

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

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WHOLE NO. 89.

From the Monthly Anti-Slavery Reporter-
SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

2. The Duke of Wellington, however, maintains that nearly all the Colonies have adopted in principle the measures recommended to them, and that in Jamaica the principle of a Protector of slaves has been recognised. On both these facts we are directly at issue with his Grace. We affirm the very reverse of his positions. We affirm, without reserve or hesitation, that not one of the Colonies, having legislatures of their own, has adopted in principle and in spirit (with the exception of a single point in the case of Grenada) any one of the measures recommended to them by the Government; and we again pledge all our credit with the promise to make good this assertion (indeed we have already made it good) from the papers laid before Parliament by the Duke himself. And we further affirm, that Jamaica, instead of adopting, has actually repudiated and rejected the principle of a protector of slaves. Under the name of protection to the slaves, it has actually contrived to give protection and immunity to the oppressors of the slaves. Against whom was protection for the slaves demanded? Was it not against their masters and managers: to whom is their protection confided by the Jamaica legislature? To those very masters and managers who in fact, compose the entire of the parish vestries. But the vestry is called a Council of protection. Yes, and it was so called years before the resolutions of 1823 were thought of. But surely the term protection does not necessarily involve the principle of protection. On the contrary, it involves in this extinction of that principle, for if the purpose had been to divest the slaves of all protection, no more effectual device could have been framed to effect it than this very enactment of the Jamaica legislature. Nor are we singular in this opinion. What did Mr. Huskisson say of it in his well known despatch of Sept. 22, 1827? He denied that this so called Council of Protection could be a proper substitute for the independent and non-slave-holding protector they had been urged to appoint; consisting, he said as it did, of the very individuals whom the protector was to control. And, even if there existed a chance of its being efficient a) though utterly hopeless, yet its powers were jealously limited to those injuries alone which are punishable when inflicted by brutes, namely, mutilation and dismemberment, wantonly cruel treatment, and imprisoning [unpounding] without due support. Besides it was not required to record or report its proceedings, and its number [being all the adult white householders] destroyed all sense of responsibility. The law, therefore, was so far from adopting the principle of protection, that it actually denied, instead of granting, pro-

tection to the slave. It was a measure, to the full, as absurd and incongruous as it would be to permit a community of smugglers to name, from their own body, the persons who, with no responsibility attached to them, should have the charge of superintending the due execution of the revenue laws, and punishing their own delinquencies in respect to them.

3. We come now to that part of the Duke's speech which seems to affirm the independence of the Colonial legislatures. The language used on this point did, at first sight, appear almost of necessity to point their independence on Parliament. It seemed impossible that the merest tyro in constitutional knowledge could be supposed ignorant of the fact, that the Colonial legislatures were not compellable to obey the mere mandate of a Secretary of State, unsupported by the authority of Parliament. But we are bound to believe, on the strength of Mr. Peel's speech, that the Duke did not mean to deny the authority of Parliament to legislatures for the Colonies. But the power of Parliament so to legislate being granted, it is obvious that all else is a mere war of words. The mandate of a Secretary of State cannot control the colonial authorities; granted. But an act of Parliament can control them. Has then the Secretary of State applied to Parliament for an act, and been refused? To what purpose is it, therefore, to affirm the independence of the colonial legislature on the orders of a Secretary of State, when that Secretary of State has only to apply to Parliament, with a certainty of obtaining it, for an act which shall enforce the measures he deems to be necessary in order to redeem his pledges, not only of the Government, but of the Parliament too. But this is using force. And would you use force? Yes, that species of force by which this country, free as it is, is governed; that only species of force which either Lord Gathorpe, or any man in his senses could contemplate except in extreme cases, we mean the *force of law*. And why should any colony, or class of colonies be exempt from this legitimate species of force? It is one thing to compel a legislature to adopt certain measures by the application of the bayonet, by rude physical force—an expedient of which no man in his senses could even dream. It is quite another thing for a competent legislative authority to pass a law, and having passed it, to require obedience to it under the penalties by due legal process. Acts of Parliament are, and ever have been, binding on the colonies, though an order of a Secretary of State is not. It is not, therefore, constitutionally correct to say, that we can only govern the colonies by laws enacted by their own legislatures; for it is not only in the power, but within the competency, as it is also the practice of Parliament to legislate by them.

But then we are told of the independ-

cy and the danger of employing this species of constraint; of thus interfering by parliamentary enactment with the spontaneous movements of the local legislatures. But how directly at variance is this argument with the conduct which the government has unhesitatingly pursued in other and strictly analogous cases. Great Britain possesses two classes of Colonies. The one class is under the supreme legislation of the king in council, but having its own subordinate and local council, or cabildo, or court of policy. The other class is under the supreme legislation of Parliament having local elective assemblies of its own in the former case, when any disposition is manifested to refuse compliance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State, he makes no scruple of applying to the king in council for an order which supercedes all further resistance. In the latter, he has it equally in his power to enforce his recommendation, if it should be rejected or evaded, by calling upon parliament for its aid.

And observe how the Secretary of State actually proceeded in the former case. In 1824, he combined the various measures of reform, which were deemed necessary for Trinidad, into one enactment, and then obtained an order in council imposing all these measures at once on that Colony. The colonists remonstrated against this summary process, but in vain. The mandate of the Secretary of State; thus backed, was imperative, and it proved also irresistible. The colonists of Trinidad clamoured at first but they submitted with the best grace they could, as soon as they found clamour to be unavailing. The same course, with slight variations, has been generally pursued in the other crown colonies. In some instances, there has been a show of consulting the local authorities, previous to the imposition of the enactment framed by the Secretary of State; but if their opinions happened to be opposed to his recommendation, he forthwith assumed a more peremptory tone, and then that recommendation was either prudently and quietly adopted, or being backed by an order in council, became at once irresistible.

Now what is there which can justify the Secretary of State, as far as least is the question of inexpediency or of danger involved, in pursuing such a line of policy with respect to the crown colonies, which would not equally justify its adoption in the case of the colonies having local assemblies? The only difference would be that the support which he derives in one case from an order in council, he must derive in the other from an act of Parliament.

It is just and right that the Secretary of State should be able to compel by an order in council the colonies of Trinidad, St. Vincent, Barbados, and Berberis, to accept of any measure proposed by him.

and the flogging of females; granting to the slaves various civil rights, as those of property redemption, marriage, evidence, &c.; restoring to them the sabbath of which they have been iniquitously deprived; interposing an independent protector of their rights from encroachments of arbitrary power, and the injustice and oppressions of masters and their delegates:—Is this just and right? And is it not equally just and right, when Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and the other islands, having assembled of their own, absolutely refuse to comply with these reasonable requisition, that they also should be compelled to submit to them by an act of parliament, to the authority of which they are to the full as amenable as the others are to an order in council? Is there any greater hardship to the whites in the one case than in the other? Is there any benefit conferred on the slaves by the compulsory enactment of the supreme legislative authority in the one case, which would not be equally attained by a similar compulsion in the other? The danger too of interference between master and slave, in either case whatever be its amount, is precisely the same: nor is there a single opposing consideration, drawn from that relation, which does not apply to both classes of colonies. In truth, however, experience has established, beyond controversy, the perfect safety of such interference.

Suicides in Paris—M. Falre, a doctor of medicine has prepared from the official records of the police, a curious memoir on the suicides in Paris, from 1794 to 1821. In these 30 years the whole number attempted suicides, discovered by the police, was 6782, of which 4720 were effected. This amounts to 2.3 per annu on an average, but the number has been increasing in the ten years ending in 1823, it was 107 per annum; and in the ten years ending 1823, it was 234. Of the 6782 persons who attempted suicide, only 1695 or about one fourth, were living in this state of legitimate stage; and when we consider how small comparatively the number of the unmarried is at those periods of life at which the act is generally committed, it may be inferred that the proportion of suicides among persons living single is ten times as great as among those who are married. This affords a hint to "celebrators." In the ten years ending 1823, the whole number was 3310; and of those it is surprising to find that 181 were under fifteen years of age; and 479 between fifteen and twenty! But the age at which suicide is most common is between 35 and 50, the number for that period being 2370, or two thirds of the whole. The modes of destruction resorted to in [the whole 30 years] were as follows:—

Drownings	2422
Fire-arms	1155
Precipitation from a height	872
Strangulation	833
Charcoal vapour	455
Poison	390
Cutting or stabbing	634

1546 cases of suicide were attributed to physical causes (disease, wounds, or bodily infirmity, we presume), and 476 to drunkenness. Of those which were attributed to moral causes, the following is the table given by the police:—

Men	Women	
Obsessed in love	77	157
Jealousy	89	53
Morbid pride	37	27
Calumny; loss of reputation	87	29

Remorse	57	12
Disappointed ambition	110	12
Reverse of fortune	233	39
Gaming	141	14
Other species of misconduct	205	79
Domestic Chagrin	524	204
[Misere]	311	394
Fraternism	1	15
Misanthropy	3	0

The author observes, that there are a number registered, the causes of which were not known; and it may be presumed that the causes assigned were often erroneous. From the known effect of different seasons on the temper and feelings of men, we are not surprised to find that suicides are not more frequent in some months than in others. Dying 6782 by 12, the mean number for each month should be 565; but in the four cold months, November, December, January, and February, the actual number was only 441; while in the five warm months, between March and September, it was 682.

A Good Character.—On the other hand a man of fair character—or tried and established reputation—stands out to the eye of the public, as one who is above suspicion and above reproach. The malicious and wicked attempt to tarnish his fair name; but their arrows recoil upon their own heads. Their attempts spend their force in the air; or striking upon the broad shield behind which the object of their malice is protected, fall harmless to the ground. He is conscious of acting from correct principles; and being known to the public as a man of integrity and worth, he need never give himself much concern as to any unfavorable reports that may be circulated respecting him. He is safe in the confidence of all who know him. They acquit him with out trial; and believe his innocence without the judgment of a court.—Slander may indeed for a moment fix its fangs on a spotless character; but such a character, as within itself an antidote to the poison, and rises from the temporary wound with invigorated strength and brightened beauty.—*Haines.*

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE NEGRO-RACE.
(Continued.)

Hence [says Bryant,] arose the tradition that the Babylonians not only conquered—Egypt, but that the learning of the Egyptians came originally from Chaldea; and the like account from the Egyptians; that people from their country had conquered Babylon, and that the knowledge of the Chaldeans was derived from them.

If any should hesitate to adopt the account has been given of the Cushites or Ethiopians and thence take occasion to controvert the doctrine of the benefits derived from the Negro-Race, he might be told that the Egyptians themselves were Negroes. A single quotation from Herodotus "the father of history," will be sufficient for this point.—"For my part (says he), I believe the Cholchi to be a colony of Egyptians, because like them they have black skin and frizzled hair."

The whole civilized world has recently been convulsed by an excitement in favour of the Greeks, and it was astonishing to see the commotion which it produced with us our literary gratitude was appealed to. The descendants of

Polon and Lycurgus, of Aristotle and Leonidas, of Epaminondas and Philopomen, Phidias and Praxiteles (long held in bondage were struggling to be free! Our colleges, Academies, and even the common schools were every where in arms; and one might have been tempted to expect from the uproar which they made, that an army of school boys marshalled by their tutors, and led on to victory by grave doctors of Divinity, were destined to restore liberty to Greece, and lay bare to its foundation the huge fabric of Turkish despotism. But the splendid enthusiasm has subsided, and Greece is still a slave. "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

I would not however be understood to censure this effervescence of public feeling. It was a generous appeal and well has it been answered. But is it not wonderful that the descendants of a people to whom the Greeks were indebted for their arts, their learning, and even their religion, should have been at that very time, in a dark and prostrate condition in the bosom of a country calling itself Christian, and that country our own?—Without exciting one throeb of interest without arousing one effort of united charity without awakening, by all that is a, palling in its aspect, one manifestation of political solidarity?

How are we astonished, proclaims Volney, as if in marvellous indignation, when we reflect that to the race of Negroes, at present of slaves and the object of our extreme contempt we owe our arts, sciences, and even the very use of speech.

And that in the midst of those nations who call themselves the friends of liberty and humanity, involuntary servitude is justified, while it is even a problem whether the understanding of Negroes be of the same species with that of white men."

All this and more may be said of Africa. She may be persecuted, she may be degraded in theory, as well as in practice: to the level of the brutes—they may deny to her the very nature of humanity—but still she has a heart to feel, and an immortal soul to be saved; and although rude are her manners, and very hard her lot, and sabbie her complexion, as the Lord liveth "she is one of our mothers children."

"Whence [says a writer in the 'North American Review'] came the civilization of Greece it was brought by colonies from Egypt. How was Italy civilized? By colonies from Greece. How was Europe civilized? by the Roman military colonies. Whence came the civilization of America? 'And why may not America, the best and the brightest in this wonderful series of revolutions, carry back by colonies to Africa, now in barbarism, the blessings which, through ages that have passed, and nations that have perished, were received from her? The civilization which was derived from this venerable source, was of the earth, and transitory.

It has often been exhausted in one country as it was awakened in another. But that which may be our privilege to roll back like a

bright flood upon those regions of ignorance and barbarism, shall be blended with the light that came down from heaven that can never be extinguished the light of immortality.

The following quotation recently met our eye: having neither preface nor postscript, and with it endeth our article.

"It may be a misfortune to be smooched by a sweep, or assaulted by a blackguard; but it is neither a dishonour nor an insult. Maintain the contest with your equals, but never contend with inferiors give a ragamuffin the wall and allow a blackguard the last word—'tis not worth while to soil your Benjamin, or spend your breath with them. It adds to their importance, to be kicked, but leaves you upon your last leg; and is both a peril to your standing and a reproach to your understanding.

When I hear a woman using profane language, I think it time for swearing to be out of fashion.

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New-York, December 12, 1828.

HAYTI.

Recent and authentic accounts from this island represent the state of affairs as uncommonly peaceable. Reports concerning the cession of the late Spanish part of the Republic to Spain, had reached there, and been almost officially contradicted. In fact, we have never entertained the least idea that they were true, knowing from the tone which has ever marked the public documents, and the public feeling on this subject, that no other government will ever be suffered to retain any portion of this beautiful island: The Republic is indivisible. The Haytiens would certainly after having poured out their best blood in defence of their soil, be considered as insatiable beings, were they even to dream of such a scheme: as the occupation of a part of their territory by a foreign government.

As for the treaty which is said to have been lately negotiated in London, the report carries its own absurdity on the face of it. The Haytien Government at present have no accredited Agent at the Court of St. James; and if they had, so important a trust would not be vested in one person. What does Spain want with more territory? The bigoted Ferdinand can hardly sway what he now has. With exhausted finances, rotten ships, and degenerate men; Spain, in our humble opinion, should be the last of all the European powers, to attempt new conquests, or even to recover what she has lost, through the bad administration of her officers.

Hayti is safe, the friends of civil liberty need feel but little concern, that she ever will permit the establishment of a foreign government within her borders. Let's schools be established in every city, town, and village, of the Republic; let all her youth, like those ancient Sparta, be considered the property of the Republic; and in a few years, we shall behold her take her rank among the nations of the earth, respected and honoured: for the talents, industry, and bravery of her children.

The Haytiens can look back on the past with great satisfaction; they have fought the good fight of Liberty, and conquered; and all that is now required of them, is, to enjoy this invaluable

ble blessing, as accountable beings, who look forward to what man, even the descendant of Africa, may be, when blessed with Liberty and Equality and their concomitants.

ABDUHL RAHAMAN.

We invite the attention of our readers to the notice in this number of a sermon to be preached by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, for the benefit of the Moorish Prince; who has been for some weeks a resident in this city. His interesting story has often been related; and wherever an appeal has been made to the public, the charitable and humane have not been backward in aiding; he now appeals to his brethren of this city, and we trust his appeal will not be in vain.

The sermon will be preached in the Baptist Meeting House in Anthony Street, on Sabbath evening next. Services to commence at 7 p.m. See notice.

SUMMARY.

The attachment of a mother, no change of fortune, no loss of influence not even the loss of character can destroy. As the triumph of children is her own, so is their downfall and their dishonour.—Her heart bleeds for them instinctively—her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows.—Her eyes follow them while present, and her soul goes with them while absent. With patience that never tires and self denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt, not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unutterable in life and strong in death—and she breathes her last sigh in prayer for the welfare of her children.

City Of Charleston, (S. C.) The market consists of six houses, in a long street, ending upon the harbor and resemble market. The quantity of tropical fruit there in oranges from Florida, and large excellent pine-apples from Cuba, interested me much. These large and delicious fruit cost only twelve and half cents each, of course a dollar for eight. There were nuts of various description; many sorts of potatoes, cabbages, and white and red radishes. Fish were not presented in so great a variety as I expected. Of shell fish, I saw oysters only, which are roasted in the shell at the market, and consumed by the negroes with great avidity. Upon the roof of the market-houses, sat a number of buzzards, which are supported by the of fals. They are a species of vulture, black, with a naked head. Seen from a distance they resemble turkeys, for which reason they are denominated turkey-buzzards. They are not only protected as very useful animals, but there is fine of five dollars for the killing of one of these birds. A pair of the creatures were so tame, that they walked about in the meat market among the feet of the buyers.—*Duke of Saxe Weimar's Travels.*

Mrs. Royal, in her 'Black Book' speaking of the late electioneering campaign says: "After various fruitless attempts by both parties to win me to their side to the exclusion of the other, the general request was—'well, Mrs. R. promise, at least, you

will do us no harm.—this request I have sacredly complied with." So the old lady like a chattering magpie, is "on the fence."

Miss Frances Wright advertises for sale a few copies of Paine's Age of Reason, and another book equally vile. This woman ought to get into pantaloons immediately, she is a disgrace to the fairer part of creation.

The Editor of the Georgia Courier, says when he sees a lady gallantly rigged out in a Navarino hat he is inclined to think she is challenging him with the couplet,

"Here I am so brisk and dainty,
Come and kiss me, till I'm weary."

The Legislature of Georgia is deliberating on a bill to grant married women certain rights and privileges when deserted by their husbands and confined in the Penitentiaries of any in the United States.

A German Prophet—Is a late advertisement, Dr. Gertanner, of Gottingen, thus prophesies:—"In the nineteenth century, the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised.—Every chemist and every artist will make gold; kitchen materials will be of silver, and even gold which will contribute more than any thing else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxides of copper, lead and iron, which we daily swallow with our food."

A Case.—The Russian Count Demidoff, who lately died in Florence, leaving behind him a fortune of 30,000,000 florins [about 3,000,000 sterling] left his soul sole heir. But the Countess was, during a long absence, delivered of a daughter, which the Count refused to recognize and did not mention in his will. This daughter who has been brought up by her mother, has instituted a suit before the tribunal of the First Instance at Paris, a great part of the Count's fortune being in France, for the recovery of her share of her father's fortune, according to the law of France. The case excites great interest.—*N. Y. paper.*

[Count Demidoff lived in great splendour at Florence. His mansion was furnished with a magnificence that few royal palaces could boast.—It was ever open to hospitality. The Count had been an invalid for many years; and not in the habit of walking. He used to be seated in a chair fixed upon three wheels, in which by turning a crank he could trundle himself through the different saloons, at pleasure. He was so fond of society, and theatrical amusements, that during winter he supported a private Theatrical corps, which performed plays at his house for the amusement of himself and friends. Three times a week the spacious mansion of hospitality was thrown open to his friend, and the evening passed in representing a comedy, in dancing, or in social conversation.—He formerly lived at Rome but removed to Florence as a suit before the Pope does not allow theatrical amusements previous to the Christmas season. His conversation was the most fashionable and agreeable of the age. He was an ardent admirer of the French Revolution.]

EXTRAORDINARY GENIUS.

About the year 1745, Dr. Hornsby, of Oxford, gave out a mathematical question, in a Magazine, of such magnitude that he thought it would not be easily answered. It did not fall to the lot of any of the mathematical schools, or to any man of known science there, to answer it, nor did the Doctor think it an easy task. To his great surprise, however, the question was answered. The answer was dated Weston Turrel.

On seeing it answered, he found that there were nestling turtles in several counties in England, but could not learn where the answer, to his question originated. A gentleman out of Buckinghamshire dining with the Doctor and other friends, it occurred to him that there was a Weston Turrel in his neighbourhood, and he inquired of him if he knew of any person conversant with mathematics? The gentleman answered that he knew of no one that had a genius the least tending to a knowledge either of mathematics or astronomy. Dr. Hornsby, on his friend's departure, gave him a copy of the question, and begged him to make inquiry. The gentleman alluded to, one day called at a watch maker's shop in Wendover, Buckinghamshire, to have something done to his watch; he asked the man if he knew any one who understood mathematics in the neighbourhood, to which he replied that a ploughboy of the name of Anderson at Weston Green was an uncommon genius. The gentleman took his morning lounge that way, and entering the Green, he saw the lad coming from the plough, and asked him if his name was Anderson? The boy answered, 'Yese.' Do you read or understand astronomy? To which the boy replied, 'I do not know,' but having Doctor Hornsby's question in his pocket, he presented it to the boy, asking him if he could answer it. he replied, 'I's bare,' and, taking a pencil from the gentleman, resolved the question.

The above history was related to Doctor Hornsby, and the question presented as answered in the Magazine. The Doctor animated at the success, and astonished with surprise, exclaimed—'For heaven's sake, do not let the boy be lost, he is a genius equal to Sir Isaac Newton—what age is he?' 'About sixteen,' said Dr. Hornsby, 'do what you can and let him come to Oxford,' which was put into execution in a masterly manner. A subscription was set on foot, which succeeded, and patronised by some great characters in the county. He was to Christ Church school, where he went through an education of the classics, &c and was afterwards entered at Wadham college, where, pursuing the studies of his genius which were highly satisfactory to the University was considered as a national prodigy.

Soon after Mr. Pitt came into administration, he wanted to strengthen his power, and set for the Hon. Mr. Grenville, afterwards Lord Grenville, as a man of ability, at that time leaving Oxford, who finding Mr. Pitt was a man of plodding character, and that the clever men of that sort had deserted him,

thought of Mr. Anderson, the youth alluded to, and solicited him to become his secretary, who being equal to all their wants, was employed to form the budgets yearly, and was likewise appointed public auditor to the East India Company, under Mr. Dundas afterwards Lord Melville. In the above capacity he discharged his duty with faithfulness, and to the wonder of all who knew him, which was but few, as his employers, knowing his value, took care to keep such merit to themselves. The late Mr. Burke, in conversation with a friend said he was astonished how Mr. Pitt and the men in power got through the public business as most of the clever men in that department had deserted them; to which his friend replied that it was easily accounted for, they having such aid as no statesmen ever had before. He then related the history of Mr. Anderson, to whom he was known; which, on inquiry Mr. Burke found to be correct.

About the year 1795 he died of inflammation of the brain, not to be wondered at, from the influx of business, which none were able to execute but himself. A letter was sent to Lord Melville to inform him of his death, which was sudden, his illness not being more than 24 hours duration; in answer to it he says, 'the loss of Mr. Anderson is a distressing circumstance, yet more so in a public capacity. I here enclose to Mrs. Anderson note of 100l. which I hope will be a relief, in case of need until I can see her; and, to the credit of his lordship, he procured for her 200l. a year for life. He died without issue, and was buried in Mary-le-bone church-yard, where a stone is erected to his memory. It is much to be regretted that a genius, a similar one to which a whole century has not produced, should have been so lost.'

Scrivley Bottom, (now in Wm. County, Pa.) 6th November, 1828.

The principal route of communication between Eastern and Western Virginia, to Wheeling, and thence to the south-western slave holding states, is that of the United States road, which passes through the town of Washington, Pennsylvania. On this road coffles of slaves are frequently driven and sometimes in a manner most shocking to humanity. I have frequently seen them passing, chained two and two sometimes a dozen or more attached two and two to a large heavy chain; and, on one occasion I saw two men chained one on each side of a carriage and obliged to keep pace with the horse, while the master, belted with pistols and dirk, drove through the street. A negro trader, named Carlisle, having recovered a reputed slave named Kit, who had previously escaped from him, some time the last spring came into the town of Washington after night, and leaving it before day, a common practice with the slave traders; with the slave handcuffed; while yet within Pennsylvania, but within a few miles of the Virginia line, the slave rose on his oppressor and killed him—for which he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The Governor held the case a long time under consideration and examination, during which time numerous and respectable petitions were presented to him on behalf of the criminal but notwithstanding the Governor has deemed it his official duty to authorize and direct the execution of the criminal at Washington, Pennsylvania, on the 21st inst.

A friend who has recently returned from Brazil has furnished us with the following remarks on the Slave Trade carried on by the people of that country, and the nature of the treatment of that unfortunate race of beings—slaves. [N. Y. Gaz.]

The Slave Trade.—This horrible traffic in human flesh is carried on to very great extent and is conducted in the most shocking manner, by the Brazilians. Most of the vessels employed in this trade, are sharp built brigs or schooners, constructed in the United States, and sent out to Brazil and sold for that purpose. During the year 1822, there were, according to official returns, 40,000 slaves imported into the port of Rio de Janeiro alone, the number received into each of the ports of Bahia and Pernambuco, during the same year, was computed to have been much larger.

The slaves in Bahia, as I observed who are more robust and active than are those in Rio de Janeiro. In both places, the slaves do all the heavy labour; they are complete beasts of burthen. Each man carries, upon his head, a barrel of flour or a bag of coffee, or any thing else of equal weight. A barrel of flour is equal to 196 pounds—and a bag of coffee will, upon an average weigh 190 pounds.

Slaves who have been guilty of certain crimes or offences, are chained together by the legs, bodies or necks, in gangs or rows of 6 to 10, each one carrying on his head a keg of water, containing 12 or 15 gallons; this water is for the use of the hospitals, prisons, barracks, &c. each gang is guarded by one or two soldiers.

The Brazilian Government levy a duty of \$24, on every adult slave that is imported into any part of the empire.

In September 1837, during our cruise to the north ward, we spoke two Brazilian slaves vessels: one a small brig from the coast of Africa, bound to Bahia she had a cargo of human beings, to the number of 300 of both sexes, and all ages; their heads were completely shaven, and they were nearly in a state of perfect nudity. It made my heart sick to behold this miserable spectacle; and I could not avoid lamenting, that we did not possess the power to inflict upon those wretches the slaves dealers, that chastisement which they all so richly merit. I sincerely hope that the period will ere long arrive, when, by the universal consent of all civilized nations, those persons who are convicted of being engaged in the slave trade will be punished the same as pirates.

After the year 1830, in accordance with a treaty agreed upon and signed between Great Britain and the Emperor Don Pedro, no slaves can be legally introduced into Brazil; if after 1830, any Brazilian is taken by the British, engaged in this abominable commerce, he will be deemed a pirate.

A communication appears in the Washington Telegraph, on the subject of the late conspiracy in Bogota, written apparently by some friend of the Government, and with a view to do away the effect of certain speculations which have appeared in American papers unfavorable to his late

conduct in the suppression of that conspiracy. Only two men of note he observes, are among the late conspirators, Santander, the Vice-President, and Padilla, formerly the superior officer of the flotilla, who distinguished himself in the Orinoco; and at the Island of Margarita. The rest are obscure men, and those who wear military titles never distinguished themselves by their actions. Of the two principal conspirators he thus speaks.

Francis Paul Santander is a native of Cumana, and though the letters from Carthage represented him as of a very opulent and powerful family in that department, it is beyond doubt that Santander has accumulated riches; such as he did not possess before the revolution; and it is true that he occupies one of the most extensive and best estates on the plain of Bogota. His riches have been accumulated during his exercise of the office of Vice President. To the generosity of Bolivar he owes his vast estate. When Bolivar conceived the extraordinary passage of the snow topped Andes of Cuzco, which terminated in the battle of Boyaca, he prevailed upon Santander to meet him upon a position designated, and after a march of 70 days over the Andes had the satisfaction to find Santander at the post assigned him and sharing in the conclusive overthrow of the Spanish army at Boyaca. It was for this service that an estate confiscated to the public was bestowed on Santander, and made him from a man of mediocrity a fortune. He had a brother educated a clergyman, named Fernando, who was a member of Congress.

Padilla is of African blood without education, reckless of danger intrepid and sanguinary, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral with the view of taking him a shore, there being no effect, and if there were he but was incompetent to its management. His dark complexion made him popular among the natives and mixed breeds on the margin of the rivers in the provinces of Cumana and Venezuela; but his ignorance of all but the service of military feluccas, did not admit of his properly knowing his true place or his real interests, and exposed him to the excitement of disaffected men, to whose influence he has by successive acts of insatiation and violence assumed an ignominious fate, from which the generosity of the Liberator had more than once extricated him. Some anecdotes of Santander must be well known in the department of State, placed there by the public agents of the United States; and those who are acquainted with them will not be much surprised, that the ambition which he has at times exhibited should lead him to the unhappy condition in which he has placed himself and which the able and venerable Varinho, before his death, too closely predicted.

Two colored men named Sewell and Wainer, the former of whom has been living in this city for two and the latter for eight years, were brought up on a habeas corpus before the Recorder on Friday, having been given up by certificate of Justice Wyman; to the Agent of certain persons in Maryland, claiming them as slaves.

The fact of their having been slaves was proved before the Recorder; but it appearing that they were claimed by virtue of a will which was not produced, they were committed in order that the claimants might have an opportunity of exhibiting it, or a certified copy. We do not mean to censure a course which was probably adopted with sound deliberation, and a full knowledge of the law on the subject. But it has always appeared to us that in such cases, disagreeable as they are, a party claiming another as doing work and labour in another state, should take him up at his own peril, and go before the magistrate fully armed with proof. Liberty is a sacred and holy thing; and in this state every individual is presumed free, until the contrary be shown. The right to commit to prison for no crime, and on such a claim as this, can only be given to a magistrate by express legislative authority. If there be such a statute, we never heard of it. Spectator

In the Chillicothe (Ohio) Chillicothe an of Nov. 15th, we find the following—which for excess in inconstancy, exceeds any thing of the kind. Certainly, great praise is due the poor husband, for his long forbearance.

LOOK AT THIS & WEEP!!
—Frailty thy name is woman.

HAMLET.
My case hardened wife Charlotte has again fled from my just authority and protection, without advising with me or consulting me on this doubtful and impolitic step, nor is it the first offence of this kind that she has committed—for nine years past, she has annually erred me the same trick, and always about this time of the year, which I cannot account for. I have had Job-like patience, and have borne thus far to tell the world of the shame she has cast upon me. Now let all whom it may concern, know, that from this day forth, will pay no debt of nec contract ing.

WALTER CROUCH.
N-B. This is the tenth time she has run away—nine times have I taken her in again, and if she ever takes me in again, I'll be—
W. C.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 15, 1823.

Extracts from the Baron De Vasey's work in answer to the ex-colonist Mazeres and others.
All the world knows that Republican France proclaimed liberty in this Island. After having for ten years, enjoyed this blessing under the laws, after having fought and bled for France, and given the strongest proofs of zeal, fidelity, and gratitude for the benefits we had received, these vile republicans without any visible motive, endeavoured to rob us of that liberty which they had themselves granted; as if man were but, for the caprice of his tyrants, was to lay aside, and resume his bonds at their pleasure. Not content with employing force to bring us again under the yoke, they had recourse to art and chicanery: every engine was employed to seduce and deceive us. They told us, we were all brethren, and all equal in the sight of God; and the Republic, yet while making this profession with their lips, they meditated in their hearts, the horrible design of either reducing us to slavery, or if this was found impracticable, to ally extermination.

Confiding in their fair promises, the majority of the inhabitants, having long considered themselves as French, submitted without soon strangely undecided. But we were France, think themselves stronger than they commenced their system of proscription, and openly proclaimed the revival of slavery. Mazeres, who wishes to judge of the Africans by the crimes they have committed, may judge of his countrymen from the slight sketch I shall give of the dreadful atrocities of which the French have been guilty towards us. A horrible recollection of our sufferings will be presented to your mind.

At other times they made republican marriages, like those of La Vendee; a man and woman being bound together, with a cannon ball fastened to their necks, and then thrown into the sea, amidst the acclamations of joy and exultation uttered by these monsters. Hundreds of victims crambled into the holds of the ships were suffocated by the fumes of sulphur; day dawned upon the horrors of the night. Our shores, covered with the mangled corpses of our unfortunate countrymen bore testimony to the crimes of the French; and gave a fatal warning of the melancholy lot which awaited us. Were I to recount all the arts of cruelty and injustice committed by the French, I should fill volumes: I shall therefore confine myself to a few of the principal, to enable my readers to form some judgment of the barbarity with which we were treated. Eye and ear witness of the facts I relate, who can question their veracity?

Three men were BURNED ALIVE in the Place Royale, Cape Henry, (formerly Cape Francis). On the morning of this event, the rumour circulated through the town. An immense crowd repaired to the spot, to view the preparations for it is horrible and did not seem attracted by unfeeling curiosity; others to seduce themselves with their own eyes, for the fraudulent and treachery of our tyrants would lead them. I followed among these men, with a heart mourning the dreadful prospect, about to take place. On reaching the Place Royale, I saw a wretched man, who had been two from France, and the other two, who had been the heads of the three others. The man who was first executed, was a poor fellow, who had been a soldier in the French army, and had been taken prisoner by the British. He was a man of a good nature, and was very kind to me. He told me, that he had been in the French army, and had been taken prisoner by the British. He was a man of a good nature, and was very kind to me. He told me, that he had been in the French army, and had been taken prisoner by the British.

disguise their joy. At three in the afternoon, the French General Claparede, commander of the Cape, repaired with a numerous staff to the Place Royale. The three victims waited the hour of execution in an adjoining guard house. Claparede ordered them to be led to the pile; they arrived amidst the sound of martial music, as though an triumphal march. The infamous Collet, captain of Gendarmerie preceded them, with joy and ferocity depicted in his countenance. Each of the victims bore a sugar cane in his hand; they were mounted upon the pile, and fastened to the stakes by the iron rings. All was ready, the sacrifice was about to commence. A death like silence pervaded the spectators. Claparede ordered fire to the pile. Instantly the flames crackled, and began to envelope the feet of the sufferers; already might one fancy that he heard their cries, and saw them struggling amidst these dreadful torments. But Oh! stoical courage! O! brave intrepidity! they did not stir, so much as a foot-bolt remained immovable, and with their attention fixed, set at defiance both their executioners and the flames which devoured them. They were quickly enveloped in flames; their bodies burst the fat ran upon the pile, and a dense smoke, accompanied with a smell of roasted flesh, mounted to the sky. Terror seized the spectators; their hair stood on end; a cold sweat bedewed their bodies; they fled singly or dispersed, filled with horror; hatred and vengeance rankling at their hearts. The executioners alone remained; nor did they quit the spot till their victims were completely reduced to ashes. Can I give my readers an adequate description of the punishment of my countrymen, who were devoured by Dogs! Can my untutored pen describe with any thing like accuracy so horrible a picture? The imagination and understanding of my readers must supply the deficiency of my narration. The first who were devoured by Dogs were at the Cape, at the convent of religious, and in the house of the French General Boyer, chief of Kocambeau's staff. The theatre of these horrors was afterwards transferred to the plantation Charrier at Haut-de-Cap, whether the bloodbaths were conducted, and to increase their thirst for human blood, they were fed from time to time on human flesh. The day upon which there were any of these victims to be devoured was one of festivity to these butchers. Collet, Forestier, Teisset Laurent, and Darac, commissaries of the police at the Cape, all French, all executioners, dressed themselves in full uniform, and put on their principal scarves, for the purpose of attending the execution, and accompanied by a crowd of biped blood hounds eager to aid the dreadful carnage made by their quadruped brethren, a thousand times less savage than themselves. Many days in advance they took the precaution of making the dogs fast, and, to whet their appetite, a victim was occasionally shewn to them, and withdrawn just as they were about to dart upon it. At last the fatal moment arrived, when some unfortunate wretches were to be definitely given up to them; the unhappy beings were fastened to stakes in the presence of the commissaries, not as effectually to deprive them of the power of saving or defending themselves. The dogs are loosed, and fly at their prey. In an instant, their victims are stripped of their flesh, their palpitating muscles hang down in ribbons, while the blood gushes from every pore; nothing can be heard but the screams of the sufferers. The victims at their last gasp beseech the mercy of these monsters in vain. They solicit death as the last favour; pray, they are superfluous; nothing can move the

hearts of these tigers, divested of every feeling of humanity; they answer only by a convulsive grin, while they spirit on the dogs to their work of horror. At length the voice of the victims fall their groans are no longer to be heard, while their mangled bodies still continue to palpitate. The dogs panting, pause to rest; they are satisfied with human flesh and blood, in vain the executioners encourage them anew; they refuse to continue their horrible carnage and return to their kennels, leaving these monsters in human shape to complete with their poignant the yet unfinished work of death. Similar cruelties were perpetrated by the French from one end of the island to the other. Toussaint Louverture voluntarily resigned his authority, and laid down his arms; he retired to his plantation divested of all his splendour; and like the illustrious Leonan, cultivated with his hands the fields he had defended with his arms. He engaged us both by example and persuasion, to imitate his conduct, labouring and living peaceably in the bosom of our families. Contrary to the faith of treaties the French drew him into a snare, arrested and loaded him with irons. His wife his infant children, his whole family, his officers, shared his fate—Embarked in French vessels they were carried to terminate their wretched career, by poison in prison, and in irons. General James Maurepas and Charles Belair, died under their punishments. Maurepas was nailed alive to the main mast of the Hannibal, in the presence of his wife and children, along with whom his corpse was consigned to the deep. The unfortunate Belair was shot with his intrepid spouse; this heroine consoled him before her death, encouraging him to follow her example and die like a man. Many, magé, Lamahonère, and a whole crowd of officers and citizens of rank, died the death of felons; while those who escaped the gibbet or the assassin, fell by poison: such was the fate of Generals Vilatte, Leveille, and Gautard; others were transported for sale to the Spanish main, or sent to France where they finished their career in the Gallies. Our forbearance being exhausted by a repetition of such crimes and villainies, we flew to arms: measured swords with our oppressors; beat them corps by corps, man for man, fighting with stones, and sticks shod with iron, for the preservation of our liberty, our existence, and that of our wives and children; after belodring torrents of our blood mingled with that of our tyrants, we remained masters of the field of battle. Fatal Fray.—A man was mortally wounded at Fenishbury on Wednesday last, in a quarrel with another, [names not known.] The parties had been in violent dispute in a bar-room, and finally proceeded to blows. After a severe contest they went out of doors where the fray was terminated by one of them striking the other with a knife in the left side. The man giving the wound made his escape into the state of New-York, but is closely pursued.—Burlington Free Press. Pliny informs us, the art of marking glass was discovered by the following circumstance. As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stoop near a river issuing from Mount Carmel. Not readily finding stones to rest their kettles on, they employed some pieces of the nitre for that purpose. The fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it mixed with the sand and a transparent matter flowed, which in fact was nothing else than glass. The mind is like a trunk; if well packed it holds much; if ill packed, next to nothing.

Docty. BY THE LATE JOHN MASON GOOD. Mark xiii. 37—What I say unto you, I say unto you, Watch. Life is a sea—low fan its face, How smooth its dimpling waters pace, Its canopy how pure But rocks below, and tempests sleep, Insidious, o'er the glassy deep, Nor leave an hour secure. Life is a wilderness, beset With tangling thorns, and treacherous net And proud by beasts of prey. One path alone conducts aright, One narrow path with little light; A thousand lead astray. Life is warfare—and alike Prepared to parley or to strike. The practis'd lor draws nigh, O, hold no truce! Less dangerous far To stand, and all his plianx dare, Than trust his specious lie, While'er its him, with'er its flow, While life is lent to man below, One duty stands correct— To watch incessant, firm of mind, And watch where'er the post assign'd And leave to God the rest. 'Twas while they watch'd, the shepherd swain, Heard angels strike to angel strains The song of Heavenly lore. All harmony that far excels All music else on earth that dwells, Or e'er was tun'd above. 'Twas while they watch'd he sages tread The star that every star effac'd With new and noble shine: They followed, and it led the way To where the infant Saviour lay, And gave them light divine. 'Twas while they watch'd, with lamp in hand, And oil well stor'd, the virgin band The bridal pomp descried; They join'd it, and the heavenly gate, That op'd to them its glorious state, Was clos'd on all besides. Watch! watch and pray! in suffering hour, Thus He exclaim'd who seik its power, And triumph'd in the strife; Victor of Death! thy voice I hear, Fain would I watch with toly fear, Would watch and pray life's career, And only cease with life. Attempted Murder.—The Boston Traveller states that some audacious villain, on Saturday night, 26th Nov. went to the house of Dr. Prank in Pleasant street, and, knocking at the door, caused the Dr to appear at the window, when aloped pistol or musket was discharged at him, which fortunately missed its aim. A reward of \$100 is offered for the discovery of this wretch. Died. In this city, Mrs. Abigail Crawford aged 38. TO CORRESPONDENTS. We have a dozen or more letters and communications on hand; all of which must remain unanswered. We consider it a great imposition to be daily taxed with the postage of letters. In future, no letters will be taken from the Post Office, unless post-paid.

THE MOORISH PRINCE. A sermon will be preached next Lord's day Evening at 7 o'clock in the Meeting house of the Abyssinian Baptist Church by John C. Murphy; after which a collection will be taken to aid in the redemption of the Prince's family the friends of the cause of Abolition, and those desirous to promote the Colony at Liberia in Africa, are invited to attend. New-York, Dec 10, 1828. NOTICE. A sacred concert of vocal and instrumental music, will take place on Monday Evening, 22d inst. at the Asbury-Church, in Elizabeth-street. Tickets 25 cents. New-York, Dec. 10, 1828. We invite the attention of our readers to the extracts in this number from the Baron De Vaste's work, entitled "Reflections on Whites and Blacks." The Baron during the reign of Christophe, was a member of the Privy Council, and Secretary to the King, and the work, no doubt, was written at his command, to refute the statements of the Ex-colonists. One containing pure tin has lately been found in Goshen, Mass. Should there be a supply of this metal it will be a source of immense wealth, as all that is now used in this country is imported from Europe. TO LET. PART of a HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office. New-York, Oct. 16, 1828. To Free People of Colour I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support. Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 15th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them. I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your lore for your country, by your commission for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation. In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education. Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance. Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms. JOSEPH SHIPPA. Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828. WANTED IMMEDIATELY. A YOUNG MAN qualified to take charge of a school in the interior of the State. Enquire at this Office.

THE NEW-YORK AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 36 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-street, in the basement room of the Organ Factory. A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes. In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock. We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50. AARON WOOD, Pres. J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec. New-York, 1828. STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING. J. C. THOMPSON & CO. NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY, (Between Hester & Grand street.) Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothin, and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: redit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour. New-York, Sept. 25, 1828. GROCERIES. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugar; ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Gosben Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash. DAVID RUGGLES. N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. New-York, Aug. 22, 1828. NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 161 Greenwich street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel. The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls, &c. from any kind of dirt or stains, whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind patronage of his friends and the public. All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice. His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be performed in all his engagements with respect to the neatness and promptness of his work.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS. Remonstrance informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of gentlemen of color, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable. New Haven, July 21, 1828. THE ACADEMY. In Morris Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES. Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught, all the common branches of a good English education, READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan. In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided. The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage. Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Mr. D. Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush. TERMS PER QUARTER. Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, \$1 50. Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 2 00. Arithmetic, do. do. do. 2 50. In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00. Latin and Greek Languages, 5 00. Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828. WM. P. JOHNSON, Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that his duty and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish at the shortest notice. ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of any material, all of which he will sell cheap for cash. W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has heretofore received. CLOTHING. Kept constantly on hand, for sale by JOHN WALKER, No. 41 Broad-street, a great variety of New and Second-hand Clothing. He also cleans all kinds of Clothing in the neatest manner, and at reasonable terms. Oct. 20, 1828. TO LET. A HOUSE in Grand-street, pleasantly situated. Enquire at this Office.

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. 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 PRINCE STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced **BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REBUTTING** LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. **LADIES** dresses made, and **PLAIN SEWING** done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.

New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Stone-Making business. Good references will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Enquire at the office of the **Frederick**.

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 a 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, 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 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. TYTUS,
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 the

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,
PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. Russwurm; 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 arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be *post paid*.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

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

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