

FREEDOMS JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

VOL. II

NEW-YORK FRIDAY NOVEMBER 7 1851

NUMBER 20

EXTRACTS

From an Address delivered before the African Grand Lodge, of Boston, Mass. No 455, June 24, 1828, by JOHN T. HUNTER, on the Annual Festival of St. John the Baptist.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERN of the Mystical Band! The rolling wheels of time have on this day, brought us round another Anniversary Festival of the nativity of our great head and pattern, St. JOHN the Baptist. And you, brethren, on this interesting occasion, have wisely anticipated the solemnities of the day, by assembling yourselves together at this place, and quitting the different avocations and pursuits of life, to which you are daily called; and here on a level, and within these consecrated walls of the Supreme God, publicly to commemorate the virtues of him, who was ornamental to our Art, and an adorning pillar of piety. How joyous the occasion, how beautiful and interesting the day, to a religious and contemplative mind.

The observance of this day, is an ancient custom, which has been handed down to us by history and tradition, that the living might be benefited by it, in being made acquainted with departed greatness, not by merely stating the high estimation in which such men were held in their day, for their principles of honour, virtue, and piety, but that the relation of such examples might operate as an incentive to their descendants, to emulate their virtues, by living as they did, and imbibing and calculating the same principles of religion, philanthropy, and true benevolence.

Furthermore, it is to touch the main spring of hidden genius, that it may burst with brilliant splendour and vibrate in the path of honour, and usefulness, and impel us onward with youthful and mental activity; to fill the stations of our predecessors with equal honour and dignity.

It is for a similar purpose, Brethren, that we have come up here on this auspicious day, to celebrate as brothers of one Hour-Hold Fraternity, the usual exercises; and it has devolved on me as the public organ of your sentiments on this occasion, to make a selection of such topics, as will best comport with the dignity, safety, and best interests of the Fraternity at large.

In making this selection, you will permit me first, to direct your attention to the origin of the Lodge to which you stand so nearly connected, and which this present year completes the forty-fourth Anniversary.

It appears to be, a literal fact from the information which I have been able to obtain respecting this Institution, that the first petition for a Charter was presented by our beloved Brother PATRICK HALL, Brother SMITH, and Francis S. ... to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and

although their petition appeared in proper form, it was rejected. The cause of which, sprang from that difference which colour has established. But this refusal, I can with pleasure state, did not distinguish them from their laudable purpose, but rather served as a stimulant to make further trial. And here, let us, brethren, indulge the pleasing reflection, (which their actions fully justify) that the Founders and Patrons of our beloved Institution, after being thus denied the means of establishing the object nearest to their hearts, and while consulting on the subject, did exclaim; with all that enthusiasm and vigour of thought so peculiar to them, this shall never discourage nor move us from our object; we have undertaken, and we will accomplish; our purposes are known the end of which we will see; we will therefore petition to foreigners, for that which is denied us at home; we will make our appeal to men; whose philosophic minds will not allow them to refuse any class of people the means of obtaining those blessings which the precepts taught by Free Masonry is capable of imparting on account of the colour of their skin. Accordingly their petition was sent to the Most worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Lord Howard, Earl of Effingham, then acting as Grand Master, under his Royal Highness; and Henry Frederic, Duke of Cumberland, not deeming it beneath his dignity to claim coloured men as brothers, as soon as it was convenient, transmitted to them a Charter, bearing the Grand Seal of London, accompanied with an elegant book of Constitutional Rules. On its arrival, their hearts throbb'd with inexpressible joy and gratitude. With joy to see the fulfilment of their prophecy, and with gratitude, to witness the philanthropic spirit and benevolent kindness of their English friends.

Under this Charter they began their Fraternal Labours, and at its commencement, unquestionably the language of their hearts was, if God Almighty will deign to bless and prosper us in this our present undertaking, we will here in this place, establish an Institution which shall unite the hearts of many of our colour together; and on this day, brethren, we stand as living witnesses, to the truth of the above assertion. Moved by its pure principles, and animated by its benign influence, we have been attracted to this place as to a common centre, and on this foundation have we been enabled to establish our Masonic Independence. And here let us adopt the living and dying sentiment of the great American Patriot, Independence now and Independence forever. Since the grant of this Charter, the Institution has been a grand reality, and a self-true and serene period has appeared some of our best spirits, who like the quill pen of John Jay, were willing to sacrifice

of their birthright; and had to do for the timely interposition of that venerable old man, (whose name I do not know) in published it is unnecessary to mention here; who by his wisdom, procured the self-spirit, the old great joy and satisfaction; the consequences of which, might have terminated to the final ruin of the Institution; but thanks to the Gift of all good; that we have the reasonable hope that it will never revive again; while there can be found amongst the African Family one faithful arm, torred by the light of reason and justice, to suppress it by the Square.

It should ever be the invariable practice of the wise and prudent while holding in grateful remembrance the virtues of their friends, by placing a just estimate upon their characters; to keep a watchful and sagacious eye upon the movements of the crafty, that we may avoid being led into those temptations which frequently terminate in the ruin of many.

In the African Lodge then accept God's protection and nourish it; that it may continue to be so; and in tokens of respect to those worthy foreigners, who so readily granted this Institution for which their exemplary predecessors applied; and to whose unwearied exertions it was obtained; we will preserve it; you shall transmit it in its purity, to our Children; that the world may gaze upon it with wonder, and mankind be astonished at the lasting gratitude of Africans.

It appears also that our beloved Brother HALL, who took so active a part in obtaining the Charter of your Institution, and the honour of filling the Oriental Chair until death; and after his decease the Government fell into various hands, and consequently was subject to alternate changes according to the wisdom with which it was governed; and like the Roman Government, it was difficult to ascertain its precise condition; until within a few years, since which time, it has slowly advanced to such a degree of perfection, that it has been enabled to manage itself, and to establish two subordinate, both of which are in a prosperous condition. There are some of our brethren present, some of them, who have come down the valley with us in the commemoration of this memorable day, their minds were filled with the friendly salutations of the friends of the parent Lodge, present on this day, similar to that of the late Grand Patriarch Jacob and his son, Joseph, from their affectionate remembrance of the benefits to which we have been indebted, and the fame by the death of their respective parents; being the welcome will be a sensation of a great man.

our children of the Harmony Lodge sitting amongst us, and our hearts respond to those sentiments of love for their prosperity. . . .
 BARRAZKA, you have come from afar to unite with us in the Masonic ceremonies of this day; and in the name of the Grand African Lodge and her Officers, I bid you a cordial welcome to her venerable roof. We bid you welcome to this house of the Great God. We bid you a hearty welcome to our solemn feast, and the solemnities of the day. When as a parent we visited you the past year, and beheld the symmetry and beauty of your lodge, the wisdom and prudence with which it was governed, and the apparent decorum throughout the whole of your performances, we were astonished at the progress you had made, and our gratifications to be thus eye witnesses of your prosperity, was beyond expression. The cords of love which bind us together, the firm attachment to the principles of the Order, and the brotherly affection which cements us into one body of friends and brothers, all declare the sincerity of our intentions, and prove the Institution to be productive of the greatest good.

But the Founders of this Art, where are they? The spirits of our Predecessors have fled; the earth upon they so virtuously trod, still remains; and the starr decked heavens under which they so wisely moved, serve us for a canopy; but they, like the morning clouds, have passed away, and their deeds only have come down to us, to testify in the strongest terms, their fidelity and exalted greatness. Rejoice, Brethren, that your names are associated with men of such imperishable fame, who were the founders and promoters of this Art. Do not their spirits rise on this day, and exhort you not to be shaken by every blast of wind, but to stand firm in the support of your Masonic rights. And while it kindles in your breast a spirit of emulation, may your attention be seriously directed to the place where lies their immortal remains. On the western shores of the Archipelago, sleeps Pythagoras, the great reformer of Masonry, who drew many problems and theorems therefrom; (the most distinguishable of which, was Euclid. And east of the Mediterranean, rests the bodies of Solomon and Hiram. It was the custom of these patrons of virtue to worship their God daily, in the Sanctum Sanctorum; and to their number we may add the man after God's own heart, who said, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Jerusalem! let my right hand forget her cunning, and let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I do not prefer thee to my chief joy."
 The Evangelist is not; he also is gone! He, to whom God deigned to reveal his secrets on the Isle of Patmos, is also gathered to them that sleep.

Spoken of the Mystical Band, our divine Father, John the Baptist, is also to be numbered with the dead. Yes, He who was instrumental to our Art and devoted to duty, whose countenance beamed with the light of heaven, and whose virtues we have assembled here this day in commemoration, is now in the hands of his usefulness, by the hand of Herod.

individuals who have attached themselves to the Masonic body; for we can mention many of modern date, who now sleep the sleep of death. Washington, who stood foremost in the defence of his country's rights, and the rights and liberties of mankind, was a practical Mason; he now sleeps in the bosom of this country, whose freedom he gained by his wisdom and judgment. He was mighty in the field, great and illustrious in the Cabinet. The spot where he now lies, is cherished as sacred, by every friend of liberty. His bright example should be copied by every member of the American family, and teach them, that he, who will deliberately deprive a fellow being of his liberty, merely for the sake of gain; is no friend of his, and are enemies to those laws which he established, and under which they live, and enjoy so much happiness.

"Brethren, we are moving westward, our sun is fast approaching its meridian; and will soon go down and envelope us in the veil of death. Let us be active then, in the discharge of our duties" while the day last, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Let us dwell together in the spirit of unity, and in the bonds of peace; Maintaining the character of our profession, advertising to the nature and uses of our solemnities; and pursue with firmness the tenets of our Order.

Let us endeavour to leave some proof that we loved, and cherished the Brotherhood; by regarding the virtues of the dead, and in practising and teaching them to the living; for an example to generations yet to come.

To conclude, let us be honest to ourselves and to the world. Let us endeavour to regulate all our actions by the rule of justice. Improve our time to the best advantage to ourselves and to mankind. Let us be directed to that sure and inviolable guide, the divine Oracles of God, which will shield us from all the temptations of life, and which will give stability and firmness to our Institution, and render it impregnable to the attacks of its enemies, making it shine with new splendour and beauty. Finally, my brethren, when we shall have measured out our existence here, and shall have done with all sublunary things, may we be admitted into that Celestial Lodge, not made with hands, Eternal in the heavens. There to enjoy in communion with the Brotherhood, an endless succession of felicity, in the bonds of liberty and peace."

An article from Constantinople, of the 14th of August, says, that the Sultan is determined on making the most obstinate resistance, and that the war is becoming every day more national. On the heights about Constantinople an army of 200,000 foot and 30,000 horse is to be assembled, under the immediate command of the Sultan himself, intrenchments are erecting which are to be defended by three hundred pieces of cannon.

There was a good deal of sickness in the Russian army, and among the deaths mentioned was that of General Bekleroff, brother of the Princess Lieven, an officer of great merit.

recently published an epistle on his favorite subject the emancipation of slavery, and praise of the physical equalities of blacks and whites. It is addressed to the citizens of Haiti, who will give good advice on the education of their youth, and the cultivation of their intellectual faculties; contrasting their situation with that of millions of the white population of Europe, who, he remarks, have few civil, and no political rights; and advises them to abolish their military government, as he contends that Liberty has not and never can flourish under it.

Righteous Judgment.—Collins, the scoundrelly kidnapper, whose apprehension we noticed a few days since has been tried in Philadelphia, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of two thousand dollars, and to undergo imprisonment at hard labour for *twenty-one years*.—The evidence was so conclusive against him, that his counsel abandoned his cause. One of the witnesses was a little girl who was recovered from bondage in July last, who identified this fellow as one of the associates of the two Johnsons who are yet at large. Francis, another of the gang, was taken some time since, convicted, and is now fulfilling the sentence of the law in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary.

Mrs. Pike, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Pike, formerly of Waterford, Me has lately fallen a victim to the ignorance and presumption of a steam doctor. The following particulars of the transaction we copy from the Bangor Register.

It is stated to us, that the deceased was a strong healthy woman; that she complained on Friday and Saturday of a cold. On Sunday she appeared rather more ill, though she got up in the morning, and her bed, and sat up some time. At noon she was induced to send for a Steam Doctor. After taking, as our informant expressed it, 4 or 5 pokes in quick succession, she appeared much distressed & somewhat deranged, which alarmed her friends. The Doctor gravely told them that she had some time in her life taken opium, and these appearances were no more than what might be expected, for his medicine was halting the opium, and would soon gain the day. This, their apprehensions were quieted, and the operations continued, alternately puking then raising the steam to the highest power, then dashing on the body the coldest of water all the while pouring down Cayenne, to keep up the inward heat, till Monday night, when the patient expired.

Cider is now selling at Water, (N. H.) at fifty cents per barrel—apples, best engated kinds, *seven* cents per bushel common sorts ten cents. In Boston good cider sells at \$2, 75 per barrel—best winter apples \$1,00 per bushel.

Primary Schools in Boston.—There are, says the Traveller of yesterday, six districts, embracing fifty seven schools, numbering in all thirty four hundred and thirty six scholars. Of the whole number two hundred and sixty one were found qualified for the Grammar School.

Encke Comet.—The Boston Patriot states, that the Encke Comet may be every clear evening, and may be seen in a common ship telescope. It will be seen in the moon, south a little after eight o'clock, a little before five in the morning.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 7, 1852.

OF OUR OWN CONCERNS.

"We hate to dun, but as we prefer 'dunning to being dunned,' we beg the attention of all our Subscribers who are in arrears to an IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT of our small demands. Those abroad can pay to our Agents:—if not, the amount can be forwarded to us by Mail, at our risk. ED.

SELF INTEREST.

In our last, we gave notice that several persons of colour, residents of this city, had been lately arrested as runaways; since then, we have learned from creditable sources, at home and abroad, that most of those who have been carried back into bondage, have generally been betrayed by coloured persons—brethren of the same flesh and kindred, for the sake of paltry lucre. It is no longer than Friday last, that a female who was arrested as a runaway, had her doom to a life of servitude, confirmed by the oath of a coloured person, who came forward voluntarily on behalf of her master, and testified to her being his slave! It is no longer than last week, since we received a letter from a respectable & intelligent correspondent, who has lately visited the State of Maryland on business, and there saw a man who had been carried back into bondage, who told him in the presence of others, that a certain coloured man (we believe still in this city) had betrayed him by writing to his Master. His name can be known by enquiry at this office.

We have often heard, that most of those who are taken up as runaways, were betrayed by our own brethren; but we cannot say that we ever placed implicit reliance in these reports until recently; at present the facts are too strong, we must believe, all doubt is removed. But what is to be done? Are these traitors to liberty—to their race—to be suffered to proceed peaceably in their nefarious traffic? It is not our business to enquire of the feelings of our readers, as to the propriety of whatever concerns their present and future welfare, we place all events in their hands; they are deeply interested before they would not excite their anger, and more obedient to the commission of acts contrary to the laws—but we again enquire, what is to be done? What has been done to those who have been traitors to their country—what can we do conformably to the laws against these monsters—who are dead to all that embles man?

It is an indisputable fact, that such vile betrayers should not be suffered to associate with us; and as much faith as we believe we can confidently put in the courts, it would be wisdom for all our brethren who have been taken from Southern bondage, not to trust their most intimate friends, until they can be proved to be as honest as themselves.

with thankfulness, and hope for better days. Again we repeat, it seems a pity that brethren who have escaped from bondage should be so inconsiderate as to settle themselves in large cities like New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston—places which are visited every year by hundreds from the South. Would it not be real wisdom to choose some sequestered country village, where they would be out of danger of losing that liberty which is their inheritance right by Nature.

Man was created by his Maker a free agent. Why then should he become subjected to his fellow man? Why should his freedom of action be restrained, by so abhorrent a thralldom as slavery? D execrable son, so to aspire Above his brother I to himself assuming Authority usurped, from God not given. He gave us over beasts, flesh, fowl, Dominion absolute. That right we hold By his donation; but man ever man He made not lord? such title to himself Reserving, human left from human free.

Domestic Slavery.—The ship La Fayette, Capt. Hardie, owned by George C. Morley, merchant of this city, the vessel alluded to in our last left this port for New Orleans on Tuesday with a cargo of 200 souls for that market. This is the largest number of slaves we ever saw on board a vessel sailing in a domestic slave ship. From the size of the vessel we are under the impression that their situation must be very uncomfortable, especially as they are chained in pairs in the hold. If his friends can understand it, we would let them should rise on those who are conveying them to a land in which hope never enters, and thus endeavour by violent means to obtain their liberty. Truly the horror of the African slave trade, of which all have heard, and read so much, the pursuit of which by an American citizen is a felony, and to such the utmost vengeance of the law is meted; it begins to lose some of its terrors. For although it is admitted that our laws, laws, and relaxed as they are, permit such a traffic, yet the law of public opinion we should think might be brought to act, and as Christians and Republicans, our citizens were to do their duty, they would soon induce a remedy and apply it; as citizens of a free country, the majority of our inhabitants, we are sure, feel it. It wants nothing but a little candour to render this traffic as odious as that perpetrated by those on the coast of Africa; for in the eyes of justice they are one, and the same. A more base and detestable traffic, is that which actually converts the human race into slaves to be conveyed in the hold of a vessel.

Domestic Slavery.—The following energetic language is used in the following extract from the Boston Herald:—We come now to a point, where our sentences ought to speak volumes. Every ray should exist in the District of Columbia beyond endurance. With what indignation intelligent foreigners must be filled, when they read in the Capital of our Republic is less than that of the Republic of Rome, while the nation of the Republic is filled with the spirit of the Republic, and the spirit of outraged humanity, in every District, is a source of shame and disgrace. Slaves are a HERD OF MONSTERS, WARRIORS OF DEPTHS, and a source of shame to the Republic.

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FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

ed since the publication of this journal. It is a great satisfaction to see the hand and foot of his nation, but we are sorry for his portion, with a crust of bread and a cup of water, he must pass his days in the wilderness.

The editor of the New England Farmer says the following energetic language is used in the following extract from the Boston Herald:—We come now to a point, where our sentences ought to speak volumes. Every ray should exist in the District of Columbia beyond endurance. With what indignation intelligent foreigners must be filled, when they read in the Capital of our Republic is less than that of the Republic, while the nation of the Republic is filled with the spirit of the Republic, and the spirit of outraged humanity, in every District, is a source of shame and disgrace. Slaves are a HERD OF MONSTERS, WARRIORS OF DEPTHS, and a source of shame to the Republic.

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THE INDIANS.
From Judge Cassin's *Unsettled Admissions*.
There is, indeed, in the face of these unfortunate beings, much to awaken our sympathy, and much to disturb the sobriety of our judgment; much which may be urged to excuse their own atrocities; much in their characters, which betrays an innate involuntary admiration. What can be more melancholy than their history? By a law of their nature, they seem destined to a slow but sure extinction. Every where at the approach of the white man they fade away. We hear the rustling of their footsteps, like that of the withered leaves of autumn, and they are gone forever. They pass mournfully by us, and they return no more. Two centuries ago, the smoke of their wigwags and the fires of their councils rose in every valley from Hudson's Bay to the farthest Florida, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the lakes. The shouts of victory and the war-dance rung through the mountains and the gorges. The thick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forests; and the hunter's trace, and the dark encampment and the wild beasts in their lairs. The warriors stood forth in their glory. The young listened to the songs of other days. The mothers played with their infants, and gazed on the scene with warm hopes of the future. The aged sat down; but they wept not. They should soon be at rest in happier regions, where the Great Spirit dwells, in a home prepared for the brave beyond the western skies. Braver men never lived; truer men never drew the bow. They had courage and fortitude, and sagacity, and perseverance; beyond most of the human race. They shrank from no dangers, and they feared no hardships. If they had the vice of savage life, they had the virtues also. They were true to their country, their friends, and their homes. If they forebore to injure, neither did they forget kindness. All their relations were of the same fidelity and generosity were unconquerable also. Their love, like their hate, stopped not on this side of the grave. But where are they? Where are the villages, and warriors, and youth? The sachems and the tribes? The hunters and their families? They have perished. They are consumed. The wasting pestilence has not alone done the mighty work. No, nor famine, nor war. There has been a mightier power, a moral canker, which hath eaten into their hearts, cores—a plague which the touch of the white man communicated—a poison, which betrayed them into a lingering ruin. The winds of the Atlantic fan not a single region, which they may not call their own. Already the last feeble remnants of the race are preparing for their journey beyond the Mississippi. I see them leave their miserable homes, the aged, the helpless, the women, and the warriors, few and faint, yet fearless still. The ashes are cold on their native hearths. The smoke no longer curls round their lowly cabins. They move on with a slow, unsteady step. The white man is upon their heels, for terror and despatch; but they heed him not. They turn to take a last look of their deserted villages. They cast a glance upon the graves of their fathers. They shed no tears; they utter no cries; they heave no groans. There is something in their hearts, a high passes speech. There is something in their looks, not of vengeance or submission; but of hard necessity, which silences both; which checks all utterance, which has no aim or method. It is courage absorbed in despair. They linger but for a moment. Their look is onward. They have passed the fatal stream. It shall never be repeated by them.

Reasons as we may, it is impossible not to read in such a case, much that we know, and how to interpret; much of provocation to cruel deeds and deep resentments; much of spoliation for wrong and penalty; much of pity mingling with indignation; much of doubt and musing as to the past; much of painful recollections, much of dark foreboding. Philosophy may tell us, that conquest in other cases has adopted the conquered into its own bosom; and thus at no distant period given them the common privilege of subjects;—but that the red man are incapable of such an assimilation. By their very nature and character they can neither unite themselves with civil institutions, nor with safety be allowed to remain as distant communities. Policy may suggest, that their ferocious passions, their independent spirit, and their wandering life disdain the restraints of society; that they will submit to superior force only, while it chains them to the earth by its pressure. A wilderness is essential to their habits and pursuits. They can neither be tamed nor overawed. They subsist by war or hunting; and the game of the forest is relinquished only for the nobler game of man. The question, therefore, is necessarily reduced to the consideration, whether the country itself shall be abandoned by civilized man, or maintained by its sword as the right of the strongest. It may be so; perhaps, in the wisdom of Providence, it must be so. I pretend not to comprehend, or solve, such weighty difficulties. But neither philosophy or policy can shut out the feelings of nature. Humanity must continue to sigh at the constant sacrifices of this bold, but wasting race. And Religion, if she may not blush at the deed, must, as she sees the successive victims depart, cling to the altar with a drooping heart, and mourn over a destiny without hope and without example. Let our consolation be, that our forefathers were true to their duty. Their aim was justice; their object was the propagation of Christianity.

VARIETIES.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.
On the illustrious individual now at the head of the Russian Nation—on his personal character and political principles—the entire faith and reliance of the European cabinets repose at this moment for a continuation of that system of universal peace amongst them which has been purchased at the price of so many recent sacrifices. Towards him the eyes of all Europe are at present turned. A young and powerful Sovereign—full of health and energy—beloved by his subjects, to whom he is attached in return—esteemed and looked-up to as their natural leader, by one of the finest and most numerous armies in the world—surrounded by a galaxy of Generals, whose names have been entwined with the laurels of the last memorable war—Nicholas the First quits the luxuries of the gorgeous palaces I have described, and stands even now on the threshold of that empire, between which and Russia there are fearful accounts to settle. On his assurance, therefore, that there are no ambitious views connected with his present actions; on his disclaiming all desire of conquest and aggrandizement, must for a short time depend the chance of undisturbed peace or of inevitable war among those friendly nations that have agreed to remain tranquil spectators of the events

which are about to take place beyond the Balkanly Chain of Mountains. Alas! Fortunately these assurances have been given, as it is generally understood, and by a monarch whose political life, brief as it has been, has never belied any of those strict principles which in private life have by general acknowledgment been known to guide his conduct. (Dr. Granville's *Travels through Russia*.)

TO AVOID CATCHING COLD.

When coming out of the very cold air in which you have long been, avoid heating drinks, or a close room, or a large fire, or an unusual portion of bed clothes. What is termed *catching cold*, ought rather to be termed *catching a heat*, for which the cold only predisposes the body. The old saying "feed a cold, &c." has been a very mischievous one. The pleurisy commences its attack, not while the body is exposed to cold, but after the application of an undue degree of the stimulus of heat and food; and commonly when in bed.

Three Pins Swallowed by a Girl and Discharged at the Shoulder.—Eleanor Kaylock, a strong girl, aged 22, was admitted a patient in the Gloucester Infirmary, May 29, 1866, for a pain in her side, proceeding from three pins swallowed 3-4 of a year before. The occasion of the accident was thus: being employed in the business of a kitchen, as she was scumming the pot, her mouth being open, and three pins in it, she received a quantity of the vapour, which obliged her to swallow, and the pins at the same time passed into the oesophagus; where they remained for eight weeks, notwithstanding various methods were used for their removal, but they were at last forced down by the whalebone instrument used by surgeons for that purpose.

She had a pain in her right side, below the false ribs, which she first felt immediately on the removal of the pins from the oesophagus, and it continued to the time of her admission at the hospital, but was most violent when she moved the trunk of her body forwards round towards the left, or lifted up her right arm. At her admission, and from the time of the removal of the pins, the hoarseness she was troubled with soon after the time first stuck in her throat continued to increase, and she spit up blood, and had a violent cough, which, as well as by labour, or any other motion, the pain in her side being greatly increased, she was obliged to sit or fall down immediately, and could not recover herself, so as to be able to stand, not less than an hour, and her prostrations she had always a pain in her head, was sick at stomach, and frequently brought up blood.

In this manner things went on to the beginning of August, when a small painful tumour, the size of a man's thumb, appeared on the right shoulder, which disappeared in the compass of a week without coming to suppuration. Afterwards such another small tumour appeared on the left shoulder, which increased, and by the care of Mr. Crump, the attending surgeon, was brought to suppuration, and opened by him, August 20, when a large table-spoonful of matter was discharged. On removing the dressings the next day a large quantity of matter flowed out, and with it issued one of the pins. Mr. Crump then examined with his probe if he could find either of the others, but could not; however the day following, the other two pins were also discharged at the same wound. The pins were all of the same length, each measuring five-fourths of an inch. A case nearly similar is also recorded in the Phil. Trans. Nov. 40, 1744. A small needle being

lodged in a woman's left arm, about six inches below the shoulder, passed thence to her right breast, whence it was extracted many months after it first entered the body. About a month after the accident, she felt a pain, which extended up her shoulder. It lasted there three or four days, and then returned by fits. About seventeen weeks before the needle was extracted, she felt a pain at her stomach, was sick and had retchings to vomit. These symptoms continued to afflict her, especially in the morning until within two days of the needle being extracted, at which time she thought a pin had got into her right breast. This directed the surgeon to make an opening there; and he extracted the same needle that had entered at her arm from the part where the pricking pain was after which she had every return of pain in her breast stomach, shoulder, or arm.—Phil. Trans.

BARRINGTON THE NOTED PICKPOCKET.

The celebrated George Barrington held the office of chief constable of Paramatta, in New South Wales, for many years, and, in the faithful and rigorous discharge of his duty, acquitted himself much to the satisfaction of the government. But, in 1804, he was mere living skeleton; and having lost the use of his intellectual faculties, had retired on a small pension allowed him for former service. A melancholy instance of abused talents; and the force of remorse and conscious sensibility operating on a mind capable of better things: This extraordinary character finished his course in December, 1804.

MARRY OR HANG.

In the seventeenth century, the greater part of the property lying upon the river, Estrick belonged to Scott of Harden, who made his principal residence at Oakwood Tower, a hard or-house of strength still remaining upon that river. William Scott; afterwards Sir William, son of the head of his family, undertook an expedition against the Murrays of Ellibank, whose property lay at a few miles distant. He found his enemy upon their guard, was defeated, and made prisoner, in the act of driving off the cattle, which he had collected for that purpose. Our hero, Sir Gideon Murray, conducted his prisoner to the castle; where, his lady received him with congratulations upon his victory, and inquires concerning the fate to which he destined his prisoner. "The gallows," answered Sir Gideon; for he is said already to have acquired the honour of knighthood; to the gallows, with the marauder. "Hout na, Sir Gideon," answered the considerate matron, in her remarkable idiom; "would you hang the winsome young Lord of Harden, when ye have three ill-favoured daughters to marry?" "Right," answered the baron, who caught at the idea; "he shall either marry our daughter, mickle-mouthed Meg, or strap for it." Upon this alternative being proposed to the prisoner, he, upon the first view of the case, stoutly preferred the gibbet to mickle-mouthed Meg, for such was the nickname of the young lady, whose real name was Agnes. But at length, when he was literally led forth for execution, and saw no other chance of escape, he retracted his magnificent resolution, and preferred the typical noose of matrimony to the literal cord of hemp. Such is the tradition established in both families, and often jokingly referred to upon the borders. It may be necessary to add, that mickle-mouthed Meg and her husband were very happy and long part and had a very large family, of whom Sir William's daughter became the eldest; besides receiving large one for the cloth.

THE AMERICAN COLONY.
The Anti-Slavery Repository, published by the American Society for the Abolition of Slavery, contains the following account of the settlement of a colony of emigrants in which a plantation was purchased, and most of them have finished building their houses. A gun-house has been built at Caldwell, and other new settlements, and the houses at Half Way, Florida, a third are completed. The Missionaries who had been sick and recovered and out of danger. A schooner which had previously been seen in company with two brig of a suspicious appearance, cast anchor in the roads on the 25th of June. The Rev. Lott Carey directed Fort Nocom Battery to be manned, and ordered out the two volunteer companies, and also the artillery to protect the beach. A shot fired at a little distance from the schooner, brought a boat to the shore with the captain and interpreter, who reported the schooner to be the Joseph from Havana, which had been three months on the coast trading, but not for slaves. That he had been chased by a patriotic brig, and had taken shelter under the guns of the fort; and that they wanted a supply of wood and water. Mr. Carey told the captain that he knew he was engaged in the slave trade, and that he would not aid him; and that moreover he gave him one hour and one only to get out of the reach of the guns of the fort, a privilege of which he immediately availed himself. An additional number of buildings are to be erected at Millsburg for the reception of them 150 to 200 emigrants, and for the purpose of strengthening that settlement.—Eve Post.

ORTHOGRAHY OF L.

Dr. Swift, in a coffee-house, one day, received a letter, in which there was one word which consisted of but one syllable, and that syllable of but one letter, and yet the writer had contrived to have three false spellings in it: viz. eye instead of L.—Spence.

Summary.

Thanksgiving.—By the Proclamation of Gov. Picher, Thursday, the 4th of December next, is set apart as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout this State.

The Winnebago Chiefs have arrived in Philadelphia. They have visited the Museum, and attended the Arch-street Theatre. Their entrance was greeted by three rounds, to which they replied with their usual emphatic cry. Having comfortably seated themselves, three or four lighted their pipes, and smoked with great composure. The lady occasionally changed her position from the bench to the floor. Her chief was remarkably silent upon the business of the stage, and quite put the critics to the blush.—Eve Post.

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NEWTON'S PHILOSOPHY.

Sir Isaac Newton, a little before he died, said, "don't know what I may seem to the world; but, as to myself, I seem to have been only like a boy playing by the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."—Spence.

A letter from Sackett's harbor, dated Oct. 19, states that a British boat with a cargo valued at \$3000, the property of Festus Clark, has been captured, between Galve and Fox Islands, and lost with the cargo. The captain Pike and two soldiers were drowned.

A report has reached Bowling Green, Ky., that Isaac Ballou has purchased another individual, (the friend with whom he traveled to purchase slaves,) in New Connemara, and intended to be hung in the Province of Texas.

The indefatigable High Constable Hays has succeeded in getting into possession the counterfeit plates of the following Bills:—The Phoenix Bank, \$200,000, Jan. 25; Bank of New York, \$100,000, and Mechanics \$2, which furnished a mental of the individual against whom the plates were for a future prosecution. A few days ago a counterfeit \$100 bill was taken up by the constable, and the counterfeiters were traced to the place where they were made.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-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, 1828.

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



JAMES GILBERT,
Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.
N B The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.
All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.
All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

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 & LODGING.
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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices in the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 107 Church-street, New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. 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 32, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 32 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.
Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yarmouth. Isaac Talbot Portland, Me. Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston. Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Kennard, Salem.
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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.
SUPERIOR
POLISHING BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON.)
Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIERW, 530 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

BOARDING & LODGING.
DAVID SEAMAN
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 83 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 his Friends, and the public in general, that his House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.
P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. 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 favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.
DAVID JOHNSON.
Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.
MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 551 Pearl-Street, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BAKING, PRESSING, and RETURNING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS in the best manner. Ladies dressed male 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, 1828