

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, D. CEHBER 30, 1822

NO. 99

THE WINNEBAGOES AT THE CAPITAL.

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

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 friendship."

"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 pleasantly."

"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 Winnebagoes, a pleasant plant. It is good to smoke. I have it here,"—touching with his finger the bowl of the pipe—"I give 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 friendship."

"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 Winnebagoe 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; he inhaled a few puffs, and as the smoke curled gently upward, the savage group gazed with inattentiveness and uttered a low murmur of satisfaction. The chief then handed the calumet to all the spectators in order, and lastly, to each of his tribe. It was next made over in form to the President, to be retained, who, requesting the Indian to lay his hand upon it again, while he pledged him with the other proceeded to dictate to the interpreter his reply.

"Say to this Chief, I rejoice to see him. He and his brethren are welcome to me 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 Winnebagoe, which must be true, that his people pledge their amity with mine, and have left this pipe in token of sincerity."

"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 deafening howl, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to the inviolate integrity of their word.

(From the Morning Courier.) SESSIONS COURT.

Man-slaughter.

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 Everson, 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, seized him by the collar, and again kicked and then beat him. The deceased in a short time was heard to say that he was stabbed. The prisoner ran through Little Water street, pursued by the sister of the deceased, who swore that Miller cut her apron and put it in his hand, while she was attempting to secure him. The prisoner, in his own

testimony, which was read, admitted that he had had a knife, with which he had been cutting a stick, but said that he had not had it out of his pocket after leaving the house of the person where his trowsers had been pawned, supposed he lost it when Lawrence, one of the witnesses, and the deceased had him down, and were beating him; and accounted for the blood on his hands, by saying that these men had hurt him. The prisoner stated his age to be 14 years, though he had the appearance of being 20; is a short good looking black, born in New Brunswick. He has lived in New York 7 years, and first with Mr. Mott, a mustard manufacturer. The District Attorney said there were but two points in the case, first, as to the fact of the wound being inflicted by the prisoner, and 2d, whether it was inflicted under circumstances that would justify him. The jury, after being out 16 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 to the Court, that he had a large family, that in a state of intoxication, he had taken the property mentioned in the indictment, sentenced to 30 days in the City Prison.

William Buckle, alias Joseph Conklin, was arraigned on a charge of obtaining \$20 under false pretences, by exhibiting a letter authorising him to receive the same. The prisoner is said to have been one of the earliest tenants of the State Prison, having been originally sent there from the old Hall. He pleaded not guilty of forgery, supposing he should be sent to the State Prison if convicted thereof; but when informed it was only a Penitentiary offence his countenance suddenly brightened, and he pleaded Guilty.

EXTRACT

From Wood's Inaugural Address.

The infant enters on life in profound ignorance of his powers and destinies, and of the whole material universe. He endeavours alike to grasp the near flame which would consume him, and the distant orb which enters its way in yonder heavens. He is not made dependent on others for the aliment which is to nourish 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 patriarch, to teach his children; and his children's children; and by the command of Him who said, "Go and teach all nations," that man is to be the instructor of his fellow man. Where this high ordinance is contravened, there to beget knowledge are furnished men can beget above a mere animal existence. He may have the elements of mind, but they must be given without form and void, and should be darkness as deep and impenetrable as the broode over chaos before the first day light. In time was made, and the light of knowledge was given to man, and he was made to be a creature of God, and not a creature of man.

shall wake his dormant energies, and point the way to glory and immortality.

The important bearings, on the higher destinies of man of knowledge and of Christian virtue, have been greatly overlooked. It appears not to have been well understood, that without knowledge there can be no useful exercise of virtue; and that without virtue knowledge cannot reach its highest elevations or accomplish its highest purposes.

In proportion to the intelligence of the people will ultimately be their freedom; and in proportion to their freedom must be their intelligence in order to maintain that freedom. — What obligations then rest on every American, to cultivate his own intellectual powers, and to diffuse the light of knowledge around him? — 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 his embrace? Does he love his Bible, and offer up daily thanksgiving for no ecclesiastical power can deprive him of its precepts and consolations? Does he rejoice in the increasing glory and prosperity of his country? As he values these blessings and wishes their continuance, 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 grow up in ignorance, or leave them to resort to some distant focus of learning, or to collect here and there a few divergent rays. Let him bring the rays of knowledge near and thick around every family and every member of the Republic. Let 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,—I cannot but congratulate you, together with my brethren on this highly interesting occasion, the first semi-annual meeting of this Society. When I reflect upon the many impediments through which we have had to conduct its affairs, and see, with emotions of delight, the present degree of eminence to which it has arisen, I cannot, sir, but be of the opinion, that an invisible arm must have been stretched out in our behalf. For 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 aversion and zeal, which had it been on the opposite side, would have done great honor to themselves. And, sir, but for the undeviating, and truly patriotic exertions of those who were favorable to the formation of this institution, it might have been this day, in a yet unorganized condition. Did I say, in an unorganized condition? Yea, had our opponents their way, the very notion of such an institution might have been obliterated from our minds. How strange it is, to see men of sound sense, and of tolerably good judgment, act so diametrically in opposition to their interest; 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 remark here, at once, that the primary object of this institution, is to unite the colored population, so far, through the United States of America, as may be practicable and expedient; forming societies, opening, extending, and keeping up correspondences, and not withholding any thing which may have the least tendency to alleviate our miserable condition. With this restriction, however, of not infringing on the articles of its constitution, or that of the United States of America. Now, that we are assembled, is a fact, that no one of common sense will deny; and that the cause of which

is a powerful auxiliary in keeping us from rising to the scale of reasonable and thinking beings, none but those who delight in our degradation will attempt to contradict. Did I say those who delight in our degradation? Yea, sir, glory in keeping us ignorant and miserable, that we might be the better and the longer slaves. It was credibly informed by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, that a slaveholder upon finding one of his young slaves with a small spelling book in his hand (not opened) fell upon and beat him almost to death, exclaiming, at the same time, to the child, you will acquire better learning than I or any of my family.

I appeal to every candid and unprejudiced mind, do not all such men glory in our miseries and degradations; and are there not millions whose chief glory centres in this horrid wickedness? Now, Mr. President, those are the very humane, philanthropic, and charitable men who proclaim to the world, that the blacks are such a poor, ignorant and degraded species of beings, that, were they set at liberty, they would die for the want of something to subsist upon, and in consequence of which, they are compelled to keep them in bondage, to do them good.

O Heaven! what will not avarice and the love of despotic sway cause men to do with their fellow creatures, when actually in their power? But, to return whence I digressed; it has been asked, in what way will the General Colored Association (or the Institution) unite the colored population, so far, in the United States, as may be practicable and expedient? to which enquire I answer, by asking the following: Do not two hundred and eight years very intolerable sufferings teach us the actual necessity of a general union among us? do we not know indeed, the horrid dilemma into which we are, and from which, we must exert ourselves, to be extricated? Shall we keep slumbering on, with our arms completely folded up, excluding every now and then, against our miseries, yet never do the least thing to ameliorate our condition, or that of posterity? Shall we not, by such inactivity, leave, or rather entail a hereditary degradation on our children, but a little, if at all, inferior to that which our fathers, under all their comparative disadvantages and privations, left on us? In fine, shall we, while almost every other people under Heaven, are making such mighty efforts to better their condition, go around from house to house, enquiring what good associations and societies are going to do us? Ought we not to form ourselves into a general body, to protect, aid, and assist each other to the utmost of our power, with the before mentioned restrictions?

Yes, Mr. President, it is indispensably our duty to try every scheme that we think will have a tendency to facilitate our salvation, and leave the final result to that God, who holds the destinies of people in the hollow of his hand, and who ever has, and will, repay every nation according to its works.

Will any be so hardy as to say, or even to imagine, that we are incapable of effecting any object which may have a tendency to hasten our emancipation, in consequence of the prevalence of ignorance and poverty among us? That the major part of us are ignorant and poor, I am at this time unprepared to deny. — But shall this deter us from all lawful attempts to bring about the desired object? nay, sir, it should rouse us to greater exertions; there ought to be a spirit of emulation and inquiry among us, a hungering and thirsting after learning; these are requisitions, which, if we ever be so happy to acquire, will fit us for all the departments of life, and, in my humble opinion, ultimately result in—rescuing us from an oppressive, unparalleled, I had almost said, in the annals of the world.

But some may even think that our white

brethren and friends are making such mighty efforts, for the amelioration of our condition, that we may stand as neutral spectators of the work. That we have many good friends, yea, very good, among that body, perhaps none but a few of those who have ever read at all will deny; and that many of them be gone, and will go, all lengths for our good, is evident, from the very works of the great, the good, and the godlike Granville Sharpe, Wilberforce, Lundy, and the truly patriotic and lamented Mr. Ashmun, late Colonial Agent of Liberia, who, with a zeal which was only equalled by the goodness of his heart, has lost his life in our cause, and a host of others too numerous to mention: a number of private gentlemen too, who, though they say but little, are nevertheless, busily engaged for good. Now, all of these great, and indeed, good friends whom God has given us, I do humbly, and very gratefully acknowledge. But, that we should co-operate with them, as far as we are able by uniting and cultivating a spirit of friendship and of love among us, is obvious, from the very exhibition of our miseries, under which we groan.

Two millions and a half of colored people in these United States, more than five hundred thousand of whom are about two thirds of the way free. Now, I ask, is no more than these last were united, which they must be, or always live as enemies) and resolved to aid and assist each other to the utmost of their power, what mighty deeds would be done by them for the good of our cause?

But, Mr. President, instead of a general compliance with these requisitions, which have a natural tendency to raise us in the estimation of the world, we see, to our sorrow, in the very midst of us, a gang of villains, who, for the paltry sum of fifty or a hundred dollars, will kidnap and sell into perpetual slavery, their fellow creatures! and, too, if one of their fellow sufferers, whose miseries are a little more enhanced by the scourges of a tyrant, should abscond from his pretended owner, to take a little recreation, and unfortunately fall in their way, he is gone! for they will sell him for a glass of whiskey! Brethren and fellow sufferers, I ask you, in the name of God, and of Jesus Christ, shall we suffer such notorious villains to rest peacefully among us? will they not take our wives and little ones, more particularly our little ones, when a convenient opportunity will admit, and sell them for money, to slave holders, who will doom them to chains, handcuffs, and even to death? May God open our eyes on these children of the devil and enemies of all good!

But, sir, this wickedness is scarcely more infernal than that which was attempted a few months since, against the government of our brethren, the Haytiens, by a consummate rogue; he ought to have, long since, been hanged, but who, I was recently informed, is nevertheless, received into company among some of our most respectable men, with a kind of brotherly affection which ought to be shown only to a gentleman of honor.

Now, Mr. President, all such mean, and powerful auxiliaries, which work for our destruction, and which are abhorred in the sight of God and of good men.

But, sir, I cannot but bless God for the glorious anticipation of a not very distant period, when these things which now help to degrade us will no more be practised among the sons of Africa;—for, though this, and perhaps another generation may not experience the promised blessings of Heaven; yet, the dejected, degraded, and oppressed, will be rescued from their present state of bondage, and will be able to stand on their own feet, as free men, and as citizens of the United States.

For the honor of our City, we are proud in stating that the individual referred to, is tolerated in but one or two families, who, according to Major Noah, are styled "good society." En-

ded, and now enslaved children of Africa will have, in spite of all their enemies, to take their stand among the nations of the earth. — And, sir, I verily believe that God has something in reserve for us, which, when he shall have poured it out upon us, will repay us for all our suffering and miseries.

ADDRESS,
From the American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c.
TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:
The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery and improving the condition of the African Race, now convened in the city of Baltimore, most respectfully takes the liberty of addressing you on the gradual extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is doubtless, well understood, by our fellow citizens, generally, that this District is the property of the nation—that the laws for the government thereof, emanate from the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled; and that all who are entitled to the elective franchise, in every State of the Union, have an equal right to express their sentiments, and urge the adoption of measures, relative to the abolition of slavery therein.

We are well aware that some will contend for the legality of slavery as tolerated in some parts of the United States, and insist that the question of its abolition should be left to the decision of the people of the District, themselves. When we consider 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 legislative body; but that the sovereignty is invested in the people of the States—and when we 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 on 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 citizens 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, hesitate in urging your attention to it.

The friends of universal emancipation, in several of the states viz North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, &c. have, for several years, Memorialized Congress upon this important subject, but as a few comparatively speaking were thus heard to express their sentiments, little notice has been taken of their petitions. At the last session a memorial against the perpetuation of the cruel system was presented to that body, by the people of the District themselves. The memorial was signed by about one thousand and of the most respectable portion of the inhabitants, among whom were several of the Judges of the District Courts, and even some holders of slaves. Whatever may

have been the doubts or scruples entertained by some of our citizens heretofore respecting the propriety of urging this subject upon the attention of the National Legislature, we conceive that there is no longer cause for hesitation, since a very respectable number of the people of the District have, themselves, raised their voice in its favor; and, as we have before stated, it is also believed that by far the greater number are favorably disposed toward it.

That the discussion of this question may excite a lively interest, both in and out of Congress, and that, whatever measures may be proposed, of promoting the object in view, will meet with violent opposition from the advocates of slavery, we are well aware. All past experience teaches us that this is to be expected. Not only the opponents of emancipation in the south may be expected to throw impediments in our way, but the prejudice against the unfortunate and degraded Africans, and the self-interest of many others, will also be arrayed against us.—Yet we would calmly and dispassionately appeal to the good sense of the people of this nation—to those who exercise the sovereign authority in this great Republic—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 the consequences of tolerating, within the limits of this District, a system that has uniformly proved destructive to every nation 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 affection, that binds man to his fellow man—by a due regard to the immutable principles of justice, mercy and consistency—and by 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 overwhelms us and precipitates us into the vortex of corruption and despotism.

Not only do we consider the honor of the nation as implicated, by the toleration of slavery in the District of Columbia, but 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-christian practice, as to disregard the will of their constituents, and join with its advocates in the adoption of measures for its extension and perpetuation. And we fear that this state of things cannot be remedied until the people of the United States in general, turn their attention to this subject, and adopt measures for the extinction of the odious system, wherever it can be done consistently with the Constitution of the Republic.

From statements submitted to this Convention, we are glad to find that this subject has already attracted the attention of

respectable portion of our fellow citizens in different parts of the country. Petitions and memorials upon this subject, have been presented to the National Legislature, and will continue to be presented, until it is fully understood that every man will be made by some of the members of that body, to effect the great and glorious object. Let then, all who are sincerely desirous to wipe from our moral countenance this crimson stain, come forward at this interesting crisis, and raise their voices in favor of the great principles of universal liberty, and the inalienable rights of human nature.

Signed, by order, and on behalf of the Convention,
THOMAS SHIPLEY, President
EDWIN P. M'LELLAN, Secretary
Baltimore, November 1845.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
New York, December 19, 1845.

AMERICAN CONVENTION
We invite the attention of our countrymen to the proceedings of the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery in this number. Since the formation of the societies which compose this Convention, our condition has been gradually improving—our privileges have been extended—and in many cases, prejudice has had to give place to the dictates of reason. These societies have been unwearied in their labours; are still determined to be, and with a little effort on our part, to second them by our good conduct; they, without doubt, will enter with more spirit into the glorious work of emancipation; for they could then point to those who are free as good citizens of society, and be encouraged from seeing their good behaviour and propriety of conduct, to persevere until the great object of their association is accomplished.

The Convention have voted an address to the Free People of Colour. We rejoice at this as counsel from such well-tried friends must be received with respect and attention by our brethren.

ABDUL RAHAMAN.
On Sunday evening last, a sermon was preached in Rev. Mr. Paul's church, and a collection amounting to twenty-five dollars was taken for the benefit of the Prince.
It is the intention of the Prince to leave this city today, for Philadelphia, on his way to Norfolk to embark in the vessel, which is about to sail from thence, for Liberia with Colonists.
Abdul Rahaman came among us in a stranger, but he departs from our city with the wishes of thousands, who will ever feel a lively interest in his future welfare. He returns to the land of his fathers; may his father's afflictions be realized May his eyes ever be opened with the sight of a few of the members of his youth to welcome him to the halls of his father to his kindred and friends.
The editor of the Quarterly says, "I would have thought that the great day of God would have been called the west, and the east."

From the G. U. Emancipation.
THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
 Our sentiments respecting this society its objects, prospects, &c. have been too often repeated to require any further explanation at this time. A writer has lately made his appearance in the *National Philanthropist*, under the signature of *G. D.* who advocates the claims of the American Colonization Society, as a means calculated to elevate the character of the free coloured population to that of a level with the whites; but until he show that it is possible for a man, his favorite society, to be patronized to an extent that shall remove the whole coloured population, both free and bond, from the country, he shall dissent from the broad positions he has laid down with so much confidence. We are pleased to learn that the cause of African Emancipation is gaining ground in Boston and its vicinity; but when statements are handed forth to the world, even in that great emporium of philanthropy, which for want of their reasons being as clear, are calculated to do more harm than good, it is our business to correct them, and remove any false impressions they may be engendered. To turn loose upon our Country two millions of ignorant, vicious slaves, as a writer whose production now lies before us, would be a greater curse to it, and to 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 foundation on which he can rationally advocate the claims of the Colonization Society. Does he believe that 'two millions of ignorant and vicious slaves' would do better for themselves and the world when turned loose upon a colony to themselves, where all restraint, except their vicious propensities would be taken away, than they would in a country where their proneness to crime would be modified by the preponderating check of twelve millions of immaculate white men? Does he believe that a race of men so deplorably ignorant and depraved as he describes the coloured population of the U. S. to be, would become suddenly changed, in the twinkling of an eye, on their transportation to the inhospitable shores of Africa? If this be not his faith he must renounce his position, or subscribe to the following fact:—That the coloured population must first be educated as a means preparatory to their enjoyment of those comforts and blessings which Africa holds in reserve for them. They must be elevated from the depths of degradation, and raised to the character of rational beings, and taught the duties, the blessings, and reciprocal obligations of civil society, before they can be colonized to advantage. Then why not advocate the prosecution of measures calculated to improve their condition at home, why indulge in such unintelligible prating about their transportation to the land of promise? But why is it so repeatedly urged upon the people, that to liberate two millions of slaves among twelve millions of free men, without any preparatory measures, would be a greater curse, both to them and the community, than to retain them in bondage? Can any evidence of such fact be found

in all the whole history of what we foolishly term premature emancipation? Can one single instance be pointed out where the immediate emancipation of slaves has manufactured them into those 'blood thirsty devils' which are eternally tormenting the tyrant's cowardly imagination? Let it not be inferred from this, however, that we are advocating the doctrine of immediate emancipation in this country, at this time, under existing circumstances. But we say 'make no more slaves.' Shiver to atoms those galling fetters, under the pressure of which so many hearts have burst—let them no more shackle the limbs of the future workmanship of God. Pour into their minds the fertilizing streams of education—imbue their hearts with gratitude for extending to them this heaven's best boon—and let their souls walk abroad in their majesty. And if philanthropy be not exhausted when these transcendent objects are achieved, let its genial streams flow across the Atlantic, and convey its objects to Africa, where no ruthless hand can touch them.
 We admit the facts brought to view by the writer in question respecting the ignorance and degradation of the coloured population, to be generally correct; though we contend that there are many flattering exceptions. But even if there were no exceptions, our reasons would only be the more powerful in favor of exertions at home instead of abroad. Where is the man in his senses, who ever thought of regenerating two millions of depraved souls, by transporting them from amongst a civilized people to a land of savages? Would the opportunities of enlightening them there, where education is known scarcely in name, be so good as here, where our land is teeming with *Bibles, schools and Christians*? If this theory, however, be objected to, and the present prosperous condition of the colony at Liberia bro't up as a proof to the contrary; we answer, that the Colony was peopled from the most intelligent and respectable part of the colored population in the United States; and that they form no comparison to the degraded condition of the colored people generally. And such a ceaseless prating about the prospect of the Colony at Liberia, and the representation of it as the only means of restoring to Africa's children their long lost rights, has no other effect than to lead the people into a deplorable error respecting the true interest of the colored population, and of themselves. God forbid that we should cast one single unmerited aspersions upon that truly philanthropic institution, adopted, and supported, we believe, by many thro' principles of the purest benevolence, and by others through the most infernal motives that can actuate the heart of man! We speak the sentiment of thousands when we say that the colonization scheme is publicly supported in the southern States upon the allegation, that by removing the free negroes from amongst their slaves they will be able to hold the latter more securely in endless bondage; and while this is the case, can we depend upon it as the sole means of abolishing slavery? Let the American people answer the question for themselves! we pause for an answer.

From the G. U. Emancipation.
AMERICAN EVANGELION.
 The Convention met at the time appointed, (on the 3d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.) of which notice had been publicly given. The

session lasted four days. It was held in the large hall of the Athenaeum, with open doors; and many spectators both male and female, attended the different sittings. Much business was transacted; but we shall only notice the most important, at this time. A quorum was immediately formed, on the morning of the first day of the session, and was regularly opened. The Secretary having announced that the President and Vice President were both absent an election was entered into for a President pro tem. When on counting the votes, it appeared that *Thomas Shipley*, of Pennsylvania, was chosen to fill that office. Delegates from the following societies were present, viz: The Manumission Society, of New York; Abolition Society, of No. Convention of the Anti-Slavery Society of Maryland; National Anti-Slavery Tract Society, No.; Baltimore Society for the Protection of Free People of Colour, of Do.; Washington Abolition Society, of the District of Columbia, and convention for the abolition of Slavery, of Virginia. Communications were also received from the Benevolent Society Alexandria, District of Columbia; the General Association of the Manumission Society of North Carolina; and the Convention of the Manumission Society of Tennessee.
 On motion of B. Lundy, of Maryland, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
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. C. Coale, of Maryland, a committee of arrangement consisting of seven members, was appointed to examine the finished business of last session, &c. report what may now be necessary to be acted on.
 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 talent and ingenuity displayed by the scholars in the African Free school, of New York City. Some of these specimens were admirable. The Convention ordered that notice should be taken thereof, in the address to the different Anti-Slavery Societies 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 societies, the examination of the minutes of the acting committee of arrangement, the following resolution, offered by Thomas Levering, of the District of Columbia, was read, adopted, and a committee appointed accordingly.
Resolved, That a committee be appointed, 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 of the Convention; with the view of appointing sundry standing committees on the following subjects, viz: The African Slave Trade; Internal Slave Trade; State of

Slavery generally; Laws of the United States relative to slaves and free people of colour and the preparation of addresses, &c. to the various societies communicating with this Convention.—Read and laid on the table.
 Adjourned, to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
 Nov. 4th, 10 o'clock A. M. Convention met.—Two resolutions were offered by H. Day, approving the conduct of Joseph Watson, Mayor of Philadelphia, and S. P. Garrigue, one of the Police officers of that city, for their unwearied and successful exertions in restoring to liberty sundry coloured persons, who had been kidnapped, and bringing the offenders to punishment. Read and adopted.
 The committee of arrangement made a second report, accompanied by sundry resolutions, which were severally adopted. Among these resolutions was the following:
Resolved, That this Convention recommends to the several societies for the abolition of slavery, &c. to give encouragement to such editors of periodical works, as evince their determination to assist in abolishing slavery.
 Several committees were appointed, charged with various business, and sundry resolutions disposed of. The Convention then adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.
 Convention met again in the evening. The report of the committee on the treasurer's accounts, was accepted.—The resolutions offered yesterday by John Needles was taken upon motion of William Holmes of Virginia, and severally adopted. To the list of committees named in those resolutions, another was added, at the suggestion of W. E. Coale, on the subject of kidnapping. As we think it important that the public should know the names of the members of these committees, that humane individuals may aid them in their investigation, they are subjoined:—On the *African 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 United States relative to coloured persons*—Thomas Shipley, of Philadelphia. Isaac Barton, of Do; John Needles of Baltimore; *Kidnapping*—Joseph Davenport, 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* adopted. The meeting of the 21st biennial session, will be held in that city in December 1829.
 The following resolution was offered by W. E. Coale:—
Resolved, That the committee, on the Internal Slave Trade be directed to enquire into the expediency of petitioning Congress to pass a law, prohibiting the transportation of slaves for sale, from and to the several States and Territories of the United States by sea.

An amendment was proposed to this resolution by B. Lundy, to include also the transportation by land; and after a considerable discussion, principally between the movers of the resolution and the amendment, the question was taken on the latter, and lost.—The resolution was then adopted.
 Adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.
 Among the items of business acted upon this forenoon, were the following:—
 Francis Burke, of the District of Columbia, presented a resolution, which was read and adopted, recommending to the various anti-slavery societies to endeavor to have such publications as they may deem worthy, inserted in as many of the newspapers, of their particular sections of country, as may be practicable.
 The committee of arrangement made their final report; in which they recommend that a committee be appointed to consider the expediency of memorializing Congress, praying that he will prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia.
 A resolution was presented by B. Lundy, as follows:
Resolved, That a committee be now appointed to draught an address to the citizens of the United States, relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and report as soon as may be practicable.
 This resolution was adopted and the committee appointed.
 The Convention entered into committee of the whole, to consider the subject of proposing a general plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, as recommended by the committee of arrangement. William Kesley was called to the chair, and the subject was discussed. This course of proceeding was strongly objected to 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 measure must be encouraged, tending to meliorate the suffering condition of the African race, and to sap the foundations of the cruel system; and that a dependence on any one plan, is not only futile but prevents the 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 Anti Slavery Society of Maryland, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.
 Convention again met at the hour adjourned 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 same were ordered to be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution, and the committee that prepared it were directed to solicit its insertion in, at least, one of the newspapers in each of the States and Territories of the Union.
 Some other business was then transacted, and the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.
 Nov. 6th, 9 o'clock A. M. Convention again met and proceeded business.

for disposing of sundry resolutions reported from the committee. The subject of the production of a report on the subject of the production of a report from the committee, was taken up, and the report was read and adopted. The report was read and adopted. The committee, at the request, was continued, with the view of further investigating the subject.
 The committee appointed to prepare an address to the several anti-slavery societies in the United States, reported one which was read and adopted.
 The subjoined preamble and resolution, presented by B. Lundy, were made, and adopted after a statement was made by the mover relative to some recent propositions, on the part of sundry slave holders, particularly a man in one of the northern counties of Maryland, for the emancipation and removal of their slaves, to Hayti, Africa, &c.
Whereas, This Convention having been informed that a disposition appears to be making among the holders of slaves in some parts of the United States, (where public opinion and the laws will not, as yet, sanction general emancipation,) to liberate their slaves, by removing them, with their own consent, to other lands, where they may enjoy the rights and privileges of free men.—Therefore, Resolved, That this Convention views, with pleasure, these indications of a reformation in the sentiment, and a desire to promote the cause of justice, in those sections of the country, which we have just alluded to; and we recommend to the members of anti-slavery societies in the different States, to aid such humane and benevolent individuals in carrying into effect their wishes, upon the principles of justice, without infringing the laws.
 Abraham Silver, of Maryland, introduced the annexed resolution, which was read and adopted.
Resolved, That the Acting Committee be directed to prepare an address to the Free People of Colour, in the United States, relative to their moral conduct, and the importance of properly educating their children; and that said committee publish and distribute the same in such form as it may deem expedient.
 The following was presented by Joseph Parker, of Pennsylvania, and was adopted after a brief discussion.
Whereas, It is incumbent on those who belong to anti-slavery societies, to manifest by all their actions; their sincerity and consistency.—Therefore, Resolved, That this convention recommend to the several societies composing it, to give every encouragement in their power to the labour of free men; in preference to that of slaves; particularly in the consumption of the products of free labour.
 Considerable further business, of minor importance was attended to, and the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.
 In the evening the members again met. On the presentation of a resolution to that effect, by Thomas Levering, it was ordered that the Trustees of the African Free School of New York, be respectfully requested to permit the specimens of talent and ingenuity of their pupils, now before the Convention, to be exhibited, for a limited time, in the United States Capitol, at the city of Washington, to the care of members of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as evidence of the intellectual improvement of the African race.
 The committee appointed to prepare an address to the United States Congress, reported one, which was read and adopted.
 The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

VARIETY

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 has 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, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SHAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 63 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, on the most reasonable terms.

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

New-York, Sept 2, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his House No. 23 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the 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, 1823.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING 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, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices in the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the Country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 152 Bowery.

Sept 25, 1823.

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



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and estimable style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st, near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

PETER S. TITUS, RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1823.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

IS 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.

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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.

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Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 580 Broadway-street. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.