RREEDOM'S JOURN

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

YOL. II.

NEW-YORK D GENIRER DO

THE WINNERAGOES AT THE . CAPITAL.

The interview between the Winnebagoes and the President is described very handsomely by a correspondent of the National Intelligencer. I'ne address of the old Chief to the President is highly poetical. We copy a much of the article as our columns will acount.

An old chief stepped forth into the centre of the room, with a long uncouth pipe in his hand, which after a brief ceremonial not precisely intelligible, he brought near the President and waved over his head. It was the calumet of peace. Holding it then before him, and pointing to it, he began an harangue in low guttural tones, accompanied with much earnest gesture. He spoke in short paragraphs an Indian half blood reporting them in French, and a second interpreter conveying them in English.

"Father, I am glad to see you. I hold out the pipe, and I take your hand in friend-

Father, a cloud has been between us. It was thick and black. I thought once it would never be removed. But now I see your face. It looks upon me pleasant-

'Father, a long way stretched between us .- There were those who told me it was blocked up.-They said the Red Men could not pass it. I attempted it. It is like the plain path which conducts to the Great Spirit

"Father, when I came in sight of your home, it looked white and beautiful. My heart rejoiced.-I thought now I should

talk with you.

"Father, the Great Spirit gave to his children, the "innebagoes, a pleasant plant. It is good to smoke. I have it here,' - touching with his finger the bowl of the pipe-'Lyive it you in peace.'

Father I am as old as you. My heart is true. They told me your heart was black. It is not so. We salute in friend-

ship.
"Father, I say no more. My talk is little. I am a chief among my people But one is here who will speak to you soon, and tell you better our thoughts.'

The address being ended, a young Winnebago advanced in obedience to a signal from the old warrior, and lighted the pipe with fire struck from a flint. The pipe was then presented to the President, the chief still holding its stem; the inhaled a few puffs, and as the smoke curled gently cw pulls, and as the smoke curled gently upward, the savage group gazed with intentiers and uttered a low murmur of satisfaction. The chief then handed the calmet to all the spectators in order, and asily, to each of his tube. It was next made one, in form to the President, to be retained; who, requesting the Indian to lay one hand upon it again, while he pleaged swore that Miller cut her apropor and out of him with the other proceeded to dictate to the macroreter his reply.

"Say to this Chief, I rejoice to see him. tion, which was read admitted that he He and his brethren are welcome to me had a knife, with which he had been sat and my children.

"Tell him it has grieved me that a cloud has been between us; but I am pleased equally with him that it has been dissipated It is dispersed like the fumes of the pipe we have smoked May it never close down upon us more!

"Say-I am glad that he and his companions meet me on this propitious day. Bid him look to the face-of the heavens. No cloud is there. The sun shines brightly. upon us. The Great Spirit looks down

and smiles upon our meeting.

"Say -I hope the same sun will light his path in peace to the abodes of his fathers. When he is gone, I will look upon this pipe with pleasure and should I hear ever after that in place of pacific, any hostile disposition break forth among his nation toward my brethren and children, I will say it is impossible. For I have the word of a Winnebago, which must be true, that his people pledge their amity with mine, and have left this pipe in token of since-

'Say-I yesterday beheld with satisfaction, the sports of himself and his associates, as they practised their ancient war dance upon the green beneath my windows. But a higher pleasure I now experience-and one, the memory of which will endure-in cordially greeting him within these walls, and reciprocating assurance of plighted concord.

Each of these periods, as soon as interpreted, drew forth a hoarse plaudit from the savage auditors. Once it swelled to a designing howl, in acknowledgment of the formed it was only a Penitentiary officee compliment paid to the inviolate integrity his countenance suddenly brightened; and of their word.

(From the Morning Courier.) SESSIONS COURT.

Manslaughter.

William Miller, a black, aged 14, was put to the bar on an indictment of manslaughter, for killing Thomas Foot, another black near the Five Points. It appeared that the prisoner had struck, with a stick, a girl by the name of Hannah Everston, in consequence of having pawned for a shilling a pair of his trowsers : that Foot interfered and asked the prisoner if he was not ashamed of such conduct, and kicked the prisoner, who then went to the house of the person with whom his trowsers had been pawned, from which he was turned out by the occupant. As he left the house he was met by Foot, who on the prisoner's calling him some harsh name; selzed him

ting a stick, but said that he had not had it out of his pocket after leaving the hou the person where his trowsers had been pawned, supposed he loot it when Lawe pawned, supposed the large was and the decased had him down, and were bearing him and according to the state of the large was a supposed to th him down, and were peasure, counted for the blood on his hands by saying that these men, had hurt film the prisoner stated his age to be a later are though he had the appearance of being 20; is a short good looking black born in Yew Brunswick. He has lived in Yew Yolk 7 years, and first with Mr. Mott, a mustard years, and are with mi more manufacturer. The District Attorney said there were but two points in the case; let, as to the fact of the wound being initiated by the prisoner, and 2d, whether it was inflicted under circumstances that would justify him . The jury after being out 15 minutes returned a verdict of Guilty

John Davis, about 45 years of age, pleaded guilty to an indictment of petit, larceny. He handed a statement of the Court, that he had a large family, that in a state of intoxication, he had taken the property mentioned in the indictment tenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

William Buckle, Jalaias Joseph Conklin was arraigned on a charge of obtaining \$20 under false prétences, by exhibiting a letter authorising him to receive the same, prisoner is said to have been one of the earliest tenants of the State Prison, hav-ing been originally sent there from the old Hall. He pleaded not guilty of forgery, supposing he should be sent to the Siste Prison of convicted thereof; but when inhe pleaded Guilty.

EXTIACT

From Wood's Inaugural Address

The infant enters on life in profound tenarance of his powers and destinies, and of the whole material universe. He endeathers slike to grasp the near flame "which would for sume him," and the distant orb which effects in way in youder heavens. He is which effects in way in youder heavens. He is which effects in percent on others for the aliment which is to perdent on others for the aliment which is to nourist his body, than for the instruction which is to give growth and maturity to the mind. It is the ordinance of heaven, confirmed by every injunction to an ancient pattiarch to leach his children, and the coumand of Him who is laid. "Go, and teach all nations," that man is to be the instructor of his fellowings. Where his lays ordinance is contravened, where as fight a moved gave furnisheds uses can be sufficient the element of mind in the law, must cause without form and void and surnoided the contravened of the cont like to grasp the near flame which would con-

The important bearings, on the higher des tinies of man of knowledge and of christian virtue, have been greatly overlooked. It apledge cannot reach its highest elevations or accomplish its highest purposes. In proportion to the intelligence of the peo-

What obligations then rest on every American, to cultivate his own intellectual powers, and to diffuse the light of knowledge around am !-Does he love his tender babe, and the companion of his bosom, and thank his God that no hand of violence will snatch them from is embrace? Does he love his Bible, and offer up daily thanks giving that no ecclesiastical power can deprive him of its precepts and convalues these blessings and wisnes their contincance, let him give the full measure of his influence and patronage to every nursery of mind from the infant school to the University. Let him not suffer the youth of the state to here and there a few divergent rays. Let bim bring the rays of knowledge near and thick around every family and every member of the Republic. I et our land be made a Goshen, having light in all its habitations.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the General Colored Association at Boston, by David Walker

Mr. President,-1 cannot but congratulate fou, together with my brethren on this highly had to conduct its affairs, and see, with emotions of delight, the present degree of eminency to which it has arisen, I cannot, sir, but be of the opinion, the tan invisible arm must have been stretched out in our behalf. Fr in the very second conference, which was by us convened, to agitate the proposition respecting this society, to its final consolidation, we were. by some, opposed, with an avidity, and zeal, which had it been on the opposite side, would have done great honor to themselves. And, sir, but for the underiating, and truly patriotic exertions of those what were favorable to the for matton of this institution, it might have been this day, in a yet unorganized condition. Did say in an unorganized condition? Yea, had of sound sense, and of tolerably good judgment, act so diametrically in opposition to their inferest; but I forbear making any further comments on this subject, and return to that for which we are convened.

First then, Mr. President, it is necessary to emark here, at once, that the primary object of this institution, is, to unite the colored popforming societies, opening, extending, and ceping up correspondences, and not withholdany thing which may have the least/tento meliorate que miserable, conditioneth the restrictions, however, so that infring he parable articles of its constitution, or that of

subsistupon, and in consequence of which, groan. they are compelled to keep them in bondage. to do them good.

the colored population, so far, in the United the good of our cause? States as may be practicable and expedien [] But, Mr. President, instead of a general to which enquiry Lanswer, by asking the followwhich our fathers, under all their comparative hall we suffer such notorious villains to rest disadvantages and privations, left on us? in peaceably among us? will they not take our fine, shall we, while almost every other people vives and little ones, more particularly our under Heaven, are making such mighty efforts little caes, when a convenient of portunity will to house, enquiring sthat good associations and ers, who will doom them to chains; handcuffs, societies are going t do us? Ought we not to and even nuto death? May God open our aid, and assist each other to the utmost of our of all good! power, with the beforementioned restrictions? But, sir, this wickedness is scarcely more in-

imagine, that we are incapable of effecting any only to a gentleman of honor object which may have a tendency to hasten our emancipation, in con-equence of the pre- more than disgreceful actions as these, are poor, I am at this time unprepared to deny .- of God and of good men. Hallon so far, through the United States of But shall this deler us from all lawful attempts But, sir, I cannot but bless God for the gloriamong us a managering and unisoning anter remarkable and the special of the promised be so happy us to acquire, will fit us for all the blessings of Heaven, yet, the dejected, degra-By the sericles of listogrammon of that of life, and, in my humble opinion of the sericles of listogrammon of the sericles of listogrammon of life, and, in my humble opinion, at the sericles of listogrammon of life, and, in my humble opinion, at the series of life, and in my humble opinion, at the series of life, and in my humble opinion, at the series of life, and it is the series of life, and it is a li

aball wake his dorman energies, and point the is a powerful auxiliary in keeping us from ris- brettererand friends are making such mighty ing to glory and immorbility? ing to the scale of reasonable and thinking be- efforts, for the amelioration of our condition, ings, sone but those who delight in our degra- that we may stand as neutral specialors of the dation will attempt to contradict. Did I say work. That we have many good friends yea, those who delight in our degradation? Yez, very good, among that body, perhals none but virue, nave been greatly overstooken. It applies not designe in our degradation and misera- a few of those who have ever read at all will without knowledge there can be no useful ex- ble, that we might be the better and the longer deny; and that many of them bare gone, and slaves. I was credibly, informed by a gentle- will go, all lengths for our good, is cylding man of unquestionable veracity, that a slave- from the very works of the great, the good, and holder upon finding one of his young slaves the godlike Granville Sharpe, Wilberforce, with a small spelling book in his hand (not o- Lundy, and the truly patriotic and lamented in proportion to the intenigence of the personal and in pened) fell upon and beat him almost to death, Mr. Ashmun, late Colonial Agent of Liberia, proportion to their freedom must be their in- exclaiming, at the same time, to the child, you who, with a zeal which was only equalled by will acquire better learning than I or any of the goodness of his heart, has lost his life in our cause, and a host of others 200 numerous I as peal to every candid and unprejudiced to mention: a number of private gentlemen mind, do not all such men glory in our mise- too, who, though they say but little, are pererries and degradations; and are there not mill- theless, busily engaged for good. Now, all of ions whose chief glory centres in this horrid those great, and indeed, good firends when wickedness? Now, Mr. President, those ar God has given us. I do humble, and very the very humane, philanthropic, and charitable gratefully acknowledge. But, the we should men who proclaim to the world, that the blacks co-operate with them, as far as we are able by are such a poor, ignorant and degraded spe- uniting and cultivating a spirit of friendship power can deprive som of as preceive and some site action poor, and of love among us, is obvious, from the vesolations. Does he rejoice in the increasing cies of beings, that, were they set at liberty, and of love among us, is obvious, from the vethey would die for the want of something to ry exhibition of our miseries, under which we

Two millions and a half of colored people in these United States. more than five hunored O Heaven! what will not avarice and the thousand of whom are about two thirds of the love of desposic sway cause men to do with way free. Now, I ask, it no more than these grow up in ignorance, or leave them to resort their fellow creatures, when actually in their last were united (which they must be, or alpower? But, to return whence I digressed; it ways live as evernies) and resolved to aid and has been asked, in what way will the General assist each other to the utmost of their power, Colored Association (or the Institution) unite what mighly deeds could be done by them for

compliance with these requisitions, which have ing: Do not two hundred and eight years very a natural tendency to raise us in the estimation intolerable sufferiogs teach us the actual net of the world, we see, to our sorrow, in the very cessity of a general maion among use do we midst of us. a gang of villains, who, fit the palnot know indeed, the licrrid dilemma into try sum of fifty or a hundred dollars, will kidwhich we are, and from which, we must exert hap and sell into perpetual slavery, their felourselves, to be extricated? Shall we keep! Inwereztures! and, too, if one of their lellow slumbering on, with our arms completely fold-sufficiers, whose miseries are a little no e eninteresting occasion, the first semi-annual ed up, exclaiming every now and then, against hanced by the scourges of a tyram, should abmeeting of this Society. When I reflect upon our miseries, yet never do the least thing to seend from his pretended owner, to take a little ameliorate our condition, or that of fosterity? recreation, and unfortunately fall is their way, Shall we not, by such finactivity, leave, or in the is go c! for they will sell him for a glass of ther entail a hereditary degradation on ou whiskey! Brethren and fellow sufferers, I ask children, but a little, if at all, inferior to that, you, in the name of God, and of Jesus Christ,

to better their condition, go around from house admis, and sell them for money, to slave holdform ourselves into a general body, to protect, eves on these children of the devil and enemies

Yes, Mr. President, it is indispensably our fernal than that which was attempted a fix duty to try every scheme that we think will months since, against the government of our have a tendency to facilitate our salvation, and brethren, the Haytiens, by a consummate our opponents their way, the very notion of leave the final result to that God, who holds rogue, he ought to have, long since been halsuch an institution might have been obliterated the destinies of people in the hollow of his fered, but who, I was recently informed, is not hand, and who ever has, and will, repay every vertheless, received into company among some Will any be so liardy as to say, or even to diotherly affection which ought to be shown of our most respectable men, with a kind of

Now, Mr. President, all such mean, and valence of ignorance and Poverty among us powerful anxillaties, which wore for our de That the major part of us are ignorant and struction, and which are abborred in the sight

to bring about the desired object? nay, sir, it ous anticipation of a not very distant period, should rouse us to greater exertions; there when these things, which now help to degrade ought to be a spirit of emulation and inquiry in will no more be practised among the sons of among us, a hungering and thirsting latter reliable for though this and prilaps another.

But some may even think that our white to Major Noah, are styled "good society." En

ded, and now ensiated children of Africa will have been the doubts or scrupes, entertain respectable outton by other, in spite of all their enemies, to take their ell by some of our citizens heretofore respectable outton by some of our citizens heretofore respectable outton by sind among the nations of the earth. And, sind among the nations of the earth. And, pecting the propriety of urging this subject and memorials we reserve for us, which, when he shall have poor. ed it out upon us, will repay us for all our saf. lature, we conceive that there is no longer due. fering and miseries.

ADDRESS

For the American Convention for Promiling the Aboution of Slavery, &c. &c. TO THE CIT ZENS OF THE UNITED STATES: The American Convention for promoting excite a lively interest, both in and out of great principles of universal liberty. the Abolition of Slavery and improving the condition of the African Race, now conpecifully takes the liberty of addressing the advocates of slavery, we are well aware.

It is doubtless, well understood, by our fellowcitizens, generally, that this District is ed to throw impediments in our way, but the property of the nation—that the laws for the prejudice against the unfortunate and the government thereof, emanate from the degraded Africans, and the self-interest of representatives of the people, in Congress assembled; and that all who are enviled to the elective franchise, in every ately appeal to the good sense of the peo-State of the Union, have an equal right to ple of this nation—to those who exercise express their sentiments, and urge the the sovereign authority in this great Readoption of measures, relative to the abolition of slavery therein.

We are well aware that some will contend for the hgality of slavery as tolerated is some parts of the United States, and that slaves are generally viewed as property, this kind of reasoning assumes a specious appearance; yet; it must be borne in mind that the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, are not represented in any legislawe reflect that the question has long since been settled whether a legislative body possesses the right to enact laws for the prohibition or extinction of slavery-that it has, indeed, been acted in by several of the State Legislatures and also by Congress we think that no reasonable doubt can be entertained, as to the expediency of the measure, in the present case. It is well known that a very large proportion of the of slavery in the District of Columbia, but onizens of the United States are inimical to the system of slavery; and it is believed by many intelligent persons, who are themselves residents of the District of Columbia that a great majority of the inhabitants thereof are desirous for its total abolition. Viewing the subject in this light, we cannot, for a moment, heritate in urging your aftention to it.

The friends of universal emancipation. in several of the states viz North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, &d have, for several years, Memorianized Congress upon this important subject, but as a few comparaken of their petitions. At the last session memorial was signed by about one thousmemorial was signed by about one thous-wheresoever it can be done consistently and of the most respectable portion of the with the Constitution of the Republic Inhabitants, among whom were several of From statements submitted to this Con the Judges of the District Courts, and even remitted, we fire glid to find that this ser force holders of clayer whatever may ject has stream a resident the attention of phabitants, among whom were several of

cause for hesitation, since a very respecta- it is also up ble number of the people of the District be made by some of the have, themselves, raised their voice in its y, to effect the great and favor; and, as we have before stated, it is Les then, all who are yes also believed that by far the greater number wipe from our moral escat are lavorably disposed toward it.

view, will meet with violent opposition from Convention, gou on the gradual extinction of slavery in all past experience teaches us that this is Engire. to be expected. Not only the opponents of many others, will also be arrayed against public-this boasted land of free and equal rights-and recommend the serious consideration of this very important subject. We must earnestly beseech them to weigh well gradually improving our privilege have the in some parts of the United States, and the consequences of therefore the district, a system that has unhas had to give place to the district of parts. It is some parts of the limits of this District, a system that has unhas had to give place to the district of parts. the consequences of tolerating, within the extended-and in many cases, prejudic half be left to the decision of the people of the iformly proved destructive to every nation. These societies have been unwested in District, themselves, When we consider that long permitted its continuance. —But most especially, we would appeal to them, as Christians and Philanthropists, and urge them, by all the feelings of humanity and benevolence-by all the ties of social affec tion, that binds man to his fellow man-jof emancipation; for they could then point to tive body; but that the sovereignty is invest by a due regard to the immutable principles those who are free as good citizens of society is of justice, mercy and consistency - and by and be encouraged from seeing their good to every desire for the perpetuation of our free institutions, and the peace and happiness of our posterity to come forth in their might and exert every moral energy to arrest the march of this gigantic evil ere it overwhelmns us and precipitates us into the vortex of corruption and despotism

the example has a most deleterious and pernicious effect even upon those whose education and habits have opposed it, when they come within the range of its influence As a proof of the correctness of this opinion, we need only advert to the conduct of sundry persons who have acted in the capacity of representatives to Congress, from non-slave holding States. We have reason to believe that they have thus, in some instances, become so insensible to the evils of the anti-christan practice, as to disretively speaking were thus heard to express ares for its extension and perpetuation.— land of his fathers, may his fundest rule have fear that this state of things can tions be realized May his seed are a land of his fathers. ken of their petitions. At the last session not be femedied until the people of the U - ed with the signs of a new of the system was presented to that body, tion to this subject, and adopt measures of his foult to welcome him to be in the people of the District themselves. The for the extinction of the oddons system.

Congress, and that, whatever measures may the inalienable rights of man. Signed, by order, and on behalf of

son stain, come forward at while in

THOMAS SHIPLEY

PREEDOM'S TO WATE

Nov-York December 19,1828

AMERICAN CONVENTION We invite the attention of our re the proceedings of the American Conve for the Abolition of Slaves in this numb Since the formation of the societies which pose this Convention, our condition, has he labeours; are still determined to be; and with a lttle effort on our part, to second them by our good conduct, they without doubt sin M enter with more spirit into the giorious work haviour and propriety of conduct, to persevere until the great object of their association is complished.

The Convention have woter an address to the Free People of Colour. We rejoice at its as counsel from such well-tried friends much Not only do we consider the honor of be received with respect and attention the nation as implicated, by the toleration our brethren,

ABDUHL HAHAMAN

On sunday evening last, a sermon was preached in Rev. Mr. Paul's church, and a del. lection amounting to twenty-fire dollars was aken for the benefit of the Prince.

It is the intention of the Prince to leave this city today, for Philadelphia, on his way to Nonfolk to emback in the vessel, which is about to sail from thence, for Liberta with Colomide

Abduhl Rabaman came among us a stim er, but he departs from our cate with the s of the interpretation practice, as to disre-gard the will of their constituents, and join wishes of thousands, who will see feet a lively with its advocates in the adoption of meas-interest in his fourte welfare. He reimpt to the

From the G.U. Emancipation.

THE CONOLIZATION & CIETY.

in the Valional Philanthropist, under the signature of G. D. who advocates the claims of coloured population to that of a level with the whiles but until he show that it is possible for his favorite society, to be patronized to an ect that shall remove the whole coloured pulation, soth free and bond, from the counhe has laid do ra with so inuch confidence. We ts vicinity; but when statements are banded than good, it is our fusiness to correct them, them. remove any fact impressio s they may re engendered. To turn loose upon our the slaves themselves, than to retain them in bondage. . If this be a fact, which we by no means admit, we are at a loss to ascertain the be not his faith he must renounce his position, comforts and bless ngs which Africa holds in the ble ssings, and reciprocal obligations of circondition at home, why indulge in such unintelboas of slaves among twelve millions of free. methy without any preparatory measures, would be a greater curse, both to them and community, than to retain them; in bond

Our sentiments respecting this society its ob- gle instance be pointed out where the immedia doors; and many spectators both male and late emancipation of slaves has manufactured female, attended the different sittings. lect, prospects, &c. have been too often repeated to require any further explanaton at this them into those blood thirsty depits, which are Much business was transacted but we shall time. A writer has lately made his appearance eternally tormenting the tyrant's coverrdly imagination? Let it not be inferred from this, however, that we are advocating the doctrines and was regularly opened. The Secretary the American Colonization Society, as a means of immediate emancipation in this country, at having announced that the President and calculated to elevate the character of the free this time, under existing circumstances. But Vice President were both absent an elecwe sav 'make no more slaves.' Shirer to atoms tion was emered into for a President pro. those galling fetters, under the pressure of tem, When on counting the rotes, it apwhich so many hearis have bursted-lef them peared that Thomas Shipley of Pennsylno more shackle the lambs of the future work. Vania, was chosen to fill that office. Delmanshi of God. Pour into their minds the egales from the following societies were fertilizing streams of education—inhue their present, viz: 1 ne manumission society, or New-York; Abolition Society, of Po.; Conhearts with gratifude for extending to them this veutlon of the Anti-Slavery Society of Marare pleased to learn that the cause of African beaven's best boon -and 'let their souls walk yland; National Anti-Slavery Society of Markinshapen and abroad in their majesty.' And if philanthropy tery in Raltimore Society Tract Society abroad in their majesty.' And if philanthropy ety o.; Baltimore Society for the Protect be not exhausted when these transcendant ob- tion of Free People of Colour, of Do. ; fortiffo the world, eren in that great emporium jects are achieved, let its genial streams flow Washington Abolition Society, of the Disof philatelapp, which for want of their reasons across the Atlantic, and convey its objects to trict of Columbia, and convention for the being as there, are calculated to do more harm Africa, where no ruthless hand can touch Abolition of Slavery, of Virginia Com-

sais the writer whose production now lies be- generally correct; though we contend that there | Society of Tennessee, fore us, would be a greater curse to it, and to are many flattering exceptions. But even if On motion of B. Lundy, of Maryland, the there were no exceptions, our reasons would following resolution was unanimously adopt only be the more powerful in favor of exer- ed tions at home instead of abroad Where is foundation on which he can rationablly advocate the man in his senses, who ever thought of rethe claims of the Colonizaton Society. Does generating two millions of deprated souls, by he believe that ' two millions of ignorant and transporting them from amongst a civilized ricions slaves ' would do better for themseve- people to a land of savages? Would the op and the world when turney loose upon a colony portunities of enlightening them there, where ting of seven members, was appointed to to themselves, where all restraint, except their education is known scarcely in name, be so examine the finished business of last sesvi lods propensities would be taken away, than such a shade, where our land is teeming with sion, dec. report what may now be necesthey would in a coun ry where their proneness however, be objected to, and the present pros-Bibles, schools and Christians! If this theory, sary to be acted on. to crime would be modified by the prepondera- perous condition of the colony at Liberia bro't ting check of twelve-millions of immaculate up as a proof to the contrary; we answer, that white men! Does he believe that a race of the Colony was peopled from the most intellimen so deployably ignorant and deprayed as lation in the United States; and that they form he describes the coloured population of the no comparison to the degraded condition of the ars in he African. Free school, of New-U. S. to be, would become suddenly changed, colored people generally. And such a cease in the twinkling of an eye on their transporta. less prating about the prospects of the Colony admirable The Convention ordered that tion to the inhospitable shores of Africa? If this at Liberia, and the representation of it as the notice should be taken thereof, in the adonly means of restoring to Africa's children, dress to the different Anti-Slavery Socieor subscribe to the following fact: That the folead the people into a deplorable error res coloured population must first be educated as pecting the true interest of the colored popula a means preparatory to their enjoyment of those uon, and of themselves. God forbid that we should cast one single unmerited aspersion up on that truly puntament open must be elevated from ted, and supported, we believe, by many thro' the depths of degradation, and raised to the cha- principles of the purest benevolence, and by ties, the examination of the minutes of the can actuate the heart of man! We speak the a society, before they can be colonized to ad- colonization scheme is publicly supported in vantage. Then why not advocate the prosecu- the southern states upon the allegation, that by tion of measures calculated to improve their removing the free negroes from among their slaves they will be able to hold the latter more beible prating about their transportation to the the case, can we depend upon as the sole land of promise. But why is it so repeatedly means of abolishing slavery? Let the Ameri-

> From the G. U. Emancipation, AMERICAN CONVINTION.

lin all the whole history of what we foolubly session lasted four days. It was held in term premature emancipations? Can one sin, the large hall of the Athenaeum, with openonly notice the most important, at this time.

A quorum was immediately formed, on the morning of the first day of the session. munications were also received from the We admit the facts brought to view by the Columbia; the General Association of the writer in question respecting the ignorance and Manumission Society of North Carolina Country two millions of ignorant, victoria stares, degradation of the coloured population, to be and the Convention of the Manumission

Resolved. That the present session of this Convention be held with open doors. and that spectators be freely admitted during its sittings

On motion of Wm. Coale, of Maryland, a committee of arrangement consis-

Mahlon Day, of New-York, presented an address from George R. Allen to the Convention, accompanied by sundry specimens of composition, drawing, &c, shewing the ties in the United States.

The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock, P.M.

At the appointed time, the members met and after the reception and disposal of sundry communications, from various socieacting committee of arrangement, the following resolution, offered by I homas Levering, of the District of Columbia, was read, adopted, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Resoured, That a committee be appoint. ed, to take into consideration the Laws of the several States, relative to Slaves, and free people of colour, and report whether any and what steps it may be proper for the Convention to take, in relation thereto.

A set of resolutions were offered by John Needles, of Maryland, for the amendment ting sunary standing committees us the Character of such fact be found ed, on the 3d inst. at 10 o oclock A. M.) of following subjects viz. The African Slave. which police had been publicly given. The Trade; Internal Slave Trade; Since of

Slavery generally, Laws of the United States An amendment was, proposed to, this relative to slaves and free people of colour resolution by B. Lundy, to include also, port from the committee and the preparation of addresses, &c. to the the transportation by land; and after a convarious societies communicating with this siderable discussion, principally between Convention.—Read and laid on the table, the inversion the resolution and the aire Adjourned, to 10 o'clock to-morrow mor- ment, the question was taken on the late

Nov. 4th, 10 o'clock A. M. Convention dopted. met.-Two resolutions were iffered, by M. Day, approbatin, the conduct of Joseph Watson, Mayor o. Philadelphia, and S. P. Among the items of business acted upon this . The committee appropried if Garrigues, one of the Police officers of that forenoon, were the following:city, for their unwearied and successful exertions in restoring to liberty sundry coloured persons, who had been kidnapped, slavery societies to endeavor to have such puband bringing the offenders to punishment. lications as they may deem worthy, inserted in

The committee of arangement made The committee of arangement made a sections of country, as may be practicable. Indive to some recent, projections on the second report, accompanied by sundry resolutions, which were severally adopted, final report; in period they recommend that

mends to the several societies for the abolition of slavery, &c. to give encouragement to such editors of periodical works, as evinces their determination to assist in follows: abolishing slavery.

Several committees were appointed, charged with various business, and sundry rescolutions disposed of. The Convention then very in the District of Columbia, and report adjourned to 7 o clock P. M.

Convention met again in the evening. The report of the committee on the treas urer's accounts, was accepted - The resolutions offered resterday by John Needlees wastaken up on motion of William Holmes of Virginia, and severally adopted. To the list of committees named in those resolutions, another was added, at the suggesthe public should know the names of the members of these committees, that humaee individuals may aid them in their investi-gation, they are subjoined. On the Afri-can Slave Trade—Evan Lewis, of New-York; Isaac Barton, of Philadelphia: David Harryman, of Baltimore. Internal Slave Trade-William E Coale, of Baltimore Benjamin Lundy of Do: Thomas Levering, of Washington, D. C. State of Slavery in the United States-William Kesley, of Baltimore; William E. Coale, of Do; Samuel Myers, of Washington: Laws of the U. nit d States relative to coloured persons -Thomas Shipley, of Philadelphia. Isaac Barton, of Do; John Needles of Baltimore; Kidnopping - Joseph' Davenport, journed to 7 o'clock P. M. Baltimore : Francis Burke, of Washington William Holmes, of Loudon County, Virginia.

The resolution submitted at the last session to amend the Constitution, so as to locate this Convention permanently in Washington, D. C. was taken up and after a very brief discussion unanimously a-December 1829.

The following resolution was offered by W E. Coale:-

Resolved That the committee, on the jon. Internal Slave Trade be directed to enquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress to pass a law, prohibiting the and the Convention of slaves, for sale, from and morrow morning. to the several States and Territories of Nov. 6th, 9 o'clock, A. M. Convention again the United States by sea.

ter, and lost. The resolution was then a

Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow mornis Nov. 5th. 10 o'clock, A. M. Convention met, ther investigating the subject

Fancis Burke, of the District of Columbia presented a resolution, which was read and dopted, recommending to the various antias many of the newspapers, of their particular after a statement was made by the

dutions, which were severally adopted, a committee be appointed to consider the excland, for the entancipation and remain their flat this Convention recompediency of memorializing Congress, praying their slaves, to Hayti, Africa. that bo ly to piohibit slavery in the l'erritories of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia.

A resolution was presented by B. Lundy, as

Resolved. That a committee be now appoin ed to draught an address to the citizens of the United States, relative to the abolition of slaas soon as may be practicable.

This resolution was adopted and the com-

m tree appointed. arrangement William Kesley was called to feet, their wishes, upon the principles of the chair, and the subject was discussed. This without infringing the land tion of W. E. Coale, on the subject of kid- course of proceeding was strongly objected to African Sliver, of Maryland, proof napping, As we think it important that particularly by one of the Maryland delegation, on the ground, that no one plan can be devised that will be sufficient to accomplish the great work; that every reacure must be encouraged, tending to meliorate the suffering condition of the African race, and to sap the properly educating their children and foundations of the cruel system; and that a said committee publish and distribute the said dependence on any one plan, is not only futile but prevents the a option of many measures of positive practical utility. The committee of the whole finally requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. and accordingly rose.

After reading an address from the Ati Sla very Society of Maryland, the Convention ad-

Convention again met at the hour journed to; when the committee, appointed to prepare an address to the citizens of the United States on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, reported one, which was read, considered by paragraphs and adopted. Three thousand copies of the dopted. The meeting of the 21st bien same were ordered to be printed in pamphlet nial session, will be held in that city in form for general distribution and the committee of New York, be respectful that prepared it were directed to solicit its inof their pupils, now he for
action in, at least, one of the newspapers in
each of the States and Territories of the Uncare of members of the

Some other business was then fransacted. and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clocks to

read and adopted. Tris report was tus m its details; the con request, was continued.

dress to the several anti-sia the United States, reported one which read and adopted to the little and a

The subjoined preamble and suc ented by H. Lundy, were made and al

Whereas, This Convention having be formed that a disposition appears to be a ing among the bolders of slaves in some of the United States, (where public of the laws will not, as yet, sanction gener mancipation,) to liberate their alares, b moving them, with their gayn consent, to lands, where they may easy the right privileges of free men. Therefore, Rem That this Convention views, with pleas these indications of a reformation in th mttee appointed.

The Convention entered into committee of the whole, to consider the subject of preposing a general plan for the gradual abolition of mend to the members of a subject of preposing a general plan for the gradual abolition of mend to the members of a subject of the subject of the members of a subject of the subject of the members of a subject of the members of a subject of the subject of the members of a subject of the subject of the members of a subject of the subject of

> the annexed resolution, which was read and adopted.

> Resolved, That the Acting Committee directed to prepare an address to the Free ple of Colour, in the Faited States in relate to their moral conduct, and the important in such form as it may deem expedient.

The following was presented by Joseph Parker, of ennsylvania, and was adopted, after a

Whereas, It is incumbent on the se wan be long to anti-slavery societies, to manifest by all thet actions, their sincerity and consistence Therefore, Resolved, That this convention re commend to the several sovieties composing it, to give every encouragement up their power in the labour of free men, in preference is that of slaves particularly in the consumption of the p oducts of free labor.

Considerable further business; of mindring portance was attended to, and the Convadiourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

In the evening the members arau

C BBETT This extraordinary mant alluding to the number of his works, observes, 'Il such young men wish to know the grand secret relative to the performances of such wondrous labor, it is told to him in a few words : be sb stment, be sober, go to bed at eight o'clock. and get up at four, the two being still of great ten bespre ten o'clock in the day ; so that I have had as much leisu e as any man I ever kne's any thing of If young men will but set about the thing in earnest, let, them not fear of success: they will soon find that it is disagrerable to sit up, or rise, late Literary coxcombs talk of consuming the midnight oil. No oil, and a very small portion of candles, have lever consumed; and I am quite convin eed, that no writing is so good as that which comes from under the light of the sun."

In a late publication of Mr. Charles Butler's brishing to settle one on rach of his six sons, what the lawyers term cross remainders between them, where on failure of issue in one mittee line, the estate passes to the other branches. Mr. Butler being directed to prepare the deed, seosceived at first that one proviso would be sufficient: he then though six would do; but on examining more minutely how many clauses would be requisite to legally express the whole settement, he found that they would require 720, being every possible combination of the number six -1-9-3-4-5-6-720. The other axample is still more striking. Ten subsequent charges. The number of contracts necessary to make this provision with due legal accuracy, were found to amount to 5.628. 800, being all possible combinations of ten. On each of these clauses the benevolence of govern ment has imposed a stamp duty of L25, so that the whole duty would have amounted to L90.720,000.

When Garrick was last at Paris, Preville the celebrated actor, juvited him to his villa. Our Roscius being in a gay bumour, proposed to go into one of the bired coaches that regularly ply besteen Paris and Versailles, on which road, Preville's rilla was situated. When they got in Garrick ordered the coachman to drive on; but the fellow answered that he would do so of sureties. as soon as he got his complement of four passengers. A caprice immediately seized Garrick: he determined to give his brother player a speeimen of his art. While the coachman was attentively looking out for passengers, Garrick slipped out of the door, went round the coach, and by his wonderful command of countenace, a power wich he so happily displayed in Abel Drugger, palmed himself upon the coachman as a stranger. This he did twice, & was admitted into the coach as a fresh passenger, to the astonishment and admiration of Preville. Garrick whipped out a third time, and addrssed himself to the coachman, was answered in a sarry tone that he had already got his complement and would have driven off without settlements in Delaware county, an aim had not Preville called out, that as the the best reputation in the market. stranger appeared to be a very little man they would to accommodate the gentleman, contrive to make room for him.

from Baltimore was detected lately, and

march, accompanied some of his companions to the vonday evening meeting of er importance than the two former A full half the Sunday school. One of the teachers, of all that I have ever written has been writ- on his entering the school, put the first question of one of their Catechisms to him cognomen of the winner of the regala.

The Shakers .- among the interesting subjects, now pending before the Newhe mentions some astonishing instances of legal the case of the Stakers. The petitioners feiting and about, an imaginary amount, of allege, that the course pursued by the Shakers, has, for a long time past been injurand the beirs of his body respectively, with jour to the interests of the community. The subject was referred to a select, com-

A Good Hint - The editor of the Al exaudria Phoenix has found it necessary whom it may concern'

'We are happy at all times to have the leasure of meeting our friends, and ask them to come and see, us, but really there gettemen, partners in a mining company, wish is a moment when we like to be disengareason.

Ponce Court of Buston

The Traveller of yesterday states, that an individual of very respectable connections has been accused of having taken from the North Bank, on Monday, \$700 and upwards; and has passed an examination before the Police Court. Circumstances were disclosed during the examination which warranted the Court in ordering the accused to recognize i, the sum of \$2000 for his appearance at the Municipal Court. He was committed for want

The Albany Daily, says that a gang of picknockets are, in the practice of going up and down the river in the steam boats, secking whom they may rob. There have been two or three instances of late, where passengers have lost their pocket books. It is proper to mention this, that travellers may be on their guard.

It stated, in the Catskill Republican that more than 3000 firkins of butter, came into that village, in one day last week. It is principally manufactured in the Scottish settlements in Delaware county, and bears

A letter from Smyrna says the Turkish fe ular troops there officers and soldiers, have A respectable mercantile house of Port- their Koran in a large silver box buog round and fines, writes to a gentleman of this their necks. Previous to going iblo agion one of ron by falls seem A very machine late, impost or two chapters are read aloud, after which

We published some time since, and account tried, and was found with a great deal of of a Frenchman, who had formerly resided in the spurious coin on him he has been found the city, having been apprehended at Port auguilty, and will be shot, we expect, in a few days."

Prince on a charge counterfeiting the coin of the Island. A letter of a late date has been received by a commercial house here, stating that the person had undergone a trial, been found guilty and und been sentenced to be shot. A woman had likewise been arrested as an accomplice; and also found guilty, and condemnwith all due gravity. "Who was the first ed to the like punishment. The letter states man?" said the teacher. Bill Sutherland," that the Frenchman had appealed to the Court replied the boy Bill Sutherland being the of Cassation, but the impression was, that his punishment would not be consummated.

In the course of the investigation, it was discovered that he was in correspondence with Hampshire Legis, ature, is a petition of the persons in New York, letters disclosing the afinhabitants of Enfield. and vicinity . pray- fair having been found in his possession, as ing the interference of the Legulature in were also a part of the materials for counter-4,500 dollars. -Balt. Chron.

Shift the Door - Now that cold weather is coming in good earnest, and the mountains begin to be white with snow, we beg leave to renew our hint to those who have doors, to keep them shut to save to give a hint to some of his friendly, vis- fuel and make themselves comfortable - It itors. We publish it " for the benefit of is no trifling matter, when wood is dear and money scarce to warm all out doors. But if you are resolved on warming the country at large the better way will be to take your doors from their hinges to preyent them from slamming by the rude ed to provide by deed if any one of the num-ed, in order that we may be engaged; and north-easters, and lay them up sately till be advanced image you am of the others, in that is, at the opening of the NORTH-warm weather, when they may be needed that is, at the opening of the NoRTH warm weather, when they may be needed though be considered a sort of mortgage on the ERN MAIL, in the evening We would as a barrier against beetles, flies and mosjust at that time be left alone, for obvious chetoes. But if you would keep the frost without and comfort within, recollect this homely but useful maxim,-

> The hindmost shut the door-But behind or before, Be sure to shut the door. Berk Amer.

Mottry.

FORGET ME NOT

Imitated from the German-By F. G. Halleck.

Where flows the fountain silently, It blooms a lovely flower. Blue as the heauty of the sky, And speaks like kind fidelity, Through fortune's sun and shower-Forget me not

'Tis like thy starry eyes, more bright han evening's proudest star, Like painting's own halo light It seems to smile upon thy sight, And says to thee from far-"Forget me not."

When by the lonely fount we meet, And weep so soon to part,
That flower springs up beneath our feet, And sighs, as if it will'd to greet A kindred broken heaff-

" Forget me not."

Each dew drop on its morning leaves Is eloquent as tears, That whisper, when young passion grieves.
For one beloved afar, and weaves His dream of hopes and fears

Forget me not."

The Boston Palladium tells us that when The Boston Palladium tells us that when
the American brig Delos passed the Seraglio THE New York African Municipal at Constantinople, the windows were crowded day Evening, the st of October last, at No. with the ladies of that palace, who were high the Centre-street, at the foot of Chanlest, in the backwant worm of the Organ Factory.

1828.

ittarrien

In this city by Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Jonas Wolker to Miss Betsey Saunders.

Bied.

In this diy, Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Mr. Ste-3-hen Redgers.

TO LET

Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two storry frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about fire miles out of town and will Rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire, it it Please to call at 31 Moore street.

C III NAY.

NOTICE

A sacredy neerl of vocal and in trumental music, will take place an Monday Evening, 22d inst. at the Asbury-Church, in Elmubeth-Street.

Tickets 25 cents, New-York, Dec. 10, 1828.

TO LET

Paur of a IFDUSE in Grand street, pleaszeilr situated. Enquire at this Office. New-York, Oct. 16, 1828.

To Free People of Colour

I heg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragment, while by increased exercions, and by the known character and he 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 18th street, sufficiently distint from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and naving every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Eree Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exercions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would co-dially 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 love for your country, by your commisseration for degraded man, encourage an insitution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happines -- the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thraidom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAM MAR. MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinale branches of educa-

Terms \$3 \$5 cents payable quarterly in

Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decen boys, on liberal terms. JOSEPH SHIPPARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A YOUNG MAN, qualified to take charge be, to perfifts all the other at this Office. But the other of this State, Ear tice and Parchy light croire at this Office.

by gratified and considered the stars to be worn basement room of the Organ Factor.

A general invitation is given to all adult per-

Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be ronage agreeable meet for instruction three times a week : . Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clack, 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 withut raising the initiation to \$1 50 ...

J. H WILLIAMS, Sec. New-York, 1928.

STEAM SCOURING & THILDRING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO. NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY, (Between Hester & Grand street,)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment and perform their work in a correct and sys tematid style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &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 : refit and altar, to any size or shape, with new collais, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have word 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 pationage, and solicits a continuance of their avours; he has received at his store, No. 1.

DAVID RUGGLES.

MCHOLAS GOLDSBEHRY'S

Y 161: Greemong, street, nearly opposite and great yarnesy or the Meri York | folds.

The subscriber having obtained a follow and the also constant all bands of the act of cleaning all Clothing in the neatest manner, and of the medical complete knowledge of the act of cleaning all Clothing in the neatest manner, and of the medical complete knowledge of the act of cleaning all Clothing in the neatest manner, and of the medical complete knowledge of the act of cleaning all clothing in the neatest manner, and of the medical complete knowledge of the act of cleaning all clothing in the neatest manner, and of the medical complete knowledge of the act of cleaning all clothing in the neatest manner, and the complete knowledge of the act of cleaning all clothing in the neatest manner. complete anoweage at the act of cleaning all sorts of clothis, cilks, sains, merine shawls fee from any kind of dirt or stainst whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original fol-or, most respectfully solicits the kind Patron-age of his friends and the public

A SCIPIO C AUGUS

public in general that he execute operations for the accommodation of series sons of Colon, with BOARD and LO basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both serse.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One those with board on his part of reads. The first will be set to be small sum of the control of the con

New Haven, July 21, 1888. THE ACADEMY.

In Morris' Alley, under the care of Mesara, GLOUCE: TER & JONES Is again opened for the reception of pupils.
In the above Academy are taught all the

In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English enteriors. READLY G. WRITING FARITHMETIC ENGLISH GRAMMAH, and GEOGHA. PHY; 60 which are added the study of the LATIN language and NATURAL PHLLOS. PHI; on the most approved plain. In addition to the foreigness; in the Female department will be taught. Plain and Orionact to NEEDLE WOY, R. and DRAWING for all which competent teachers are provided. The theral patronage which the academy bas heretofore received from a generous conflict, has stimulated the subscribers to rectified.

lic, has stimulated the subscribers to renawed. exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information as to the character of the academy and competency of the teliche ers, may be obtained by application to they a Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and D. Win.

TERMS PER QUARTER

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, Spelling, Reading, and Writing 00 Arithmetic, do. do. do. do. 202 250 In addition to the above Grammar

Geography & Natural Philosophy, 400 Latin and Greek Languages, Philadelphia, Oct 6, 1829.

WM. P. JOHONSON.
Successor: lo Jomes P. Johnson.
No. 551 Parti-grapes, mean Broadway that told, and well known establishment.
Respectfully informs be discussed and the public generally, that he stated on the public generally.

Courtland-street pear Broadway a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sagars. AL. BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and sit is generally, that he sull continues to place SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese. Sc. Rum, Gin., Brandy, Wine, Cordinals, Portor and Cider, Sc. which will be sold a character for each continue and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish when for each

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 promply attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBEHRY'S

CLOTHES Dressing in Drisg Establishment | Kept constantly on hand, for sale by D. |

Walker, No. 49. Brattle street | Boston |

Walker, No. 49. Brattle street | Boston |

Greenwich street | nearly opposite the great variety of New and Second handed Call.

Oct. 80 1889

1700 VARIRE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER.

No. 197 Charch-street, New-York Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacture Boots and Shoes of a superi or quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage Litherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a supe exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance

of the same. BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the chortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING. DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOU E, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommunication of respectable persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, on the most reasonable

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to ren-der the situation of all, who honour him with their enstom, as constortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.

New-Y rk, 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 Affreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest no, tice. His house is in a healthy and plea. cant situation, and he hopes by the unremuted attention that will be paid to all those who may farour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON. Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REPITTING 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 in the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from this committy would be prefetred.—Serquire at M6.15# Burvey.

Economy is the Road to wealth-And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States C. GTHES DRESSING Establishment.



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway. and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systimatical 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 CLEARING, which he will warranted

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 pub-

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Chidren, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manunission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for u-efulness and respectability. male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in Williamst., near Duane-st.; all under the manage-ment of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading. Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and Engish 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: ane the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and en-

Each school is visited weekly by a commit-tee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Fe-male schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy offects 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 popul baving 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 HARRISSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the actommodation of genteel persons of Co-lour with Boarding and Lodging, at No

90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no paint spared to render their situation as alregable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 95, 1825.

THE PAREDOM'S TOURNAL IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY Jao. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.
The price is THEEL BOLLING A YEAR, PRY

able half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages

are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, TScls. " Each repetition of do. 33 " 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50 "Each repetition of do. 25 Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.

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

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