

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

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WHOLE NO. 41

## BERMUDA SLAVES.

ABOUT the middle of September last, two vessels arrived at Belfast, from Bermuda, navigated by eleven negroes of that Island, who were slaves. Their circumstances led to some inquiry before the magistrates of Belfast, during which it was explained to them that they were under no obligation to return to Bermuda, if they preferred to remain in England. Eight of them declared it to be their wish to return to their families and friends. Three preferred the alternative of remaining in England, saying they wished to be free. The Belfast Newspaper adds the following statement:—

"The men spoke English very well, and conversed familiarly with different gentlemen in the Court room. They said, that in Bermuda their employment was not very laborious; they did some work on the Sabbath days, but not much. They usually attended a Protestant place of worship; there were not any Roman Catholics in Bermuda. They said they were usually hired out by their masters, who got two-thirds of their earnings, and they got the other third. Before they came away they knew they might be free here. They appeared to be content and happy, and made no complaint against either their masters or captains. When they spoke of returning to their families and friends, their looks indicated the finest emotions and susceptibilities of affection. They all left the Court House together, and returned to their ships, except the three young men before mentioned, who had claimed their freedom.

"Let not the advocates of slavery, hope from this fact to shelter their system from the odium which it deserves; for be it remembered, that in Bermuda, slavery exists in a form comparatively mild, and that even in this case, the poor men were prevented from claiming their freedom, solely by the power of friendship and the influence of domestic attachments—principles which it is well known, would lead human nature to endure persecution itself rather than be torn from a class of loved objects. However sensible the men might be of the great benefit offered to them individually, in the change from slavery to freedom; it was clear that that benefit was only to be obtained by breaking every tie of natural affection and duty to their wives and children, whom they had left behind in Bermuda. Rather than remain here as freemen, they chose to partake of affliction with those they love, like the lawgiver of the Jews, rather than; by deserting them, to escape from slavery. After this, are we to be told that the negroes have not those sentiments of natural affection, that should restrain those who hold them in bondage, from separating the members of a family from each other?"

But, in point of fact, slavery in the Bermuda bears no resemblance whatever to

its characteristic features to the slavery of our sugar colonies. The Bermudians produce no sugar, nor will their soil pay for cultivation under the stimulus of the whip. Their occupation are almost wholly either domestic, or mechanic, or connected with fishing and navigation; and none of these occupations admit of the driving system, nor of those exactions of labour by night, as well as by day, which wear down the strength, and shorten the lives of the slaves in our sugar colonies. The condition of the slaves is, of course, materially raised above the British level to which the impetus of the lash necessarily reduces the human team. The stimulating motion to labour is necessarily changed, in some degree, from that of an escape from mere bodily pain to those higher inducements which act upon free and intelligent minds. Even the third of their earnings is, of itself a powerful incitement to industry and good conduct. What a change would it make in the condition of the Jamaica slave, not only the nature of his employment, exempt him from the physical excitement of the driving whip, and he were delivered from the night labour of crop; but if a third part of his time were regularly given up to him; so that, besides the Sundays, he should have two days in the week to himself, or 104 days in the year, wherein to labour for his own benefit, instead of the twenty-six days, which are all he has, besides Sundays, at present?

The Bermudian slaves are, moreover, all natives of the Islands, where their progenitors have lived for at least two or three generations. As compared with the lot that may follow his expatriation, the slave of Bermuda is probably wise in preferring his present condition. Supposing him to escape to the United States, he would be immediately taken up and sold as a slave. The same fate would await him in all the colonies of the West Indies. He cannot even embark on board a ship of any nation as a seaman, without incurring the risk should he touch at any port where slavery prevails, of being seized, on the ground of his complexion alone, and sold again into a far worse bondage than that from which he had escaped. Let it be considered what might be his condition even in England, independently of climate. How much would the Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese refugees be content to have borne in their own country, and what dangers of oppression, imprisonment, and even death, would they not have encountered, could they have foreseen the variety of actual evils they have sustained in exile. The Bermudian slave who should exile himself, besides being liable to the same evil, if ever either by choice or by accident, he should return to his native land, would be liable to death as a runaway slave, and never be allowed to see the face of his nation, however endeared to him.

To detail the particulars of the condition

bode of his family, at the imminent hazard, nay, with the almost certain prospect of being flogged as a deserter. We therefore are surprised, not that gentlemen of Erin should make their election to return to Bermuda, but that even one of the negroes should be tempted to expatriate himself for ever for the sake of freedom, with all the risks and disadvantages with which that freedom must, under existing circumstances, almost necessarily be attended in the case of a person of African descent.—Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

## EAST INDIA SLAVERY.

A volume of about 1500 pages has recently been printed by order of the House of Commons, containing all the information which the Company's records furnish on the subject of slavery in India. We shall take an early opportunity of examining and analysing the contents of this massy volume, and faithfully communicating to the public the result of our analysis. In the mean time our readers may be assured that the general account already given of East India Slavery, is owing to Mr. Whitmore published by the Anti-Slavery Society, is completely corroborated by the authentic and valuable documents now laid before the public. It is some parts of the British dominions in India, which are situated on or near the coast of Africa, and in some of the newly conquered districts, slavery is found. Throughout the whole of the Bengal provinces, where slavery is extinct, but slavery still exists among domestics and Natives in the sea where courts of justice have not been called to interfere. The decisions of the Court of Justice in these provinces are uniformly on the side of freedom, and in opposition to the exercise of the master's power.

The great object of those who have been busy in garbling these documents, is to prove that East India sugar is not grown by free but by slave labour. Now we learn and we undertake to disprove that, that from no part of the Eastern hemisphere is any sugar imported into this country, except from the Mauritius, which is grown by the labour of slaves.

But in whatever degree, and to whatever extent slavery exists in the East Indies, we feel equally anxious to see it extinguished there, as in the West Indies. There is this great difference, however, between the two cases. In the Eastern hemisphere, the slave is on our side, and we are bound to attempt every thing to free him. In the West Indies, the slave is on the other side, and we are bound to attempt every thing to free him. In the Eastern hemisphere, the slave is on our side, and we are bound to attempt every thing to free him. In the West Indies, the slave is on the other side, and we are bound to attempt every thing to free him.

patented harshness, all the most revolting and disgusting features of the system.

Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

ECONOMY.

Wrong notions are very apt to be entertained of the meaning of economy; and this error consists principally in confounding it with parsimony. But there is in truth a wide difference in the meaning of the two words.

Economy is one of the most useful and practical of household-virtues. Economical people can live well on a small income, while wasteful people will live poor on a large one.

Economy is a virtue proper for both sexes, but it is particularly becoming and useful in the female.

In order to illustrate the subject the better, we will suppose Mrs. A. and Mrs. Ambersand, to be each the mistress of a family.

Mrs. A. turns every thing to the best account, by the proper exercise of domestic economy.

On the contrary, Mrs. Ambersand, though rich in all the concerns of her household, has nothing about it in order.

On the contrary, Mrs. Ambersand, though rich in all the concerns of her household, has nothing about it in order. Of the many and expensive dishes on her table, nothing is saving, or even palatable.

pelled to suspend the operations of the teatable until more water can be boiled, and a more inviting beverage prepared.

In every thing else there is a wide difference between Mrs. A. and Mrs. Ambersand. Mrs. A. by keeping the clothing of her family mended, adds at last one half to the durability of the articles.

"A stitch in time, saves nine," and takes care that every thing is mended before the wear and tear has become so enormous as to render any attempts at amendment null and void.

Now look at the management of Mrs. Ambersand. A little hole appears in her husband's stocking, so small as scarcely to allow the extrusion of his toe nail, and two minutes darning would effectually close it.

From the Washington Republican.

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

An impostor was brought into this town on the 13th inst. who declared himself to be Jesus Christ, and that he had recently come from heaven on purpose of judging the world, which was shortly to be at an end.

This strange prodigy is remarkably expert in quoting scripture, and is not without followers, as might be expected; he has erected his throne for the purpose of judging the world, at Leahewood, about seven miles from this place, which he has been at for about five weeks.

On the same evening, after having suspended his judgments, he repaired to the house of one his followers (who accompanied him to this place) where all his proselytes, about twenty, were collected for the alone purpose of worshipping him; at his presence they immediately prostrated themselves.

gulf the human family in the vortex of oblivion, if he should but say it, and that the whole hosts of heaven are prompt in the execution of his word.

The impostor was taken before a magistrate of the place, who could find no accusation (mirabile dictu) against him; so law applicable to a god, and consequently Jupiter was dismissed.

A citizen of L. following the injury he had done to his followers; some of whom were entirely deranged; others careless of property had turned their flocks into their corn-fields, could not permit him to go with impunity, but immediately smote the divinity and gave him an opportunity of escaping. He embraced it and left town with 75 or 100 citizens after him.

Such superstition and blind enthusiasm, as has been exhibited at L. on the present occasion, of which this is but the outline, has been unparalleled in modern times, even amongst the rude and barbarous tribes of the West; yea the heathen mythology, the history of the Hindoos, or the Hottentots, can scarcely present us with any thing exhibiting such a degree of human depravity or which has raised into such a horrid flame all the impure and diabolical passions which rage in the human heart.

No doctrine, it appears can be so heterodox, as not to have advocates as to suit the wayward passions of the depraved mind, which prompt men to sanctify vice, to recognize idolatry, or even to submit to the wheel of Juggernaut, which has been laved in the blood of thousands.

TRADE IN SLAVES.

The following article was translated from a French paper.

According to the Journal du Havre, a young African Prince, having a desire to see this country, embarked 40 negroes on board a ship which he had freighted, apparently in order to pay by their sale the expense of his voyage.

Embark a cargo of negroes; choose one on whom you may bestow the title of prince; tattoo and ornament him with gewgaws; then if you are seized and accused of breaking the treaty, answer—"not at all: these negroes belong to his highness Prince of Boni, or any other place you please. I am simply the navigator employed to conduct his royal highness to his destination."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We have cheering news from different parts of the Union, relative to the preparation of petitions to be presented to Congress, for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Relics of Richard the Third. The inn in which he slept at Leicester, the night before the battle of Bosworth, was, (in 1822,) a wool-warehouse.

The oak bedstead which he brought with him, is now in possession of Mr. Kebleton, at Rothley Temple. It is ponderous, and without being suspected, was filled with pieces of gold: 120 years afterwards a servant at the inn sweeping under it, struck the bottom, and some gold coin fell out.

Bird's nest found in the Body of an Ash-tree.

As some workmen at Liskeard were cutting across an ash-tree, in 1819, they discovered a bird's nest in the interior of the tree containing three eggs.

The oldest oil Painting in England.

The oldest picture in England is the portrait of Chaucer, who died in 1402, and which was probably painted in the low countries about twenty years before his death.

The next portrait, in pointing of antiquity, is that of King Henry IV.

One morning I awoke and found myself unwell. I called for our Irish servant to make a fire in my chamber, as I intended to remain during the day.

An individual is now indicted and awaiting his trial in Upper Canada for the murder of Abraham Young.

Flour, is still very high in our market. It is a dollar and a half by the single barrel, and from a careful survey of the quotations, both in the American and English papers, we are decidedly of opinion that it must command a high price, until the result of the next harvest be known.

On Tuesday afternoon a fire broke out in the apartments of Mr. Sims, apothecary, St. Joseph street, occasioned by a boy who sat fire to some oil which he was drawing in an adjoining room.

QUEBEC, Sept. 4

The late Duke of Saxe-Gotha. A case of considerable importance and some curiosity is expected to come on in the King's Bench.

Severe Loss. Last week in N. Y. Mr. Thomas Comstock, of Salisbury, received from Mr. Henry Burrill, between 3 and 4,000 dollars, in bank notes to bring to Mr. Johnathan Burrill in Salisbury.

From An Address Delivered before the Colored Reading Society of Philadelphia.

It is useful to cherish mutual intellectual improvement, the object which has called us together is one of high interest.

serve the cause of humanity, and perhaps be the means of saving the life of a wretched creature by giving this notice one of your insertions.

Archbishop's Letter from Brunswick. (London) dated 15th Sep, gives the following details respecting the dreadful effects of lightning in a neighboring commune.

The late Duke of Saxe-Gotha. A case of considerable importance and some curiosity is expected to come on in the King's Bench.

From An Address Delivered before the Colored Reading Society of Philadelphia.

It is useful to cherish mutual intellectual improvement, the object which has called us together is one of high interest.

1st. This Society shall be known and distinguished by the name of *The Coloured Reading Society for male's improvement*. 2dly. All persons initiated into this Society, shall become members in the same mode as is customary in all benevolent institutions with the same strictness and regard to the moral qualifications as it is necessary in all institutions to secure their welfare. 3dly. Every person becoming a member of this institution, shall pay into the hands of the Treasurer, his initiation fee and monthly dues. 4thly. All monies received by this Society, (with the exception of wood, light, rent, &c.) is to be expended in books, such as the Society may from time to time appropriate. 5thly. All books introduced into this Society, shall be placed in the care of the Librarian belonging to said institution and it shall be his duty to deliver to members alternately, such books as they shall demand, with strict regard that no member shall keep book out of the library longer than one week, without paying the fine prescribed in the constitution unless an apology for sickness or absence: those shall be the only excuses received. 6thly. It shall be the duty of this Society to meet once a week to return and receive books to read, and express whatever sentiments they may have conceived if they think proper, and transact the necessary business relative to this institution. 7thly and 8thly. It shall be our whole duty to instruct and assist each other in the improvement of our minds, as we wish to see the flame of improvement spreading amongst our brethren, and friends; and the means prescribed shall be our particular province; therefore we hope that many of our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming members of this useful institution.

I make no doubt but at this moment there may be many objections made by some of you. It may be said that it has not had its origin amongst the most noble, most opulent, or literate. To this I will agree, for had they used their talents, and influence, this might have been accomplished long ago. In establishing this institution, for the avowed purpose of spreading useful knowledge, we do not expect to escape the shafts of calumny and opposition. Indeed we would rather count than shun the contest, as the very sparks which may be elicited by the clashing of our weapons, will in some measure tend to dissipate the surrounding darkness, and thus facilitate the progress of those who are in search of the reality of our sentiments.

Another objection—That to acquire the necessities of life, men's occupations will deprive them of the liberty of spending a few hours in a week to the improvement of their minds. To them I will answer—What occupation is within the boundary of our city that some of those who have been engaged in have not been seen once, twice, or three times a week attending their time and money within the walls of a public house, when they might have been better employed? And it is bold in me to assert, that some of our most classic young men spend much of their time in public houses. Yes; men capable of doing justice to the subject. I am rather abusing, and displaying themselves, and developing their profound talents over the full flowing bowl; and it is a fact that the most important literature amongst us, is discussed in these establishments.

This may be for want of a public institution. I cannot say but I fear, that the cup of intemperance will overwhelm many, do they not resist those unwholesome attractions. The station of a scholar highly versed in classic lore, (with the exception of a christian preacher) is indeed higher than any other occupied by man. The purity of principle and integrity of life required to fill its several stations as it should be filled; the weighty and important duties it imposes and the magnitude of objects which must ever be in view, entitles it to this superiority. It is their particular province to instruct the unlightened, to comfort the despondent, and to awaken hope in the breasts of the despondent; to convince the faithless, to check those who are rushing onward to ruin, to suppress the ebullition of lawless passion, and to invigorate reason, to put the blasphemer to shame, and in fact every duty that is characteristic in the history of civilized man, should shine conspicuously in them. It is required of them that their lives be pure as the precepts they inculcate, and that humility, self-denial, and every other virtue should ever remain as brilliant stars in their characters. Their situation is one of danger, as well as of difficulty. The ignorant and depraved by whom they are surrounded, and whose eyes are unceasingly fixed on their steps, are ever busy with their fame, seeking with malicious industry to find something in their lives injurious to their profession, and to cast a reproach upon literature.

By such the smallest error of their judgments will be magnified into a wilful perversion of truth; and the most trifling deviation from the path of moral rectitude, into a grossly criminal violation of virtue. Their zeal will be called bigotry—their liberality want of devotion—their firmness obstinacy—and their independence and ambition thirst for power.

The postings necessarily in our case, of the progress of education amongst all classes; our Francis Burdett cries up the march of mind; Mr. Brougham tells us the School-master is abroad; Mr. Keel boasts of the improvement of the age, and while all these have been going on it is time for us to be up and a doing.

The first object of education is to exercise, and by exercising to improve the faculties of the mind. Every faculty we possess is improvable by exercise. This is a law of nature. The acquisition of knowledge is not the only design of a liberal education, its primary design is to discipline the mind itself, to strengthen and enlarge its powers, to form habits of close and accurate thinking and to acquire a facility of classifying and arranging, analyzing and comparing our ideas on different subjects. Without this preparatory exercise, our ideas will be superficial and obscure, and all the knowledge we acquire will be but a confused mass thrown together without arrangement, and incapable of useful application.

It is with the greatest pleasure we observe that the philosophy of the mind has lately assumed a new aspect. The "sublime fog" which formerly enveloped this subject, has been dispelled by the light of Scotch philosophy and science, strictly so called, has

been established, not on mere hypothesis, but on fixed principles and matters of fact. This study we desire to see at some future period, occupying a conspicuous place in all our seminaries of learning. On the whole, each branch of learning has its issue, either as an exercise for the mind, or as subservient to other studies, as being capable of practical application, whilst all are intimately allied, having a mutual tendency to aid and illustrate one another. But in order to succeed in the communication of knowledge, there must be a capacity to receive it. In order to cultivate talents, there must be talents to be cultivated. Education cannot create; its province is to elicit and direct the faculties of the mind. It would be superfluous to make a remark of this kind, which has been made before, and which requires no depth of philosophy to suggest or comprehend, were it not for the unreasonableness of some, who expect education to do every thing. At the same time, we are not to speak with unqualified contempt of modern talents; nor to consider those alone worthy of education who possess transcendent genius.—Genius is a rare article, and if every thing but genius were to be set aside, most of the literati or professional seats in our country would be vacated. It is a misfortune, not a crime, to lack talents. But to look for genius in every one who may possibly receive an education is out of the question. Where there is a moderate capacity it may be cultivated with advantage, and after all has been said about genius, intellect, talent, brains, &c. (the fact is that men do not differ so much from each other by original distinctions of genius, as by their success in improving what they have. Men of moderate capacity have risen to eminence and respectability, by industry and perseverance, whilst others of superior powers, have through negligence, sunk into contempt. Perhaps too much has been said about mere genius, too much applause attached to it; and too little to encourage patient and persevering industry. No praise whatever is due to talents, only as it is improved and directed; but much praise is due to that man, who by his own exertions has risen to eminence and usefulness.)

I must now attempt to exhibit to you, that there is an indifference in ourselves relative to emancipating our brethren from universal thralldom; and if this bad, and would at the present be attended to, might be the means of ameliorating our condition much, and that by a strict attention to education. We find those men who have ever been instrumental in raising a community into respectability, have devoted their best and happiest years to this important object; have lived laborious days, and restless nights, made a sacrifice of ease, health and social joys; and terminated their useful career in poverty, with the only consoling hope that they had done justice to their fellow-men, and should in their last hours of triumphant prospect lie down on the bed of fame and live to future ages.

William Whipper.

For Freedom's Journal.

Mr. Editor—Having a high relish for Music, I must confess, I was extremely delighted with the performance in Elizabeth St. Church on Monday night last.

The orchestra was well supported with first rate performers; all the ladies who sang Duets or Solos were so fine, that it would be wrong to discriminate; nor did the gentlemen do discredit to themselves; the elder miss on the piano played in fine times, and all it was pleasant and delightful to see so young a miss so the younger, not more than 8 or 9 years old,

will ere long, be wiped from our national escutcheon, so far as the District of Columbia, and we hope the remaining Territories, also, are concerned. Meetings have been held in several of the states, and each of the following here, we learn, adopted and circulated in all their counties a form of a petition to suit themselves viz: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont. A form that was adopted in Maryland, has likewise been circulated in several of the other states; and, it will probably, receive the signatures of many of their citizens.

While upon this subject, we wish to remind our friends, that the people of the District of Columbia, themselves, are not inattentive to the important subject before us. It is undoubtedly the decided wish of, at least, a large proportion (and many, believe, a great majority) to adopt immediate measures for the gradual extinction of that enormous evil. Let then, the representatives of the nation (who alone, I have power to enact laws for the District) be urged to a performance of their duty, in that respect. Now is the time for action.—There will, probably, never be a better time than the present. While we disclaim every idea of introducing this question in Congress for the purpose of political effect—I am partly manoeuvring—as some of our late opponents have sagaciously hinted; let us not be dissuaded or deterred from the pursuit of our object by the evil surmises of any.

Timbuctoo.—This hitherto unapproachable city situated in the depths of Africa has at length if we may believe the French journals, been visited by an European traveller, who has returned to tell the story of his adventures. The Geographical Society of Paris on the 10th of October, received from M. Caille, the person who has succeeded in this enterprize, the following account of his Journey.

In 1826, being at Senegal, I resolved to explore Central Africa, and visit the cities of Jenne and Timbuctoo, so as to be beforehand with the British. On the 19th April, 1827, I left Cacayan upon the Rio-Nugnez; I joined a caravan of Mandingo traders going on the Niger. I adopted the Arabian costume and the religion of the country. I passed without difficulty the high mountains of Senegambie and Fouta-Djallon, the country of Kankau, of Wasoulo &c. I arrived at Time, a village inhabited by Mahometan Mandingoes, situated in the southern part of Bambara, where I was detained five months by a severe illness. On the 9th January, 1828, I resumed my journey. I visited the island and the city of Jenne, and embarked upon the Niger in a vessel of about 50 tons, destined for Timbuctoo, at which place I arrived after a tedious navigation of a month. This city is situated five miles to the north of Kabra in a plain of moving sand where nothing grows but brittle twigs. I remained there about fourteen days, during which time I studied the manners & customs of the inhabitants, and the commerce and resources of the country, and collected all the information that was within my reach. Afterwards I directed my steps to the north in order to traverse the great deserts, and arrived at El-Arawan.—This city is situated six days journey to the north of Timbuctoo, and is the emporium of the salt, which is transported to Sansanding and Yamma. Its country

is a burning and treeless soil. The burning wind of the east prevails there continually. I continued my route towards the north, and arrived at the wells of Telina, eight days journey from El-Arawan.

Thence I entered into the desert in the direction of A. N. W. The soil is entirely composed of quick sand and rocks of grey quartz sprinkled with white. After two months travelling and the most distressing privations in the horrible desert, I at length reached Taflet, whence I passed on to Foz, Mequinez, Rabat and Tangir, where I was welcomed kindly by M. Delaporte, Vice Consul of France, who provided me with every thing that my situation required. Shortly after I embarked in a schooner in which I sailed to Toulon, where I am now in a state of convalescence.

From a letter of Mr. Jomard, through whom Mr. Caille's account was communicated, it appears, that on setting out he followed in the previous track of Capt. Campbell, then crossed the mountain of Fouta Jalloo, in the midst of which he followed the southerly route discovered by Mr. Molhier, and saw the Senegal at its sources. Travelling but twelve miles a day he had ample opportunity of observation. He visited several countries little known, and performed a journey of 1500 miles. The Gazette de France observes; that it may be safely concluded that Timbuctoo is situated nearer the ocean and farther to the South than its place on the maps, and fixes it at nearly the 4th degree of East longitude from the meridian of Paris, and in latitude 16 degree North.

Unprecedented Enterprize. The Providence American thus notices a case of successful American enterprize: "It has been said that there is no sea that has not been vexed by an American sail, and no port that American enterprize has not penetrated for gain; and yet there are instances of hardy adventure frequently occurring around us, with which the public are probably but little acquainted; the adventurers retaining the secret of their successful expeditions until every chance of gain has been exhausted. A remarkable instance of this kind has occurred but recently. A cooper residing in or near Newburyport, Massachusetts, less than two years ago started an experiment that but for its success might have branded him a madman. With the small means in his control, he procured a little Pink stern, or chebecco boat, of about 35 tons, such as is used in the mackerel fishery, and with an experienced mate and a good crew, proceeded to the Falkland Island, in pursuit of skins. Not many months after, he returned with a cargo of skins which yielded about \$5,000 in the market. Encouraged by this success, he fitted out his Pink stern in a more ample manner, and a few months since started on another sealing voyage, with the determination of taking the skins he should collect directly to London, where they command a better price than in this country. The English have recently been astonished at the splendid specimens of naval architecture, which were sent to their ports, especially the splendid vessels from New York and Boston, and

Europe has been compelled to confess the admission, that the strongest nation in America is the building of ships. With this avowement will the crews of the boats from the American ship Dover, for instance, struck on seeing a little pink stern of 30 tons, entering her Dock, with a cargo of seal skins and learning that this little shagbark hails from the United States, and has actually performed her voyage round Cape Horn? And yet if we are greatly mistaken in the perseverance of the Newburyport Cooper, he will gratify Londoners an opportunity of witnessing this instance of American enterprize!

EXTRAORDINARY ASSISTANCE.—A case of extraordinary suffering and abstinence lately occurred in this village. On Saturday evening the 5th of October, during a storm of wind and rain, a struggling man in a sailor's dress came into the tavern of Mr. Samuel Carman; near the Fulton Ferry, and asked if he could have lodging. On ascertaining his destitute condition, Mr. C. gave him some supper, and showed him the way to the barn where he could sleep comfortably among the hay. Such a circumstance was very common; and was quite forgotten by Mr. C. who on the following Monday, took a load of hay into the barn, and a few days after another. The poor sufferer lay under the hay until Monday the 23rd at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being nearly sixteen days! He was apparently dead when he went into the hay, and when he was taken out had nearly the appearance of a dead man with a long beard and nearly helpless. He was instantly refreshed and nourished, and sent to the almshouse, and is now able to walk about. It appears that his name is John Wall, about 40 years old, and lately discharged from the United States service. He had several apples and some chestnuts in his pocket, which he took for his nourishment he could have recovered from. B. B. L. S.

One Fox to whom the scripture name of Joseph had been given in the New-dle town (Vt.) paper, that "A horse had been broken up" (that his wife Sell had eloped after staying Min for thirteen years. The race of Foxes must be standardized by the lack of cunning exhibited by this member of their tribe for thirteen years.

A Shewer.—A Philadelphia notice of the world that he just received an order of Jackson man, in which as it is called the "General news," there can be no deception.—this is a fair offer to the masonic ick ornament.

A man of letters in one of the southern states, advertising for three or four shirts of ladies, or a worn, and broken looking, or the remains of a worn garment, or any bread-bake, or other articles, many of which he had used, and he had been astonished at the splendid specimens of naval architecture, which were sent to their ports, especially the splendid vessels from New York and Boston, and



**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**CHARLES MORTIMER,**

No. 107 Church-street, Near-York,  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture *Boots and Shoes* of a superior quality, at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage hitherto have given him hopes that the work manufactured by him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of none but first rate workmen, to merit a continuance of the same.

**BOOTS and SHOES** repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

**BOARDING & LODGING.**  
**DAVID SEAMAN**

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

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

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

**BOARDING & LODGING**

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his House No. 2 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 unremitted attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

**DAVID JOHNSON.**

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828. 64

**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, 1828

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 157 Bowery.

Sept. 25, 1828.

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 distasteful 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, GREASES, 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, 1825.



**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 143 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, 25 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.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.  
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" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50  
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N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 9 for 3 months.

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**NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.**  
**SUPERIOR**  
**POLISHING BLACKING.**  
(FROM LONDON.)

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