

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21- 1823.

WHOLE NO. 10.

From the Monthly Anti-Slavery Reporter. SLAVERY.

On the 18th July, 1823, on presenting a petition from the inhabitants of Bristol, against the late Lord Clive's petition on occasion to make the following remarks, on what had fallen from the Duke of Wellington on a former day:—

"I feel strongly the inconvenience of raising a debate on an important subject like this in presenting a petition; but I see no other opportunity but the one I now take of endeavouring, as succinctly as I am able, to bring before your lordships the present state of slavery in the West Indies and the very in perfect manner in which, as it appears to me, the Colonial legislatures have carried into effect the intentions of Government. In the present state of the House, and at the present period of the session, this must be to me as well as to your lordships, any thing but an act of self indulgence. If, indeed, the motion had been brought forward, notice of which was given in the other House of Parliament by an honourable and learned gentleman, who has so ably and so powerfully exercised his talents in behalf of the negro race, and who, from the state of his health, and certainly from no relaxation of zeal in this cause, was obliged to forego the execution of his purpose, I should have felt myself absolved from the duty of now drawing your lordships' attention to the subject.

"In alluding, as I shall feel it my duty to do, to what fell from the noble Duke on a former occasion, I assure him I should greatly blame myself if I should appear for a moment to lose sight of those deep obligations which we owe him. But I desire more particularly to bear in recollection those valuable services which the noble Duke rendered in the abolition of the foreign slave trade; and to keep steadfastly in view that heart and zeal, and spirit, which he carried into his negotiations on that subject, and the warm and generous solicitude which he showed to procure from foreign powers, as far as treaties could secure it, the abolition of that nefarious traffic.

"It will be in the recollection of your lordships, that, in 1823, a very considerable feeling was excited throughout the empire against Colonial slavery, which communicated itself to Parliament, or at least was strongly recognized by Parliament; and the general impression seemed to be, that slavery was a grievous and opprobrious evil, opprobrious under any circumstances, but doubly so in the case of a country which, like our own, glories in its freedom. This feeling, I say, was strong and general, but it was mixed up, in the minds of many, with fears that the

degradation of the slave had diffused him for instant freedom, and with considerations of existing institutions and rights of property, involved in the question; and the prevailing opinion, seemed to be, that though it might be hazardous to attempt to abolish slavery at once, yet the state should be gradually, in bringing about its early and final extinction. With this view certain resolutions were afterwards adopted, with the unanimous consent of both Houses of Parliament. Those measures were chiefly directed to raise the moral and social character of the slave, to give him the protection of law, to diminish those almost immeasurable distinctions which separate the negro slave from his white proprietor, and sink him to a level scarcely human, and, in short, gradually to fit him for that state of entire freedom for which it was assumed that he was not then ripe. Now I cannot at all agree with the noble Duke when, on a former evening, he described in the West India legislature as having adopted those measures, if not in all their details and in the full extent which was recommended, yet as having adopted them in principle. Now, to me it appears that, in any sense in which the word principle is commonly used, the manner in which the Colonial Assemblies have framed their laws is really an evasion, rather than an adoption, of the principle of the measures suggested to them. The noble Duke would not say that a soldier, who should comply with one or two trifling orders which cost him no trouble or self denial, while he resisted all the important orders issued to him, and even used, like Jamaica, the language of defiance, had adopted the principle of subordination. If such a compliance were an admission of the principle, it is at least an admission of no value whatever. And as it is only in such a way that these legislatures have adopted the principle recommended to them, it is only another term for resistance to all that constitutes its spirit and essence, or that gives to it any real or practical value.

"I really wish the noble Duke would look into what has been done by these legislatures, and compare it with the measures prescribed by the Government: he will then see that those very measures which are assumed to have a tendency to elevate the slave in the scale of being, to improve his moral and legal condition, and to prepare him for the enjoyment of freedom, are precisely the measures in which they have shewn the greatest unwillingness fairly and effectually to concur.

"I am unwilling to refer to particular instances of cruelty as demonstrative of the physical condition of the slaves; but, until it can be proved that the law which pervades all nature, ordaining the increase of the species, is not arrested in the West Indies, I must consider the physical condi-

tion of our colored slaves to be really inferior to that of any class of men in a state of freedom. But the improvement of their mere physical condition was not, after all, the main object of Parliament, except as it meant to their improvement, as a means to the abolition of slavery. The noble Duke has stated that a "tween man and the brute creation." It was with the view of raising him, and broadly and increasingly, that the measures were adopted which he has just described. He says that they produce immense benefits to the slaves, but, in their results, have proved no less beneficial to the masters, themselves. Now, when we find that there has been, in other branches of all these important measures, I should understand with what propriety the Colonial Assemblies can be said to have adopted that principle. It might have been expected that, even from motives of prudence, they would have acted differently. But the truth is, that the noble Duke must acknowledge, they have scarcely done any thing to carry the resolution of Parliament into effect, or to give effect to the recommendations of Government and to see that the legislature of Jamaica has passed only one Act on the subject, and that that has been evaded by the Government, specifically, indeed, because its provisions infringed the rights of religious worship. But this, of itself, a proof of the little disposition existing in that colony to follow up the spirit of the parliamentary resolutions. There were many other objections to the Act, and among the rest, its having evaded that most important recommendation, the appointment of a Protector of Slaves, an appointment without which there can be no security that any of the other measures for ameliorating the condition of the slave, even if adopted, would be properly enforced. Such conduct can surely prefer no claim to any expression of satisfaction on the part of his Majesty's Government. A similar defect occurs in the Act of the Legislature of St. Christopher's. There they have not only evaded, they have wholly rejected the recommendation, the appointment of a Protector of Slaves.

"But what I would especially impress on your Lordships is, the formidable obstacle which slavery itself presents to the execution of any proposals for ameliorating the condition of the slaves. It is to be supposed that in a country, the very atmosphere of which is tainted and saturated as it were with slavery, there should not be an unwillingness to give effect to the recommendations of a Parliament composed of men who value freedom. Without meaning to deny that acts of humanity and humanity may be exercised towards the slaves by many individuals, the colonies or that any individual should identify in England, or any other country, the improvement and happiness of the slaves, still, I must consider the

guage used by both, as to what has been done in the Colonies, language wholly unwarranted by facts, and which of itself proves the baneful influence of slavery on those who live under it, or who think themselves interested in upholding it.

"I have no doubt of the steady purpose of the noble Duke, and the good intentions of His Majesty's Government generally, to carry the resolutions of Parliament into effect; but I regret that they do not seem to take a due estimate of the obstacles which oppose themselves in the Colonies to the accomplishment of that object. Among those obstacles, I reckon that line of insubordination, I may say, of defiance, adopted in some of the Colonies, in opposition to the wishes of Parliament. I am, certainly, far from desiring to do any thing injurious to the West Indian Colonies; but I must condemn and deplore the tone in which they have spoken and still speak. And I conceive your Lordships are bound, by a sense of what is due to the dignity of Parliament, to see that its resolutions are carried into effect; and that the Government, of whomsoever it may consist, owe it to Parliament and the country, to take such steps as shall put an end to the insubordination and defiance with which these resolutions have been met abroad.

"My Lords, I am well aware of the charges made against those who view the subject as I do. One is, that their object is instant abolition, without reference to the consequences it may involve. This is not a fair charge on the great body of the abolitionists. If what I say should bring on me such an imputation, let me be looked on as a visionary who would pursue his object reckless of consequence: such an opinion would not give me much disquietude. But, let not the views of an individual, even if I entertained them, be attributed to the whole of those who concur in the general object. I claim no exemption for myself from such a charge; but I do claim for that large body who have approached Parliament with their petitions upon this subject. I do claim for that most numerous, highly respectable and intelligent portion of the community, that they shall not be stigmatized as rash and inconsiderate zealots, regardless of others' interest, and only intent on realizing their own theories. It is due to the character of those individuals to defend them from such unjust imputations. Some of the petitions have been signed by men distinguished alike by their public acts and private virtues. Clerygwen, the most eminent of the Established Church, have affixed their signatures. We have had a petition to the same effect from the University of Cambridge. In short, many of the petitions on your table have been signed by men, whose qualities of mind and heart entitle their prayers to your Lordships' most serious consideration; men who have acted from no selfish motives, and who are no less distinguished by their moderation, than by their other estimable qualities. For such men, my Lords, who through life, have been conspicuous for the most scrupulous regard for the rights and interests of others, I do claim that they shall not be charged with a design to injure and destroy them, when they come forward to complain, that the imperfect manner in which the resolutions of Parliament have been carried into effect has compromised the honour of the Crown and the dignity of Parliament, has put to hazard the security of our Colonies, and has frustrated the paramount claims of humanity and justice. The enlightened individual to whom I allude may be fairly considered as representing the opinions on this question of the best portion of the community. By such men have we been first brought to the notice of Parliament and they show that they recognise the trans-

endent merits of the noble Duke, when, acting on the principle that the character of public men is a public possession, they urge him to pursue, on this question, the same decisive and energetic course he did in achieving those resplendent triumphs which adorn his name and connect it with the brightest glories of his country. If the Duke acts on this suggestion they have no doubt, and I concur with them in thinking, that it will be attended with similar happy results. But, while the pay this just tribute to the noble Duke, they think that if the language of approbation be held out, where that of censure is rather called for, the result must be glorious to the Government, who advised it, however that Government may be constituted. No: ought they who object to the want of decisive tone, on the part of the Government, to be accused of recommending harsh measures towards the colonies that resist the repeated recommendations of the legislature and the executive. I would be the last to recommend such. But it is obvious, and ought not to be overlooked, that should they still persist in their contumacy, it would be easy for Government at once to bring them to a sense of their duty and of their true interests by only proposing to withdraw its troops from the West Indies, a proceeding which would leave them exposed to the outrage of a multitude exasperated by continued oppression and neglect, and by the disappointment of every hope they have been taught to cherish."

A SCHOOLMASTER'S 'BOARDING ROUND.'

Extract from the Journal of a Vermont Schoolmaster, published in a Vermont paper.
Monday.—Went to board at Mr. B's, had a baked goose for dinner; supped from its size, the thinness of its skin, and other venerable appearance, to have been one of the first settlers of Vermont made a slight impression on the patriarch's breast. Supper—cold goose and potatoes; family consisting of the man, good wife, daughter Peggy, four boys, Pompey the dog and a brace of cats—fire built in the square room about nine o'clock, and a pile of wood lay by the fire place, saw Peggy scratch her fingers, and could not take the hint—felt squeamish about the stomach, and talked about going to bed; Peggy looked sullen, and put out the fire in the square room; went to bed and dreamed of having eaten a quantity of stone wall.
Tuesday. Cold gander for breakfast, swamp tea and some nut-cakes; the latter some consolation. Dinner—The leg, &c. of the gander done up warm—one nearly despatched. Supper—the other leg, &c. cold; went to bed as Peggy was carrying the fire to the square room dreamed I was a mud-turtle, and got on my back and could not get over again.
Wednesday—Cold gander for breakfast; complained of sickness, and could eat nothing. Dinner—Wings, &c. of the gander warmed up did my best to suppress them for fear they should be left for supper; did not succeed; dreamed supper all the afternoon. Supper—Hot Indian Jonny cakes, and no goose; felt greatly relieved, thought I had got clear of the gander and went to bed for a good night's rest; disappointed; very cold night, and could not keep warm in bed; got up, and stopped the broken window with my coat and vest; no use; froze the tip of my nose before morning.

Thursday.—Breakfast; cold gander again; felt very much discouraged to see the gander not half gone; went a, visiting for dinner and supper; slept abroad, and had pleasant dreams.

Friday.—Breakfast abroad. Dinner at Mr. B's; cold gander and hot potatoes; last very good, eat three, and went to school quite contented. Supper—Cold gander, and no potatoes bread heavy and dry; had the head ache and could not eat; Peggy much concerned had a fire built in the square room, and thought she and I had better sit there out of the noise; went to bed early; Peggy thought too much sleep bad for the head ache.

Saturday.—Breakfast; cold gander and hot Indian Jonny cake; did very well; glad to come off so. Dinner—Cold gander again; didn't keep school this afternoon, weighed and found I had lost six pounds the past week; grew alarmed; had a talk with Mr. B. and concluded I had boarded out his share.

[From the N. E. Paladium.] POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

Mr. EDITOR,—The following story was told me, yesterday, by a friend from Vermont, which interested me so much, that I have thought it would be acceptable to your readers, and might induce some persons when under strong temptation to steal, to inquire, what will it cost?

A well dressed man called at the tavern of Mr. P. of W. in New-Hampshire, and asked the Landlord whether he kept that house a year before. Mr. P. told him he did. Then, sir, said he, I want to speak with you aside. The tavern keeper followed the man into the further part of his barn, when with shame depicted in his face and embarrassment in his manner, the stranger took from his pocket a silver spoon, and told him that about a year before he breakfast at his house, and stole the spoon he then held in his hand. That he, soon after committing the theft, mounted his horse and rode off; but had not gone far, before he was strongly inclined to return and replace the spoon on the table; that fear of being seen, prevented his doing it. He rode on, continually looking over his shoulder, to see if an officer was not in pursuit of him. At length he alighted, and buried the spoon under a bridge, thinking, he should by so doing, escape detection, and the landlord would not be much injured by so small a theft. The man went home to Connecticut; but peace of mind he had lost, and could not find it again at home. After enduring mental torment for a whole year, he "came to himself," and resolved to return to New Hampshire, and confess his fault, and make restitution. The landlord asked the penitent stranger if he was poor. He said he was not—that he possessed a large estate, and needed nothing this world afforded—that now the spoon was restored, he could breathe freely again, if the landlord would forgive him. The innkeeper gave him his hand, and compelled him to come in, and tarry at his house a night without expense.

C. T.

The Wandered Wean.—A singular and interesting occurrence took place in Queen

street last week. A respectable woman who resides there having left her child, an infant two years of age, to play about the door, till she attended to some household duties, went when she was disengaged to look for her charge. The urchin could barely crawl, and she expected to find him at the door cheek. There however, it was not and the mother in considerable alarm called on several neighbors, to enquire if they had seen her child. No one had seen it; and as a considerable time had now elapsed in making fruitless enquiries, the anxiety and fears of the poor woman became proportionally augmented. Parents can only judge of her feeling when no trace of her child could be found. The neighbours kindly assisted in making strict inquiry in every well, pig-sty, hen-roost, or out-of-the-way corner, for the wandered wean. He was however no where to be found, and as a last resource, they then resolved that the bell should be sent through the town. In the mean time the mother, in a state bordering on distraction, went into her own house to rummage again every hole and bunker, and bed and cupboard. While thus employed one of her sympathizing friends happened to cast her eye on the gable of a neighbouring house, and there with surprise and horror, discovered the lost child perched on a ladder, and within a few steps of its very top, apparently quite delighted with its state of exaltation. A lady endeavoured to induce the ambitious mite to come down; but no it shook its head and sat fast.—She then tried to go up the ladder, but half up, her head grew giddy, and she was obliged to descend without accomplishing her object. The mother by this time was informed that her child was found, but her feelings may be more easily guessed than described when she saw its danger. The ladder was long enough to reach the eaves of a three story house, and within four steps of it was her child, holding firmly by one of the bars, and looking quite complacently on the faces below. With trembling steps the agitated mother cautiously ascended the ladder, but when within arm's length of her infant, and on the point of laying hold of him, he, as if to mock the agony of his parent, clambered up the remaining steps, and straddling across the topmost bar, held out his little hands and smiled, as if proud of his daring feat. The mother at last sided the object of her fears and affections to her fond bosom, and descended with her precious burthen in safety shedding tears of gratitude and breathing a heartfelt prayer to that providence which had so miraculously preserved her dear little pet.

Paisley Advertiser.

Singular Gourmand. Recent accounts from Modena mention a curious instance of folly and voracity. A barber of that city had a considerable time evinced at intervals symptoms of monomania. He was thought quite cured when a short time ago, after showing signs of melancholy for a few days he cut his throat with his razor. Surgical assistance was immediately procured, but in vain, for at the end of four days he died. From some particular ap-

pearances, he was opened, and of the astonishment of the operators, he discovered in his stomach 59 Venetian sequins, 73 Imperial dollars, Roman and Dutch, 15 half roubles of Parma, 2 Louis, 3 half sovereigns, and a quarter rouble. It appeared that the unfortunate man had swallowed the whole some few moments before he had cut his throat—and that he could not have recovered, even if he had not committed suicide.—French paper.

SUMMARY

Good Farming.—J. M. Boylston, Esquire of Princeton, Mass. has raised this year, from three and a half acres and twenty-eight rods of ground, two hundred and twenty-six bushels of corn,—averaging 61 1/2 bushels of shelled corn per acre; and also, of the same land, 50 carts loads of pumpkins, and 120 bushels of turnips.

IRELAND

The troubles in Ireland appear to increase. Liverpool, Oct. 7.—The 67th Regiment of foot arrived here to-day from Manchester, and will embark to-morrow morning for Ireland.

The Irish.—For the last few days a considerable number of day patrol have been stationed around one particular spot near Oxford-street and the corner of George-street, St. Giles's, London, about which groups of Irish are constantly congregated. Their numbers have latterly increased enormously, but we will not pretend to say for what purpose the officers were placed there. Our readers may guess, and time will show.—Morning post.

Report says that the Cabinet are engaged in framing a bill for the emancipation of the Catholics. We hope this report may be true, for we are convinced that every day's news will more confirm the opinions which we have often expressed on the necessity of yielding the just claims of our Catholic brethren. We trust too, that the measure now in course of preparation may be a full and complete one, for no other would release us from the agitation of the question. The Catholics might, some years ago, have accepted with gratitude something short of absolute and unqualified emancipation; but that day has passed.—The whole population of Catholic Ireland is deeply impressed with the justice of their claims, and nothing short of justice will satisfy them. In the mean time we rejoice to perceive that troops are pouring into the North of Ireland, for we feel assured that the tranquillity of that Kingdom is more endangered by the intemperance and blood thirsty violence of the Brunswick Clubs, than from any other cause. What does the Bishop of Down mean, by permitting one of his clergy to retain the power of administering the sacrament, after uttering a wish for the shedding of human blood.—Liv'l Chron.

Address of Mr. O'Connell.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the people of Tipperary, in which, after thanking them for attending to their own and their country's true interests, by putting an end to the sanguinary factions which had prevailed so long amongst them, he, with great energy, and at great length, enforces this advice of the Association for the discontinuance of meeting which have no longer an object, but are mischievous in a high degree. He speaks of a plan for the general pacification of Ireland, by which the people will be divided into clubs of about 120 each, and which he means to submit to the Association, when properly matured.

Outrage on Mr. Steele.—On Saturday last there was a meeting held in Liverpool, for the purpose of instituting a Brunswick Club, at and influence in the country. Towards the close of the proceedings Mr. Steele, a liberal, and influential advocate of the Catholic cause, who thought it his duty to attend the meeting as a member of the Association was treated with the most ruffian violence in attempting to address the Chair, or rather in showing himself, and finally forcibly ejected from the room. The excitement produced by this violence amongst the Catholics, was very great, but Mr. Steele, who preserved the greatest coolness, calmness, and temper, throughout, succeeded, by his entreaties and exertions, in preventing any violent manifestations of the popular indignation. Mr. Steele, our readers are aware, in a Protestant and a magistrate.

Protestant Declaration.—This important document continues to receive the signatures of the most influential men in Ireland. At the head of the list is the Duke of Leinster, and his Grace is followed by four Marquises, thirteen Earls, five Viscounts ten Peers, and a long roll of members of Parliament and gentlemen.

An Honest Advertiser.—The following notice (says the Rochester Observer) is from the Yates Republican, and we would recommend it to the careful and prayerful consideration of all, especially professors of religion, who are engaged in furnishing the means of self destruction to our citizens.

"I have discontinued the distilling business, and have on hand, for sale, very low for ready pay or approved credit, a full set of distilling apparatus, consisting of two worms, a copper boiler, and iron cylinder. The cylinder is large and uncommonly powerful. I have no doubt that with skillful management, the whole establishment would produce daily—a sufficient quantity of whiskey to kill fifty men."

Longevity of the Russians.—It must be admitted, at the same time, that cases of longevity are not only much more common, but also more extraordinary in respect to a greater duration, in Russia than in any other part of Europe. Thus, from the report of the Holy Synod, published in 1827, it appears that there were living in 1825, among those who professed the Greco-Russian religion throughout the empire not fewer than 848 men who were a hundred and more years old; among whom, 32 had passed the age of 120, four were between 125 and 130; and 4 others between 131 and 135 years of age. The Gazette to the Royal Academy published in the month of January of the present year, a statement of the progress of the population in Russia at far as it concerns those who profess the Greco-Russian, in the course of 1826. This document contains results still extraordinary; for, out of 606,881 males who died that year, 2,785 had passed the age of 80 years; 1,432 that of 95; and 318 that of 100. Among the latter, 33 were more than 116 years of age; 24 more than 130; seven more than 135; and one was 160 years old at his death.—Dr. Granville's St. Petersburg.

WANTED

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Theo. Lyle to Mrs. Theob. Zaniarick of New York, to Miss Elizabeth Ferguson of West Chester county, Pa. At Middletown (Conn.) By the Rev. Mr. Bangs Mr. Ezra Corron to Miss Susan Bangs and both of that city. In this city on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Bearman, Mr. Josiah Landers to Miss Dorothea Warr, both of this city.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107, Chestnut-street, New-York.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues the manufacture of *Hats 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. 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, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his **FRIENDS**, and the public in general, that his *House No. 29 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. 531 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REWEAVING** LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and dispatch. New-York, April 29, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Enquire at No. 107 Chestnut-street.

Sept 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road

to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies earned. Then call at the United States

CLOTHES 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, GREASE, OILS, 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 agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1828.



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