

# 1170 FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COLORED POPULATION  
 VOL. II NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1851

### EXTRACTS

From an Enquiry, concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of Negroes; by H. GREGGORE.

### HANNIBAL

The Czar, Peter the first, during his travels, had an opportunity of knowing Hannibal, the African negro, who had received a good education, and who, under this monarch, became in Russia, lieutenant general and director of artillery. He was decorated with the red sash of the order of St. Alexander Nevski. Bernardin St. Pierre and Colonel La Harpe, knew his son, a mulatto, who, had the reputation of talents. In 1784, he was lieutenant general in a corps of artillery. It was he, who under the orders of prince Potemkin, minister at war, commenced the establishment of a port and fortress at Cherson, near the mouth of the Dnieper.

### AMO.

Antony William Amo, born in Guinea, was brought to Europe when very young, and the princeps of Brunswick, Wolfenbuttel, took charge of his education. He embraced the Lutheran religion, pursued his studies at Halle, in Saxony, and at Wittenberg, and so distinguished himself by his good conduct and talents, that the regent and council of the university of the last mentioned town, thought themselves obliged to give a public testimony of these in a letter of felicitation. In this they remark that Terence also was an African, that many martyrs, doctors, and fathers of the church were born in the same country, where learning once flourished, and which, by losing the christian faith, again fell back into barbarism. Amo, skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, delivered with success, private lectures on philosophy, which are highly praised in the same letter. In a syllabus, published by the Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, it is said of this learned negro, that having examined the system of a ancient and modern, he selected, and taught all that was best of them given most homogeneously. Amo became a doctor in 1774; he supported his Thesis at Wittenberg, and published a dissertation on the absence of sensation in the soul, and their presence in the human body, a Thesis, which he presented at the address of his appointment for a professor of Christianism. His may be to bleed in a complimentary dissertation, that least named by the president, but the university of Wittenberg, concerning the indifference of color in the human species, did not possess the least pretensions of so many of her white students.

indicates a more extensive collection of observations on the difference of the faculties, which take place in beings, supply existing, and engaged with life. It appears that the author had a particular predilection for these discussions, for being appointed professor, he, the same year, succeeded in the analogous to the preceding, on the distinction which ought to be made, between the operations of mind, and those of sense. The titles of these two dissertations prove that Amo, the author of the first, was also author of the second.

### LISLET GEOFFROY.

Lislet Geoffroy, a mulatto, is an officer of artillery and guardian of the Depot of maps and plans of the Isle of France. He was twenty-third of August 1788, he was named correspondent of the academy of sciences. He is acknowledged as such in the *Commissaire des temps* for the year 1791, published in 1789, by this learned society, to whom Lislet regularly transmitted meteorological observations and sometimes hydrogeographical journals. The class of physical and mathematical sciences of the national institute, thought it their duty to adopt the members of the academy of sciences as correspondents and associates. By what faculty it is that the Lislet forms the sole exception? Is it owing to his colour? Let us banish a suspicion, which would be an outrage against my colleagues! Certainly Lislet, during the last twenty years, instead of losing reputation, has acquired new claims on the esteem of the learned.

His map of the Isle of France and Reunion, delineated according to astronomical observations, the geometrical operations of La Caille, and other plans, was published in 1797, by order of the minister of marine. The edition corrected from drawings transmitted by the author, was published in 1800, year 10, it is the last map of those Isles that has appeared of utility. In an edition of the *Statistique* of the Isle of France, where I have not been able to find the passage, Lislet has inserted several members, and among others the description of the botanic garden of the Isle of France. The Isle was committed to me by Mr. Anquetin in Paris, France, in 1800, and I have since been able to visit it. I had the honor to be received at the residence of the Governor, and to be presented to the members of the academy of sciences, and to the members of the university. I was also invited to give a lecture on the state of the Isle of France, and to be received as a member of the academy of sciences.

Some persons belonging to the plantation of Capota, Beaufort, informed Lislet, having established a school of civility at the Isle of France, some of them refused to be members, merely because the founder was a black. Have they not given by their conduct, that they were worthy of this honor? They are not worthy of it.

### JAMES DERNAM.

James Dernam, originally a Philadelphian, was transferred to New Orleans, to a plantation, where he was employed as a gardener. During the American war, he was sent to this city, as a surgeon, and by the surgeon to Doctor Robert Horn, New Orleans. Dernam was not baptized, had his ceremony performed, and was received into the church. He learned in France, the French language, and was able to read and write it. He was also able to read and write the English language. He was a member of the academy of sciences, and was invited to give a lecture on the state of the Isle of France, and to be received as a member of the academy of sciences.

to read or write, excited surprise by the facility with which he performed the most difficult calculations. Of the different methods employed to put his talents to the proof, we select the following: One day he was asked, how many seconds of time have elapsed since the birth of an individual, who had lived seventy years, seven months and as many days? In a minute and a half he answered the question. One of the interrogators takes his pen, and after a long calculation, pretended that Fuller is deceived—that the number mentioned was too great. No, replied the negro, the error is on your side, for you have forgotten the leap years. His answer is found to be correct. We are indebted for this information to Dr. Rush, a man equally respected in Europe and America. His letter is found in the voyage of Stedman, and in the fifth volume of the *American Museum*, which appeared several years ago. Thomas Fuller was then seventy years old. Brissot, who had known him in Virginia, gives the same testimony of his talents. There are examples of other negroes, who, by memory performed the most difficult calculations, and for the execution of which the Europeans were obliged to have recourse to the rules of arithmetic.

EXTRACTS

From the Supplement to the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, for June, 1828. Law and Practices of Manumission in the Spanish Colonies.

"Any Slave, on proof given to the Governor of bad treatment by the owner, may insist on being transferred to another master, at such price as may be settled between the purchaser and the seller: and if the letter is exorbitant in his demand, the Governor is to name a third person as umpire.

"Any Slave, who, by his industry and economy, has raised a sufficiency to purchase his manumission, may demand his freedom from his master, on paying an equitable price; and if the master should prove unreasonable, the Governor, on the application of the Slave, is to appoint two appraisers, who are to fix the price.

Slaves in the Island of Cuba may be divided into two classes; those in *Venta Real*, that is, who may be sold by the master for any sum he chooses to demand; and *Coartados*, that is, those whose slavery is limited by a price being fixed on them which cannot be increased at the will of the master.

Slaves may require their liberty by the mere grant of their master, or by testament, and the only formality necessary is a certificate called a *Carta de Libertad*. No security is required, as in the British Islands, that they shall not become a charge to the parish. But masters are not allowed to emancipate old and infirm slaves, unless they provide for them.

If a slave can prove that a promise of emancipation has been made by his master, the latter will be compelled to perform it; and wills relating to this subject are always interpreted most favourably to the slave.

Slaves may also obtain their liberty by

purchase; but the master is not allowed to fix an arbitrary price, but if he and the slave cannot agree, two appraisers are named, one by the master, and the other by the Protector of slaves, and the judge names an umpire. The law exempts all sales of this description from the six per cent duty attaching to all other sales. A master is compelled to sell his slave if the purchaser engages to emancipate him at the end of a reasonable time. Masters who use their slaves ill may be compelled to sell them, and in case of their not being *coartado*, by appraisement. It is the universal custom to give liberty to slaves rendering services to the states, the Government paying the master for them.

A slave once emancipated cannot again be reduced to slavery. Various instances to this effect are cited by Mr. Kilbee; among others, the following:—

A slave applied to a judge to be valued, in order to purchase his liberty; the master objected, saying it was impossible he could legally have acquired so much money. The court acknowledged, that the illegal acquirement of the money was a bar to the demand of the slave; but held, that such illegal acquirement must be proved by the master, as it would be hard to oblige the negro to account for all the money he had ever received.

Next to obtaining his liberty, the great object of the slave is to become *coartado*. This consists in his price being fixed; the master giving him a document, called *escritura de coartacion*, by which he binds himself not to demand more than a certain sum for the slave, which sum is always less than his actual value, but has no relation to the price paid for him.

As slaves may acquire their liberty, so may they be *coartados* at the pleasure of their master. They may become so too, by paying a part of their value. This arrangement is scarcely ever objected to; if it were, the slave has only to apply to a court of justice through the Protector to be valued, and, then, on paying fifty or a hundred dollars, his master would be obliged to give him an *escritura*, expressing that he was *coartado* in the difference between the sum paid and his estimated value. Thus, if a slave be valued at 600 dollars, and pay his master 100, he will remain *coartado* in 500; and no greater price can be demanded, whether he be sold to another master, or he himself purchase his liberty. The slave also who is already *coartado* in a certain sum, may pay any part of it not less than fifty dollars, and his master is bound to receive it. Again, if a master be about to sell his slave, the slave may oblige the purchaser to receive any part of the purchase money, and to remain *coartado* in the remainder; and for the part paid no tax is exacted, nor indeed for any money paid by slaves towards obtaining their liberty for becoming *coartados*, or for diminishing the sum by which they may be already *coartados*.

It is a disputed point, whether a slave can oblige his master to sell him if he can find a purchaser who will *coartar* him. This practice, being liable abuse, is generally discouraged, unless the purchaser be willing to *coartar* the slave in considerably

less than his value; in two-thirds of it, for example; in which case, no judge would refuse the demand for a change of masters, the obligating the lot of the slave, and advancing him in the way of obtaining his liberty, being held paramount to all other considerations. In all cases, however, where a slave demands to be sold to a purchaser who offers to improve his condition, either by engaging to emancipate him at the end of a reasonable time, or by agreeing to *coartar* him, or by diminishing the sum in which he is *coartado*, the original master will have the preference, and need not sell him if he be willing to confer the same benefit on the slave which the purchaser proposes to confer.

The *coartado* slave has the great advantage, that, if hired out by his master, or as is more common, allowed to hire himself out he is only bound to pay to his master one real a day for every hundred dollars in which he is *coartado*. Thus, if *coartado* in 500 dollars, he pays five reals a day; if in 450, four and a half, and so on; Sundays and certain holidays being excluded: while the master of a slave in *venta real* is entitled all the money the latter can earn.

The law is, that a *coartado* slave is as much a slave as any other, except as regards his price, and the quota he is to pay his master, if hired out. The master, therefore, is as much entitled in law to his personal service, as to that of a slave in *venta real*. But this is somewhat modified in practice. If a slave descend to his master *coartado*, or become so in his service, the master may require his personal service, and the slave cannot demand to be allowed to work out. But when a *coartado* slave is sold, it being the custom for the slave himself to seek for a new master, he uniformly stipulates beforehand whether he is to serve personally, or to work out, paying the usual daily quota; and judges will always compel the master to observe such stipulation, unless the slave should neglect to pay; when the only remedy is to exact his personal service. It is not uncommon, therefore, for a master wishing to employ his *coartado* slave who has stipulated to be allowed to work out, to pay the difference between the sum the slave ought daily to pay to him, and the wages usually earned by the slave. In this case alone is the slave paid for his labour by the master, except, indeed, he is employed on Sundays or holidays.

During illness *coartado* slaves who work out are exempted from paying any thing to their master, who, on the contrary, is bound to maintain and assist them as other slaves.

The sum in which a slave is *coartado* may be augmented by the amount of any damages the master may be made to pay on his account, by a court of justice. But if the slave neglects for some time to pay the daily sum due to his master, this cannot be added to his price, because if war his master's fault not to have had recourse in time to the proper remedy of compelling the slave's personal service.

The law which so eminently favours the slave, does not neglect his offspring. A pregnant Negress may emancipate her unborn infant for twenty-five dollars; and

between the birth and baptism, the infant may be emancipated for fifty dollars; (double the price as stated by Mr. Walton: see p. 254.) and at any other time during childhood, its value being then low, it may require its liberty, or be *coartado* like other slaves.

In administering this system in the country parts, where there are few magistrates, there may be abuses; yet in Harannah, and other large towns, it is efficiently observed. Indeed, to the honour of the island be it said, this is the branch of the laws which is best and most impartially administered.

Wages are high in Cuba; a common field Negro earns four reals a day, and is fed; a mechanic ten reals to three dollars a day; and a regular house-servant twenty to thirty dollars a month, besides being fed and clothed. With such wages the *coartado* slave is able to pay the daily quota to his master, and to lay by something for the attainment of his liberty. This could not be done were wages much lower.

The large White population, too, is a great advantage to the slaves, from the facility thereby afforded to change masters, and thus remedy many of the evils attending their state. The lot of household slaves, who derive most benefit from this circumstance, is particularly favourable. They are almost always taught some trade, and by well employing their leisure hours they may easily acquire their liberty in seven years. Field slaves, too, have their advantages. They are by law entitled to a certain quantity of ground, with the produce of which, and the breeding of pigs and poultry, they may well look forward to acquiring money to become *coartado*, and even to be emancipated. It is also highly advantageous to the slaves, that public opinion is favourable to granting them their liberty; and all respectable men would feel ashamed to throw obstacles in the way of their becoming free; on the contrary, masters are generally very willing to assist their slaves in the attainment of this most desirable object. The effects of this system are seen in the state of the population. The last census makes the Whites 290,000, the free People of Colour 115,000, and the Slaves 225,000.

Such is the substance of Mr. Kilbee's statement; and it may well put to shame both the law and the practice of Slavery in the British Colonies, and in the United States.

Baltimore Harbour. A Steam Dredging Machine, constructed under the direction of the Port Wardens, for the purpose of deepening the basin, and keeping the channel clear of obstructions, has been successfully put in operation within a few days.

From the Hagerstown Torch Light

Stop the Murderer—The following account of the route taken by George Swearingen, late Sheriff of Washington County, who murdered his wife, in his attempt to escape, is given in an extract of a letter from Pendleton county, Virginia, to the Editor of the Rockingham Register:—From the Baptist association on the Big Copon to which he was traced, he crossed the moun-

tain into Hardy county, he then directed his course up the South Fork, through Pendleton, (up which river he went on the 17th Sept.) frequently stopping to inquire the way to Green River in Kentucky. He then directed him to go down the Cow Pasture river through Bath, thence on to Lewisburgh &c. He is doubtless the same man, answering to the description given of him exactly. He was riding a dark bay horse, with a woman riding on the same, behind him, he wore a white hat with craps on it, a blue surtout torn on one sleeve.—He said he had relations living on the green River in Kentucky; he travelled very slow.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1828.

SELF-INTEREST.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the business of arresting persons of colour as run-aways from the South, is daily taking place in this city, and appears to be followed so systematically that we know not when an end will be put to it. Since our last, we have learned that the villain who testified against the young woman, was her own cousin! where is the man of colour, whose feelings do not burn with indignation while perusing these few hasty lines; for our part, we cannot describe ours while penning them, and inscribing the name of MOSES SMITH, formerly of Baltimore, Md. as the informer referred to. We would proclaim his name with that of one NATHAN GOOMS, of this city, (formerly from the South) from Maine to Georgia, that our brethren may be on the alert against their base and infamous practices. We have other names in our possession; but through some means would be led to draw conclusions against them, still we have charity enough for the present to hope better things;—at least, we shall delay publishing their names for a while.

In our humble opinion something ought to be done to arrest this infamous business. We leave it to older and wiser heads what course to pursue. We are sorry to see our brethren so unconcerned on the subject; and we are also sorry, that through the haste and rashness of one, the informer first mentioned, escaped from those who were in pursuit of him. We would have our brethren abroad, keep a lookout for these villains, as we are confident they will find but little peace if they remain in this city. It is certainly common cause, and how divided soever we may be on other subjects, we should unite in this for the protection of ourselves and families. We believe any man of colour who will betry one, who is a runaway, would not hesitate one moment towards assisting to kidnap those who are free.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Pythias is under consideration.

HAYTIEN SPURIOUS COIN.

[Without note or comment, we present our readers with the following letter from Port au Prince, by the schooner Lady Sarah, lately arrived at Baltimore. This course we are compelled to adopt from the foolish measures having entered the brains of a few, that are certain a personal pique against the individual implicated. The original can be seen at this office.]

Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1828. Mr. Editor—Yesterday I received a letter from Port au Prince, from a respectable friend of mine, by the schooner Lady Sarah, which arrived in 20 days with a packet that I should

Port au Prince, Oct. 9, 1828. Business is quite dull, the market being full of all kind of produce. I have received the Freedom's Journal, which took such an active part in exposing that notorious fellow (Hamilton), who attempted to defraud our government; and I will assure you that the Haytiens in general have highly approved of the Editor's conduct, and have expressed a wish that he should have a more full account, and publish it in his paper. We have also seen his piece that was published, which is in our opinion, a full confirmation of the facts; he is so promised to give the names of the party concerned; but has not as yet, and I will thank the Editor of the Journal to remind him of his promise; as we are anxious to know who they are? we have strong suspicion of the concerned, and think by urging the affair we might get some further information. Now I will give you a few more particulars as regards this fellow's villainy:—When the vessel first arrived, he tried to smuggle some breast-pies ashore, which was heard of by the officers, and the vessel was closely watched;—he then tried to get the money ashore, and succeeded in getting about \$300 up to the store of Squire and Albert, which was discovered to be spurious by the Haytian clerks. Hamilton was immediately sent for, and told to make his escape, to effect which they gave him about 13 doubloons. This fellow, Hamilton, went on board and threw some of the counterfeit money overboard, and then came ashore and went to his wash woman and paid her off in spurious coin, and thereby obtained his clothes. Now I think this piece of his villainy should be given to the public, as he well knew that the woman was poor, and had no other way of getting her livelihood than by her industry. The President has offered a reward of \$500 for him. He is to be shot at any time, he might be caught. This Proclamation was read all over the island, and we would be happy to see it published in the Freedom's Journal, and all the distant papers. I have conversed with a gentleman from Richmond, Virginia, who says he knew this fellow from his boyhood. This gentleman says that Hamilton is a native of Richmond, Virginia, and that he learnt the Barber's trade, (he was commonly called Jerry) and was noted as a great rook when a boy, having been guilty of many low tricks; and but little thought by the respectable people of colour. All this tends to blacken the character, and we entertain a hope of yet catching the rogue, and making an example for justice—do not sleep.—Mr. Editor, as this letter was written in French, I had to get it translated according to my friend's request, so you will excuse all deficiencies, and oblige as usual. HAYTIEN.

From Port au Prince—Letters of recent date from Port au Prince, relate that great excitement was felt there, in consequence of the continuance of the practice of introducing spurious coin into the country. The number of these were generally deposited to pay all the debts to the Americans, and on countrymen doing business there, were obliged to give up their property, and to be contented with a small amount of the spurious coin, which was not only a great loss to them, but also a great injury to the country. It is said that the French government had had some success in catching the rogues, and that they were now being sent to the galleys. It is also said that the French government had had some success in catching the rogues, and that they were now being sent to the galleys. It is also said that the French government had had some success in catching the rogues, and that they were now being sent to the galleys.

From the Georgetown Columbian. SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There is no sight more offensive, in the eyes of a moral and religious people, than that which frequently occurs in our streets...

The Slave Trade, it must be admitted, is disgraceful to human nature, and none but those who are possessed of all the worst passions...

The question of Slavery, I grant, is one of a peculiar character, and should not be touched in this region, except with prudence and discretion.

When dealers in human flesh—disregarding the laws of God and humanity, and in opposition to the feelings of the community...

The liveliest imagination cannot depict, in strains of sorrow becoming the subject, those scenes which sometimes occur among us.

gine the assembled group in the kitchen—husband and wife—father and son—mother and daughter; pleased that they are once more brought together in peace and quietness...

It requires no effort of the imagination to conceive of the desolation which reigns in every family and neighbourhood, at the loss of children, companions, and friends...

Without reciting those personal hardships and sufferings which they may have to encounter through life, I would point to the closing scene, where friends and kind relatives are most needed...

softness of pathetic emotion and tenderness, over the distresses of a fictitious narrative, and yet behold without emotion—without feeling a lively interest in this subject...

VARIETIES.

SOME MARVELLOUS THINGS RECORDED BY THE ANCIENTS.

Writing Elephants.—Cælius Rhodiginus, lib 12, cap. 3 says that the elephants have been sometimes known to write.

Large Tortoises.—Diodorus Siculus, in book 4, cap 18, tells us, that the tortoises in the Indian Sea are so large, that the people sail in their shells on the rivers, even as well as in little cock-boats.

A Dumb Man Speaks.—Aulus Gellius, lib 4, cap. 9, says, that the son of Cressus, born dumb, seeing a soldier of the Persian troops about to kill his father, cried out aloud in this manner, "Oh! do not kill the king."

A woman becomes a Man.—Pliny says, (see also Cicero de Divinatione,) that Lelia Cossuria, being a woman, was turned into a man upon the day of her marriage.

Large Ants.—Rhodius, lib. 5, cap. 12, says, the ants in India are larger than foxes.

Men, whose hearts have been covered with Hair.—Pliny, lib. 11, cap. 3, tells us, that men have been found with their hearts rough or hairy, and he that hath it so is a valiant man, and stoutly disposed...

A talking Ox.—Livy gravely relates, that an ox, in full market, cried out, "Roma! take care of thyself."

A talking Roak.—Suetonius says, a rook exclaimed in the capitol, when they were going to assassinate Domitian, "Esti panis kalos!" Well done, or all is well.

An old Gentleman who drank no Liquid.—Pliny in his Natural History, lib. 7, c. 18, tells of a gentleman, whose name was Julius Viator, at Rome, who, having been prescribed not to drink largely, in all his old age forbore to drink at all.

A Woman sleeping two months.—Plutarch tells us, out of another author, that the nurse of one Timon, used, after the manner of some beasts, to lay in a torpid state for two months, after which she revived.

Alexander the Great emitting a fragrant Odour.—Quintus Curtius says, that there issued a fragrant odour from Alexander the Great, somewhat like, we suppose, what we perceive when passing Rigge's, the perfumer's shop.

A Serpent ate Hwudent and twenty Feet long.—The same author says, that the artillery of Regulus, in Africa, had to contend with, and at length killed, such a serpent by stoning him; the serpent's hide was sent to Rome.

A Man born a Laughing.—Pliny says, (Nat. His. 1. 7, c. 16,) that Zoroaster laughed the same day wherein he was born; and that the brain of this young philosopher so panted and beat, that it would raise up his hands of those who laid them on his head, and which Pliny pronounces an excellent presage of the great learning Zoroaster attained to.

36 Five hundred thousand Wild Beasts killed in the Colosseum.—Historians say, that on the first day of the opening of the Colosseum, at Rome, Titus produced five hundred thousand wild beasts which were all killed in the arena.

Some time ago, Lord N. happen to drive out in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, was accosted by a poor person in want of employment.

Arabic Sayings.—Reside where thou do acquire knowledge and virtue, and they will stand you in the place of ancestors; that man is he who can say, "see what I am, not he who says, 'see what my father was.'"

The following strange and incredible story appears in the York Herald.—Last week a man passing through York, who is supposed to have been a prisoner in the Tower upon precarious charity, and who calls himself Wm. Lock, and describes himself as having formerly been at sea, and who is labouring under the following very remarkable affliction.

There is every external evidence of a living creature, apparently the size of a rat, being in his stomach. It is necessarily in motion, except when the poor fellow eats and drinks, and then the moment the act of swallowing commences it may be observed to rise towards the throat; and, from the form the man's stomach assumes, it seems to be busily engaged in devouring the food he is taking.

34. A Man born a Laughing.—Pliny says, (Nat. His. 1. 7, c. 16,) that Zoroaster laughed the same day wherein he was born; and that the brain of this young philosopher so panted and beat, that it would raise up his hands of those who laid them on his head...

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF VORACITY IN RATS.

A labourer, in the employ of Mr. Lagbourn, of Witney, near Oxford, in August 1809, having retired, greatly inebriated, to recover from a debauch was attacked by some rats.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES. It is not known to whom we are indebted for the invention of the ingenious and useful art of making clocks of metal for measuring time, and striking the hours.

cathedral of Canterbury, in 1292. These most ancient Clocks were probably imported from France, at that time, by some of the Kings of England.

Time. Of the astronomical clocks, one of the first was made by an abbot of St. Alban's in the reign of Richard the Second. It represented the revolutions of the sun and moon, the fixed stars, and the ebbing and flowing of the sea.

One which belonged to Robert Bruce, who was King of Scotland from 1306 to 1309, was in the possession of his late majesty; and that which belonged to Oliver Cromwell is still preserved in the British Museum.

Pendulum watches were invented by D. Hooke, about the year 1659. About a hundred years ago, Thomas Tompion was celebrated as the best watch maker in Europe.

GOLD-MONEY.

It may perhaps appear strange, that Henry III. in 1257, in the height of distress for want of money, should be the first Prince that ever coined gold for England.

Of this curious coin, which has a full length figure of the King on one side, sitting on his throne, three specimens only are remaining, one of which is now deposited in the British Museum. It is called the gold penny of King Henry the Third.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES. It is not known to whom we are indebted for the invention of the ingenious and useful art of making clocks of metal for measuring time, and striking the hours.



**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**CHARLES MORTIMER,**  
 No. 107 Church-street, New-York,  
 Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still 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 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.

**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 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 Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the particular 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 24, 1828.

**LEGHORN BONNETS.**  
**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**  
 No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REWINDING LEONARDS and STRAY HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLATS Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.  
 Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her, should, upon being their work done, be punctual, and with punctuality and exactness.  
 New-York, April 29, 1828

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**  
 A good number of *BOYS* in Apprenticeship, for the purpose of being bound to the sea, or to any other trade, or to any other service, at the rate of \$100 per annum, and to be sent to any part of the world, at the discretion of the subscribers.  
 New-York, July 25, 1828.

**Economy in the Road to Wealth.**—And a penny saved, is as good as two pennys earned. Them 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, OIL, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.  
 N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.  
 All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

**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 if 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 HARRISSON**  
 Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No. 90 Mulberry street.  
 They all on the public are invited to render their patronage, and to be punctual on the same.  
 New-York, July 25, 1828.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,**  
 IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY  
 J. B. RUSSELL, No. 749 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 arrears 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  
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 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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**NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**  
 THE SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING, MANUFACTURED BY  
 JAMES W. LONDON,  
 Which the subscribers offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices by the following list of Agents, 550 Broadway-street.  
 All orders thankfully received and promptly answered to.