

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

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WHOLE NO. 33.

SLAVERY

The following is an extract from an able and ingenious discourse delivered by Mr. M. Keen before the Vermont Colonization Society.

Let it be remembered, that the state of slavery in the District of Columbia, subject to the immediate legislation of Congress is as deplorable as elsewhere. And there it must certainly be considered a national disgrace and sin. A gentleman in the city of Washington, not long since, wrote to his friend in Philadelphia, "The public will be surprised to learn that this District is made the head quarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade. The prisons cannot hold them all, and there are certain low taverns in the town called pens, where the slaves dealers keep their purchases; and when they have a drove, they take a chain like an ox-chain, and on each side of this, iron the slaves; the right and left wrists together, the pairs, sufficiently far apart to walk, and ten or eight or ten, or twelve pairs, thus ironed are driven off. Hundreds thus manacled pass the bridge or go down in the steamer boats every year in the newspapers of this city, you may read in one column 'The market for slaves sold in the District of Columbia Government;' and in another, 'Cash in the market; and the highest price given for likely young negroes.' I have visited the cells of the prisons of that place, and a single case may give you a slight idea of the cruelty and horrors of the slave trade as carried on in the Federal City. In one cell were a woman and three children, brought into the District and condemned for sale. The price was eight hundred dollars for the whole, or either would be sold separately; the mother and the children parted! But this is not all. We learned she was the wife of a free man in Maryland. The husband had worked hard to bring up their children; they had nine; and as fast as they grew large enough for the market they were taken from him and sold.—Now she has arrived at an age no longer to bear children, she, and the remainder of her little ones, were taken from her husband, and sent to a prison in the Federal City; one of the prisons supported by the whole people of the United States, to be sold from her husband and home forever.

Various resolutions have been introduced into Congress by benevolent individuals, to deliver at least the seat of the national government from the disgrace, and guilt of slavery; but they have uniformly met with decided opposition.—Well might the poor blacks marching by the Hall of Congress, in chains, wag their heads, and sing with an indignant sneer, "Hail Columbia happy land!" In view of these things, do the friends of slavery in the halls of legislation regard each other, with

our tongue will not prevail; our lips are our own, who is lord over us? A voice infinitely mightier responds: "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety, from him that seeketh at him."

How affecting is the thought, that while so many hundreds of thousands of our fellow men here, in this land of liberty, been wearing out their lives in cruel bondage, and the majority of our legislators in our general government glorifying in their independence, and fiercely contending for places of personal distinction and emolument, have turned a deaf ear to the cries of suffering humanity, and a treasure of wrath in the heavens above, and another in the earth beneath, have been continually accumulating and preparing to burst on our nation in one thundering, irresistible storm; we have done so little, have said so little, have been so little concerned; and have prayed no more, that the evil might be removed, and reprobance be turned away, and our country be saved.

Journal of the Times.

Free and Slave States.—The twelve free states have 121 Representatives in Congress, each of which represents an average of 21,237 free white persons. The slave states 60 Representatives in Congress, each of which represents 29,902 free white persons.

The free states have 147 electoral votes, each of which represents 34,216 free whites.

The slave states have 114 electoral votes, each of which represents 23,604 free whites.

Emancipation and Colonization.—Our readers will recollect that forty-three slaves were offered to the American Colonization Society, some time past, by a single individual in Georgia, on condition of their being removed to Liberia.

The African Repository, for October, announces several similar offers. A clergyman in Virginia offers to liberate seventeen, and deliver them at Norfolk or Richmond. In giving them up, he becomes poor. Another gentleman in Virginia has made up his mind to liberate a colored woman and her six children, and to purchase and liberate her husband, and provide them with the means of paying their passage to Liberia. Another Virginia gentleman, about removing to Kentucky or Ohio, has left under the care and direction of the Colonization Society, a family of negroes, consisting of a man, his wife, and three children; with the wish that they should be sent to Liberia, and has provided funds for their outfit, and expressed the place of embarkation. A lady in the Society's treasury has more, and has expressed a wish to liberate a family of five, who are being held in Kentucky. A gentleman in Kentucky has offered to liberate a family of three, and to

gradually till the whole are given up (about 60) if means for their passage to Liberia can be afforded. By the same number of the Repository, it appears that the Board of Managers have resolved to dispatch an expedition, with emigrants and supplies to Liberia, provided \$20,000 can be raised for this object. It would seem, therefore, that the slaveholders are releasing their slaves; faster than the means are obtained for their transportation to Liberia. Will the means be withheld?

In addition to the above, the Society have numerous applications for a passage to Liberia from people of color, of various professions. A gentleman in South Carolina bears the names of thirty-five, including parents and children, who are desirous to emigrate. From another district in the same State, application is made for thirteen others. Another family of colored people in Virginia, amounting to sixteen, are desirous of emigrating. A gentleman of the same State writes in behalf of another large family, Twelve or thirteen families in another part of the State, amounting to thirty or forty persons, are only waiting for the means of emigrating.—Many valuable free people of color are preparing to emigrate from Richmond, and Petersburg. A colored minister in Tennessee, writes word that he is ready, with his whole family and household, to emigrate to Liberia, if the means are wanted; the price of the passage to Africa. Again, he asks, what these means be withheld? The people of the Northern States have professed to feel a great interest in the emancipation and colonization of the Southern slaves. They have often blamed the slaveholders. Now is the time to test these professions. The southern people seem to be saying to us—"We will free our slaves, if any body will take them away from us." Shall we the offer be accepted? If not, we must cease to blame them. The Northern people have shared in the guilt of their introduction into this country; they will share the curse, and must continue to do so, unless they share in its removal.

—*Providence Inquirer.*

Animal Charcoal.—Some years ago, the newspapers gave an account of an establishment at Cocombin, in which the charcoal made from bones was used with great success in the manufacture of gunpowder, and which was sold at a price equal to light a great part of the powder used in the neighborhood. An establishment of this kind is being formed at South Carolina, and the use of animal charcoal is equal to the use of wood charcoal in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is said that the use of animal charcoal is equal to the use of wood charcoal in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is said that the use of animal charcoal is equal to the use of wood charcoal in the manufacture of gunpowder.

PROFESSOR LEE.

A self-taught man of remarkable literature and power.

One of the most extraordinary men of the age, is Professor Lee; whose history presents a singular instance of the triumph of native talent and persevering industry, over obstacles, which would have repressed any spirit less ardent than his...

My first introduction to Professor Lee was by Mr. Franks, who called with me at his rooms; and I was also provided with letters to him from his friends in London. My imagination had pictured to me a man grave, abstracted, meditative, difficult of access, and impatient of having his cogitations interrupted; but nothing could be further from the reality.

Having tumbled over the chaotic mass on the table, he handed down from the shelves of his library a variety of volumes and manuscripts; and in the space of a minute, I had put into my hands Mayyn's New Testament in Hindoostanee, the scriptures in Chinese, copies of the Bible printed in Calcutta, in Sansapore, in St. Petersburg, with a variety of polyglots of the Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer.

SUMMARY.

A letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, from their correspondent at Havana, under the date of 7th inst. says: "Yesterday the British ship of war Grasshopper brought in the Spanish Guineaman El Firme, with four hundred and eighty-three slaves, captured off Deminique."

eral throughout this one opulent city. The melancholy stagnation of trade, the unprecedented depreciation of colonial property, the almost nominal prices of produce, the fluctuation of the South American market, and the continuance of the Slave trade, by our foreign neighbours, are among the marvellous prominent causes of our present unparalleled distress.

Much is said of the prevalence of that singular infatuation among the blacks, called Obeahism. One paper says, that the evil produced by the dark and destructive arts of Obeahism and Myahism still exist in a lamentable degree, among a great portion of our negro population, cannot be denied; and that a remedy should be applied to counteract the deadly effect of that evil is unquestionable.

Nearly 4,000 barrels of flour had been imported into Kingston, within three weeks. A vessel had arrived at Jamaica, from Carthage, with \$20,000 in specie.

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.

In the course of not a very long walk from our office the other morning, we had a opportunity of seeing several of the class of creatures, called Newspaper Borrowers. We were astonished to find that they are not at all uncommon in their appearance--and what is wonderful, they have no bristles on their backs, nor asses' ears on their heads.

As we have no manner of doubt that our subscribers are equally anxious with ourselves to get rid of these creatures, we give the following recipe, which we hope will have the desired effect.

Recipe. Let every subscriber who is harassed by a "Borrower," as soon as he opens the paper this morning, take a pen and ink, and carefully mark this article--let him then upon the appearance of the borrower, readily lend him the paper and desire him to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest, what he reads.

REMARK. We have tried this recipe more than a score of times, and it has no more effect than a glass of four proof New-England would have upon a confirmed drunkard.

Sagacity of that noble animal the Horse. Having recently noticed in a foreign paper, that a man falling from his horse into a river, was seized by the animal and safe-

ly brought ashore, reminds us of a letter received from Steubenville, Ohio, in June last, addressed to a son of the editor, then in the village. "Joseph L. returned home last evening, and this morning related to me, with tears in his eyes, a most remarkable and almost incredible circumstance. Arriving at a creek, which the late heavy rains had rendered it hazardous to swim, he was dismounted from his horse, and attempted to cross the creek on a tree that had fallen across it, holding the bridle in his hand, and compelling the horse to swim alongside. After he arrived about midway, the current became so rapid that Natty could not keep his course, but broke from him, and Joseph fell from the tree into the creek. He caught by a limb, and the horse swam to the shore, and then halted and turned around to see what had become of his rider. His situation, consequently, was one of great danger, as he found it impossible to regain the tree. He was eight or ten miles from any house, and became much alarmed, as his strength was failing. At this critical moment, Natty plunged into the creek on the opposite side of the tree, swam around it to where Joseph was, stopped quietly until he mounted him, and then swam to the shore with Joseph on his back! This story, incredible as it may seem, you will believe to be true. What a noble animal! and how much the more must you now prize him."

EXPEDITION TO LIBERIA.

We are happy to say, that the Society is very soon (probably within four or five weeks) despatch an expedition with about one hundred and fifty emigrants to Liberia. As the effort to do this will bring into requisition all the resources which can be obtained, it is hoped that our friends will not relax, but rather give new vigour to their exertions. The number which can now be transported is only about one fifth of the whole number now seeking a passage. The disposition to remove is daily increasing among the free people of colour, and hence all who desire the improvement of their condition for Africa's redemption, should go forward with more burning zeal and mightier resolution.

The following fact is recorded in an obituary notice of Mrs. LYDIA DEARBORN, of Boston.

"One of the many proofs of this strength and cast of character, is fully substantiated by her correcting a deformity in the feet of one of her children; it was horn bent up to the front bone without the appearance of a correct and perfect ankle or heel; when two days of age, this anxious parent commenced an operation by gentle bandages, to bring down this crooked limb to a natural and useful position, these bandages were renewedly tightened as often as the health and strength of the infant would permit: in a little time a wooden sole was put to a cloth shoe, with side supporters, then leather and lastly an iron shoe with iron splinters for the sides, to give additional force to the operation. This step for twelve years, did this good nation advance fitly to the praise worthy object of altering the prependicular position of this foot to its horizontal one; when

after putting on and tightening the bandages but little more of eighty thousand times, complete success crowned her efforts;--the bands were removed and the once crooked foot could never since be discovered from the straight one in any walk or saucy dance, but lift the daughter still lives to bless the memory of her affectionate parent and the principles and facts of this act, as also are the shoes preserved, for the benefit of those who may be placed in a similar situation with their offspring.

MORAVIAN FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

The garden green before the chapel is surrounded by those invited; the neighbours of their own fraternity, old and young, and the young ladies of the school all similarly dressed in white, with a simple black sash. As soon as the coffin is brought from the house, the officiating minister reads the opening verses of our funeral service; after which he gives out the first stanza of a hymn.

"Our aged friend is gone to rest." This is sung in unison by the young women, and the effect is very impressive. The coffin is then borne into the chapel; the clergy of the established church invited, go next in order, then the Moravian ministers, and afterwards the congregation. A sermon is preached, an in the same order as before, the coffin is borne to the burial ground. The whole of this area is surrounded on the one side by the w men of the establishment and the young females; on the other by the minister, friends and fraternity. The whole join in an affecting hymn, after which the coffin is deposited in the earth, and a few prayers are read. At the afternoon service in the chapel, there are prayers and an appropriate anthem. The minister then gives a narrative of the life of the departed brother, and the whole is concluded by the congregation, rich and poor, taking bread together, and what is difficult to mention with appropriate seriousness, drinking tea. The place devoted to receive the last remains of those who die among the congregation is a square enclosure, house to which a walk leads from the sissers' house and the minister's; it is surrounded by a few fir and shrubs. The sisters are buried by themselves, and another portion of the consecrated ground is allotted to the brethren. A small square stone is laid on the ground, the top some what elevated; no inscription appears except H.H.S for the single sister; or M.H.M.S married, W.G.M.B or S.B --married or single brother departed. No distinction is made between rich and poor, minister and brother.

A LADIES' MAN.

A ladies' man is unlike a gentleman's man. The former addresses himself to the passions the latter to the understanding--the former attempts to be witty, while the latter is contented with being regarded as a man of sense--the former compliments the ladies in hopes to be complimented in his turn, the latter speaks in terms of commendation from a consciousness of female merit--the former affects more complaisance than he feels, the latter feels more than he expresses--the former is always adulatory, the latter is always candid--the former is always flattery, the latter is always respect--the former professes friendship without feeling it, the latter often from motives of delicacy conceals that which he feels--the former frequently raises a blush on the cheek of his object, while the prudent deportment of the latter

er infuses satisfaction into the bosom; the former is always gay, the latter is always polite; the former is presumptuous, the latter is always modest; the former is unreserved, the latter is discreet; the former is insidious of distinguished attentions, the latter content himself with a plain and simple life; the former would fain make the ladies believe they are a race of superior beings, and too divine for a terrestrial residence; the latter confers on them a just tribute of honour by regarding them as rational creatures, and like the other sex, destined to be at least awhile on earth, before being translated to the empyrean abode of bliss; the former is admired only by ladies of weak minds, the latter receives the homage of respect from women of the brightest understandings; the former like a meteor may dazzle for a moment, the latter shines with a steady and serene light; the former makes a better gallant than husband; the latter a better husband than gallant; the former is despised by the most valuable part of both sexes, the latter is esteemed by all whose esteem is worth having.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Boston Traveller says: "This novel and praiseworthy exhibition has succeeded wonderfully; far surpassing the sanguine expectations of its warmest friends. The throng at the hall on Tuesday was immense; and the rich variety of elegant and useful articles displayed in the morning was nearly all disposed of during the day. On Wednesday, every thing was sold, the tables cleared, and consequently the fair ended before the hour for dinner. The amount of receipts we should suppose were upwards of \$3,000."

POLICE--CITY HALL.

Novel Application.-- A good looking, strong and apparently healthy young man, attired in the emblems of gentility, came into the office, and addressed Mr. Wyman, the presiding magistrate, with a respectful request that he would send him to the penitentiary. Mr. Wyman.--This is a very singular application. What are your reasons for wishing an imprisonment? What is your name? Applicant.--My name is Wilson; I have no home, no friends, and am destitute of the means to satisfy hunger. I have not eaten for three days. Mr. Wyman. Then I presume you have drunk? Wilson.--I have sir, and drinking has brought me to the condition I am now in. I have been respectable; but I am no longer capable of being a charity to you to acquiesce in your wishes. Mr. Stevens (the clerk). You are strong and healthy, why don't you get work? Wilson.--I have endeavored, but to do so; and now my energy is exhausted, I am insensible of crime, my heart with the exception of my stomach, has been to the best of my power, and I have been enabled to resist the temptations of the devil. Mr. Wyman. Where do you reside? (to be continued)

VARIETIES

LOVER'S QUARRELS

OR HOW TO CARVE A TURKEY.

It is related by Goldsmith, in one of his admirable productions, that a pair of elderly people who were invited to a wedding dinner, and were actually engaged in the fascinating pastime of cooing, were suddenly arrested in their amatory designs, not by the hand of death, or any serious misfortune, but by an incident which I shall give in the author's own language.

At dinner, every thing seemed to run on in a most humorous, harmonious and satisfactory manner. The man in black next his mistress, helped her plate, raised her glass, and joggling her knees, and her elbow, he whispered something into her ear, on which she patted his cheek—never was antiquated passion so amusing, as between this revered couple. The second course was coming on the table, and among a variety of dishes a fine turkey was placed before the widow. The Europeans, you know, carve as they eat; my friend therefore begged his mistress to help him a part of the turkey. The widow, pleased with an opportunity of showing her skill in carving, an art upon which it seems she piqued herself, began to cut it up by first taking off the leg. Madame cries my friend, I would begin by cutting off the wing, and the leg will come off more easily. Sir, replies the widow, give me leave to understand, cutting up a fowl, I always begin with the leg. Yes, madam, replies the lover, but if the wing be the most convenient manner, I would begin with the wing. Sir, interrupts the lady, when you have fowls of your own, begin with the wing if you please, but give me leave to take off the leg; I hope I am not to be taught at this time of day. Madame interrupts her, we are never too old to be instructed. Old, sir, interrupts the other—who is old? When I die of age, I know some that will quake for fear. If the leg does not come off, take the turkey to yourself. Madame, replied the man in black, I do not care a farthing whether the leg or the wing comes off; if you are for the leg first, why, you shall have the argument, even though it be as I say. As for the matter of that, cries the widow, I do not care a fig whether you are for the leg off or on; and friend, for the future keep your distance. O, replied the other that is easily done; it is only by removing to the other end of the table and so nam'd your most obedient humble servant.

Only think of a drunken bridegroom!—a beast that swills during the honey moon! snoring insensibly by the side of a sweet, delicate, loving, ay, even loving creature; yet in her tears! An old, useless, barren bachelor may drink till he dies—little harm can he do to any body but himself, though, to be sure, he may sorely distress his old maiden sister and house-keeper. Shoozy—and break the affectionate, faithful creature's heart. But a married man, a father of sons and daughters, all smiling or willing to smile, round his board to be a drunkard! He deserves that death should come stealthily in, once a month like an unseen tiger at midnight,

and carry them all off, one by one to his den the grave. For nature will not endure to see her holy gifts—poisoned; sooner or later she will show herself revengeful and avenger; and the drunkard will be forced to feel like a very man at last, when his little Benjamin, the sole survivor of all the many whose mother died that he might be born, is buried with the rest; and the broken hearted wretch's town house and country house, each with four stories above ground, besides two sunken ones, and commodious garrets, have emptied themselves, dining room, drawing room, parlours, libraries, and bed rooms into the cellar.

Blackpool's Mag.

DRUNKENNESS

What a degradation and sin for any virtuous woman to marry a drunkard! "If a drunken man," quoth old Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, "gets a child, it will never be likely to have a good brain."—"It is remarkable," says Darwin, "that all the diseases from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third and fourth generation, gradually increasing, if the cause is continued, till the family becomes extinct."

Genius Politicus.—A poor woman with two children, who appeared much distressed, was remarkably clean, courteous, the Earl of Besborough, as he was passing; he drew out his purse, but in attempting to give her two shillings, they dropped and rolled into the kennel, upon which his Lordship, after picking them up, wiped them with his pocket handkerchief, before he gave them to the distressed widow.

Nollekens and his Times.

Purity of Flour.—The following directions have been published as affording means of ascertaining, in some degree, the purity of flour:—1. Grasp a handful briskly and squeeze it half a minute; it preserves the form of the cavity of the hand, although it may be rudely placed upon the table. A adulterated flour on the contrary, soon falls down; that mixed with whiting is the most adhesive, though it soon gives way—but if the adulteration be ground stones, bones, or Plaster of Paris, it almost immediately falls. 2. Dip the forefinger and thumb in a little sweet oil, and take up a small quantity of the flour between them; if it is pure it may be rubbed for any length of time, and will not become adhesive, but if whiting be present it very speedily becomes putty; and adheres strongly. The pure flour also takes a very dark colour from the oil, but the adulterated flour is but very little altered in colour. 3. Lemon juice or vinegar will also shew the presence of whiting by the agitation it produces; pure flour produces no particular effect with these fluids.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST—A FARCE.

An editor is discovered in an elbow chair, with a long list of subscribers before him, his face radiant with hope, and his pockets filled in anticipation of overflowing. Enter printer's devil, with a bundle of letters, postage unpaid. The editor, glancing his eye over the contents, turns blue, for where he expected bank bills, he finds only the paper maker's bill, the type founder's bill, the manufacturer's bill, &c. &c. In this situation, surrounded with creditors, and confounded with horror, he takes the printer's devil to be a blue devil, and having invoked his aid in conjuring up the ghost of delinquents' subscribers, he begins to read over their names.

Ed.—Dr. to paper 5 years—total amount 10 dollars.

Ed.—Intends to settle up as soon as either he draws that prize in the lottery, which he is looking for every day.

Ed.—Rodman Limberwig!

Ed.—The devil catch him!

Ed.—Peter Gimerank!

Ed.—The devil go with him!

Ed.—Lemuel Love—the bottle!

Ed.—Lays out all his money for frog.

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No Admittance.

A poor taylor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife went to the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if ever he had been in purgatory. "No," said the taylor; "but I have been married." "Oh! says Peter, that is all the same." The taylor had scarce got in, before a fat terdie eating alderman came puffing and blowing. "Halloo," you fellow, said he, "open the door." "Not so fast," said Peter, "have you been in purgatory?" "No," said the alderman; "but what is that to the purpose? you let in that poor half starved tailor, and he had been no more in purgatory than I." "But he has been married," said Peter. "Married," exclaimed the alderman, "why I have been married twice." "Then pray go back again," said Peter; "Paradise is not the place for souls."

A Challenge.

A little fop, conceiving himself insulted by a gentleman, who had ventured to give him some good wholesome advice, strutted up to him with an air of importance, and said, "sir, your age no gentleman, here is my card—consider yourself challenged." "Should I be from home when you honour me with a call, I shall leave word with a friend to settle the preliminaries to your satisfaction." To which the other replied, "sir, you are a fool—here is my card—consider your nose pulled; and should I not be at home when you call on me, you will find that I have left orders with my servant to kick you into the street."

Summary.

An editor in the country thinks it quite impudent in any of the corps to get married—"Poh!" says he "what the devil has an editor to do with a wife,"—"writing for glory, and printing on trust," they ought to be ashamed of themselves, to indulge in any such luxuries."

Horrible.

A confirmed drunkard at Keenebunk, Me. recently killed his wife in the following horrible manner. She was lying, Nov. 3, drunk upon the floor—he placed the cover of a Dutch oven, heated, on her bare back and the, with some brush, was about building a fire upon her when some one came in and prevented the completion of the dreadful deed. The woman died Dec. 2, and the man, J. Murphy, is committed to take his trial for the offence.

The enterprise of the proprietors of the London journals is astonishing, and the expense, which they incur to obtain the priority of intelligence is some times immense.

The London Standard received the confirmation of the news of the fall of Varna by an express from Berlin, which was conveyed from the continent to England by a vessel specially hired for the purpose.

Baron de Rothschild, the great broker for Sovereigns, and for millions, lately returned to Paris.

His suite occupied six carriages, with four horses in each. That in which the Magnate was sitting, had on it a coat of arms, in which there were crowns interlarded with the motto "Alliance with Powers."

From the Rensselaerville Rural Follies.

"A slip between the cup and the lip."—travelling mechanic, a few days ago, who had just arrived in the village, being somewhat thirsty, and not having any of the NEEDFUL, felt disposed to indulge himself at the expense of others. To obtain a bottle of rum on a tick, he walked into a store, a perfect stranger as he was, and with an

St Domingo Indemnities.

The following letter, says the Baltimore Gazette, received from a most respectable source, concerning the St. Domingo Indemnities, will be found interesting to several of our readers.

Extract of a letter dated Beaufort, October 20, 1828.

It appears certain that the whole of the five-fifths will be paid. A messenger from Hayti has arrived in Paris, and Mr. Lamangard, Prefect of the Lower Rhone, is to start immediately for Hayti, as agent for the French Government. Mr. Lattel has offered to pay the thirty millions of dollars, which will be refunded to him by the Government of two millions a year, for the next five years. The French Government has offered to pay the thirty millions of dollars, which will be refunded to him by the Government of two millions a year, for the next five years.

MOURNING

"Black is the sign of mourning," says R. Delia, "because it is the colour of darkness which is melancholy, and the opposite to white which is the colour of light, of joy, and of happiness."

The early poets asserted that souls, after death, went into a dark and gloomy empire. Probably it is in consonance with this idea that they imagined black was the most congenial colour for mourning.

In Turkey mourning is composed of blue or violet; in Ethiopia, of grey; and at the time of the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, the inhabitants of that country wore it of mouse colour. Amongst the Japanese white is the sign of mourning, and black of rejoicing.

At Argos, people dressed themselves in white, and prepared large feasts and entertainments.

At Delos the people cut off their hair, which was deposited upon the sepulchre of the dead. The Egyptians tore their bosoms, and covered their faces with mud, wearing cloths of the colour of yellow, or of dead leaves.

Amongst the Romans, the wives were obliged to weep the death of their husbands, and children that of their father, during a whole year. Husbands did not mourn for their wives, nor fathers for their children unless they were upwards of three years old.

The full mourning of the Jews continues for a year, and takes place upon the death of parents. The children do not put on black, but are obliged to wear during the whole year the clothes which they had on at the death of their father, without being allowed to change them, let them be ever so tattered.

They do not eat in common with the family, and the husband and the wife live separately. Slight mourning continues only for a week, and is worn on the disease of a husband or of a wife. On returning from the funeral obsequies the husband, wearing his mourning habits, washes his hands, uncovers his feet, and seats himself on the ground, remains in the same posture, and continues to groan and weep, without paying attention to any occupation, until the seventh day.

The Chinese when they are in mourning, wear coarse white cloth, and weep three years for the loss of the deceased. The magistrate no longer exercises his functions, the counsel for suspects his suits, and husbands and wives, as with the Jews, live apart from each other. Young people live in seclusion, and cannot marry till the end of the three years.

The mourning of the Caribbees consists in cutting off their hair, and in fasting rigorously until the body purifies; after which they indulge in debauches to drive all sadness away from their minds.

Consolatory Reflections on Bodily Deformity.—Deformities and imperfections of our bodies, as lameness, crookedness, deafness, blindness, &c. they in part or accidental, torture many men; yet this they comfort them, that these imperfections of the body do not a whit blemish the soul, or hinder the operations of it, but rather

help and much increase it. Seldom, saith Plutarch, honesty and beauty dwell together. How many deformed Princes, Kings, Emperors, could I reckon up, philosophers, orators? Hannibal had one eye, Appian Claudius, Timoleon, blinde, Mucias King of Tunis, John King of Bohemia, and iresias the prophet. The night was his pleasure; and for the loss of that one sense such men are commonly recompensed in the rest. Homer was blinde; yet who made more accurate, lively, or better descriptions with both his eyes? Democritus was blinde; yet, as Laertius writes of him, he saw more than all Greece besides. As Pla o concludes, when our bodily eyes are at worst, generally the eyes of our soul see best.—Some divines and philosophers have evirated themselves, and put out their eyes voluntarily, the better to contemplate Angenius Politianus had a letter in the nose, fulsome in company; yet no man so eloquent and pleasing in his works. Asope was crooked; Socrates purblind, long-legged, hairy; Democritus withered, Seneca lean and harsh, ugly to behold—yet snow me so many flourishing wits, such divine spirits; Horace a little blear-eyed, contemptible fellow, yet who so sententious and wise? Galba, the Emperor, was crooked; Epicetus lame; the great Alexander a little man of stature; Augustus Caesar of the same pitch; Agesilaus, despicable form; Uladislaus Cubitalis that pigmy king of Poland, reigned and fought more victorious battles than any of his long-stalked predecessors. Virtue refuseth no stature; and commonly your great vast bodies, and fine features, are sottish, dull, and maden spirits. Whats, in them? what in Mus and Ephialtes, (Neptune's sons in Homer, nine akers long? What in Maximinus, Ajax Caligula, and the rest of those great Zanzummins, or giganctical Anakims, vast, barbarous lubbers? A little diamond is worth more than a rocky mountain, which made Alexander Aphrodisiusus positively conclude, the lesser the wiser, because the soul was much contracted in such a body.—Burton

EARTHQUAKE.

Lieutenant Brand, of the British Navy, gives in his book of recent travels in South America, the following graphic account of the effects of an earthquake, which he felt at Lima. "During my short stay, Lima was visited by several tembloras, or earthquakes, one of which was very severe; and occurred in the evening, when the streets were full of people. In my life I never experienced a sensation more awful: a noise resembling thunder was underneath my feet—the earth shook and trembled—a sickly sensation came over me and I was nearly knocked down by men, women, and children, flying out of their houses, screaming temblor! temblor! and running to and fro in all directions, some lay down on their faces; most of the men were kneeling, and crossing themselves, and praying to their Saints for protection. Children were clinging to their mothers, and screaming with all their might;—the dogs howled most piteously, and crouched among the crowd, seemed to ask for protection; the horses stood trembling with their riders

kneeling by their sides, and the birds fluttered a doat in the air as if their wings were useless. After three successive shocks a deathlike silence prevailed, and every one appeared rigid to the spot where they stood. All heads were uncovered; and the different attitudes of standing, kneeling, and laying, impressed me with feelings which I think will never be erased from my memory. The shock happened on October 30th, 1827, and was registered by many as being the smartest ever felt without doing damage or causing the loss of lives."

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 3, 1829.

THE NEW YEAR.

We have ever been of the opinion that no reasonable being can contemplate the close of old year, and the commencement of the new, without bringing home to his own bosom some profitable reflections on the uncertainty of human life, and the transitoriness of earthly enjoyments. We live and see all around us in action, but how long we or they shall continue, is uncertain. We see the flowers of spring bloom, come to maturity, and then fade: we behold man spring up like the grass of the field; like the same, he is cut down and becomes food for worms, but yet, we make no efforts to improve the short time allotted us. We behold spring, summer, autumn and winter pass, with out awakening the least emotion in our breasts that so much of our time is gone forever, and yet we remain inactive.

We make no efforts towards the improvement of our condition; we let envy and jealousy and all the evil passions of our nature, have their full sway; and every movement that has improvement in view, is treated with the utmost contempt; the projectors are persecuted; and we are contented to sit in still greater darkness than ever. To what source shall we ascribe this aversion? are we so enlightened that we need no improvement? Can your eyes upon the great body of our people, where are there objects which stand in more need of the philanthropist to enlighten their minds, and to teach them the duties of civil life, and the responsibilities of freemen?

The year past has been one of pleasure and of pain to us; but as these are generally shared more or less by all, we do not repine, and say that ours has been an uncommon one. Life hath its joys; life hath its sorrows; and happen what may, we expect our share.

Poetry.

For Freedom's Journal. A VISION.

Upon the margin of a lake, Along the rocks that rudely break, The thousand rivulets and hills, That oozing from the mountain's brow Fall trembling to the lake below; A traveller rode in quaint array, A gallant steed of dappled gray; Close to his side a broad sword hung, And o'er his arm his pouch was slung

That look'd quite dark and old. Around his waist was girt a dirk Of beauteous and exquisite work; Inlaid with purest gold; While wared above his helmet bright A tall clear plume of red and white. Distor'd by 26, hours of the air, That love to shake a plum to fair; The stranger paused, and show'd a face That seem'd the home of every grace; Well vers'd in every country wile Of flattery art and winning smile, The slight curl'd lip and deep black eye, The sunny cheek and forehead high, Quite fair, if closely view'd, The Grecian nose and dimpled chin, Show'd a spirit strong within, And hard to be subdued. The stranger paused and turned around, And from his charger made a bound, And rushed toward the little rill; That trickled slowly down the hill; And quaff'd in copious draughts his fill: Put while I gaz'd, my slumbers broke, The vision pass'd, and I awoke!

TRIOLES.

The Concert, we learn, will take place on Monday evening next.

BIRD.

In this city, on the 30th ult. Mrs. Catherine Day, wife of William Day, aged 23, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, and a laudible hope of a bright immortality.

TO LET

Cornelius Heary has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will rent it on moderate terms. Any wishing to hire it, please to call at 31 Moore street.

C. HENRY.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 13th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would co-dially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia; callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thraldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY and MENSURATION with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance. Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six dozen boys, on liberal terms. JOSEPH SHIPPARD. Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society, re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 98 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Ocean Factory.

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

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres.

J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.

New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.

No. 109 1-2 BOWERY,

(Between Hester & Grand street.)

Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleanings. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers; rest and alter to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars, ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Gosben Butter, Cheese, Sec. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

DAVID RUGGLES.

N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSHERRY'S

CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 161 Greenwick street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber, having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, like satins, merino shawls &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original colour, most respectably solicits the kind patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dyeing done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice. His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be to perform all his engagements with Justice and Fairness.

SOBRIA VITA. S. V. SOBRIQ. C. AUGUSTUS. Raster prints, lithographs, &c. and the public in general that, generally, opened his eyes to the wisdom and utility of temperance. Persons of colour, with BOARD and LODGINGS, at the Academy, No. 561 Pearl Street, New Haven, July 31, 1828.

THE ACADEMY.

In Morris Alley, under the city of New Haven, is again opened for the reception of pupils.

In the above Academy, the regular and all the common branches of a good English Education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY, &c. which are added, the study of the LATIN language, and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

In addition to the foregoing, the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING; for all which competent teachers are provided. The liberal patronage which this Academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

Satisfactory information as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by applying to either of Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS FOR QUARTER.

Children under 7 years for Reading and Spelling, 25 Cts. for 3 Months. Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 50 Cts. Arithmetic, do. do. do. 75 Cts. In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00 Latin and Greek Language, 5 00 Philadelphia, Oct 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHANSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 561 PEARL STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at the most reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that quality and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish at the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of BROWN BLENDING of his own manufacture, free from the use of YRIL, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage that he has heretofore received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, by David Walker, No. 43 Broadway, a great variety of new and fashionable cloths.

He has also all the latest styles of clothing in the most fashionable and reasonable terms.

Oct. 20, 1828. Two REMARKS. The above is a notice to the public, and is not intended to be a personal attack on any individual. Any street in New York.

AND SHOES.

BOOTS & MORTIMER,
CHARLES of street, New-York,

No. 107 Church-st. respects his friends and the public generally that he still continues to manufacture Boots & shoes of a superior quality, at reduced prices by his patronage. As a generous patron he hopes that the public will give him was of a superior quality, he hopes by more continued exertions, and the employment of a continuance of first rate workmen, to merit

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1823.

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, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments, Officers, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the undivided 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 PRATT STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REWEAVING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN Sewing done on the most reasonable terms.

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

New-York, April 29, 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. Apply at No. 151 Duane-st.

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



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 423 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, etc. 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 60 Mulberry street.

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

New-York, July 28, 1823

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL
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Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

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No subscription will be received for a less term than one year. Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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" Each repetition of do. 98
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SUPERIOR POLISHING-BLACKING.
(FROM LONDON)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash price, by
S. VAN DUSEN, 630 Broome-street.
All orders must be paid for, and promptly attended to.