 years.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of this State. Enquire at this Office.

TO LET

PART OF A HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

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 LOGGING.

THE ACADEMY

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES, is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education.

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TERMS PER QUARTER

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, \$1 50. Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 2 00. Arithmetic, do. do. do. 2 50.

WM. P. JOHNSON

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices.

EVENING SCHOOL

THE NEW YORK AFRICAN SCHOOL SOCIETY respectfully inform that they have opened a School for the instruction of the poor of color in the Sabbath school of the African Church.

A general meeting of the colored persons of colour, of both sexes, to be held on the 1st of November, at 7 o'clock, at the African Church.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the crowd without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec. New-York, 1823.

STEAM SCOURING & SAILORING

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

(Between Hester & Grand street.) Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it.

HAIR CUTTING & SHAVING

PETER LEWIS respectfully informs his coloured friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Dressing Room for the particular accommodation of persons of colour, at No. 167 Duane-street.

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. 107 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Coffee, also SO Coffee, Tea, Flour, (Graham) Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Olive Oil, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

BOOTS AND SHOES

CHARLES FORTNER,
No. 107, Nassau-street, New-York.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacturing *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 none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.
New-York, September 9, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING.
DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his **HOUSE**, No. 63 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, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his **HOUSE** No. 23 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 *Wet Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favor him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.
DAVID JOHNSON.
Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 51 PEARL STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REPAIRING LEADERS 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 dispatch.
New-York, April 29, 1823.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or **TWO** white **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the **Shoe-making** business. Good conduct and industry necessary. Boys from New-York or the neighbourhood preferred.
Apply to **W. VAN LERW**, 63 Broadway-street, New-York.

Especially in the Road
wealth. And if a
peny saved is as
good as two pence
earned. Then call
at the United States
C. OTHER 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 systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing **COATS, PANTALOONS, &c.** is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of **STAINS, GREASES, spots, 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.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.
Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. 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.

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 comfortable as possible on his part.
New-York, July 27, 1823.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
JOS. B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.
The price is **THREE DOLLARS** a year, payable half-yearly in advance: If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.
No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.
Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.
All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding
22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 33
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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Connecticut.—John Shields, New-Haven, Isaac C. Glaska, Norwich.
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Hayti.—Wm. B. Bouler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT-CLEANERS.
SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING
(FROM LONDON)

Which the subscribers offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash price, by **W. VAN LERW**, 63 Broadway-street, New-York. All orders promptly executed and punctually attended to.