

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

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WHOLE NO. 23.

SLAVERY.

From the *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar and Madame Herries—An anecdote related by the Duke of Saxe Weimar in his travels, lately published, has given great offence to the friends of Madame Herries, a lady who keeps a boarding house in New-Orleans, and has led to several statements and commentaries in the papers of that city. We are convinced that the Duke was misinformed as to the transaction in question; yet there are some circumstances in the statement made by Madame Herries irreconcilable altogether with truth, on one side or the other, unless we take into consideration the manner in which the book was published, from his mere memoranda. The following extract from the article in the *American Quarterly Review*, noticing the Duke's book, contains the disputed statement:

We do not know what are the sentiments of the Duke on the general subject of negro slavery. On this topic, as well as on most others connected with the politics of our country, he has thought it best to preserve a prudent silence. We know, however, that his mind revolts at the abuse of that state of things; the manner in which he relates a scene of this description, which he happened to witness at New-Orleans, convinces us that he is disposed to assert the prerogative of human nature, without distinction of rank or colour. We shall give this anecdote in his own words, as a good specimen of the feelings of his honest heart.

"Every day," says he, (he spoke of New-Orleans,) "affords examples of the degrading treatment which the poor negroes experienced. I do not like to speak of it; but I do not wish to pass over in silence a scene to which I was a witness, on the 23d of March (1820,) and which filled me with indignation. In the boarding house where I lodged, there was a young Virginian female slave, who served as a house maid; a neat, attentive, and orderly girl. There was a Frenchman living in the house, who, at an early hour, called for water. As it was not brought to him immediately, he flew down stairs into the kitchen, where he found the poor girl employed about some other business of the family. He immediately struck her with his fist, so that the blood gushed down her face. The unfortunate creature, excited by this undeserved treatment, put herself on the defensive, and seized her aggressor by the throat. He cried aloud for help; but no body would interfere. The fellow then ran into his room, packed up his things, and said he would leave the house. But now, my landlady, Madame Herries, when she heard this, in order to make her peace with the rascal, had the infamy to order twenty-six strokes of a cow-skin to be inflicted upon the poor girl, and carried

her cruelty so far, as to compel her lover a young black slave, who served in the family, to be executioner—his was not all, the Frenchman who was a clerk to a commercial house of Montpelier, was not satisfied with this punishment. He lodged a complaint against the girl at the Mayor's office, caused her to be arrested by two constables, and had her lashed again in his presence. I regret that I did not pay attention to the name of this wretch, in order to make his shameful conduct as public as it deserves to be."

The *New-Orleans Advertiser* says that Madame Herries has resided for twenty-one years in that city, and gained the esteem of all who knew her, not only by the independence of her character and upright-ness of her heart, but by the resignation and fortitude with which she has sustained the reverses of fortune; that it is unnecessary for her vindication in the circle to whom she is known, to publish her statement of the affair; but that the papers abroad which have given circulation to the false story, should give equal publicity to the explanation. The account given by Madame Herries is substantially as follows: The Frenchman referred to the Duke as boarding in the house, complained to Madame H. that the slave in question whose duty it was, neglected to bring him his water, in consequence of which, her mistress told her to do so; at which she only laughed, and paid no attention to the order. A quarter of an hour after, the Frenchman came down stairs, and was out of humour, and so expressed himself to Mrs. Herries, who made an apology, saying the girl was to blame, and that he had heard the order she gave her. The Frenchman went down into the kitchen with his ressel to get water, where he found the wench; and a dispute ensued. He gave her a box on the ear, which however, caused no effusion of blood, where upon *la pauvre fille*, repaid him with interest, and a set-to took place. When Mrs. H. was called to interfere, she found the combatants armed with knives, and furiously bent on mischief, if her presence had not restrained them. The wench was held by two other servants, and Mr. H. arrested the young man's arm as he was about to strike. His face showed that he had met with a savage customer; and he was by no means meek, when hauled away from the *scratch*, regretting that he had been prevented from doing himself justice. The wench exhibited some of the Frenchman's cyphering over her eyes, and expressed a desire to run her knife a little way into him. Have he disgraceful affair would have terminated, according to Mrs. H., if the necessity of preserving subordination had not compelled her to inflict some chastigation on the rascal, who was punished by receiving twenty-six strokes of a whip over her clothes, which were moderately zippered, and taken with great composure.

The Frenchman left the house, and injudicious friends advised him that he had not received satisfaction enough, but ought to go to the Mayor. If the affair had been prosecuted by extremity, the girl would have been sentenced to death, under the laws of Louisiana. This the Mayor represented to the complainant and in consequence of his judicious advice, by confined his accusation against the girl to that of insolence and insubordination. She was sentenced to receive 16 lashes—the punishment, by desire of all parties, being made as light as possible. It is, Mrs. H. observes highly creditable to the Frenchman, that, when his anger left him, he desired to save the girl from danger.

So far all is intelligible, and the Duke may have easily been led to misunderstand the transaction in the kitchen, at which he was not present. Madame H. however, in vindicating herself from the charge of employing the girl's lover to chastise her, says that this lover was a white man, and a personal acquaintance of the Duke's, and that his attentions spoiled the girl, (whom she had a great regard for,) and made her so rude and negligent, that she was worthless as a servant. The first discipline was administered by another servant, and after the second, she was sold to the gentleman who had taken a fancy to her. Mrs. H. goes farther, and charges the Duke with a knowledge of the connection subsisting between the gentleman and the mulatto girl, and with wilful misrepresentation. In so doing, she is injudicious, and has injured herself, because her accusation is complete without such a charge.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Ladies who are fond of needlework generally choose to consider that as a principal part of good housewifery, and though I cannot look upon it as of equal importance with the due regulation of a family, yet in a middling rank and with a moderate fortune it is a necessary part of a woman's duty and; a considerable article in expense is saved by it. Many young ladies make almost every thing they wear, by which means they can make a genteel figure at a small expense. This is the most profitable and desirable kind of work, and as much of it as can be done consistently with a due attention to the health and the improvement of the mind, and to the discharge of other duties. I should think highly commendable, if, as I do not wish young women to suppose on the world by their expenses, they should be contented to see their dresses improved rather than see their whole time employed in preparations for it, or those who are content to do what is needful for their bodies strong and active, and their minds rational, by the use of such a moderate amount of needlework, as will cause the needle to be used, and not those idle hands, which are always employed in idleness.

industrious, and if they keep good hours, they will find for all their proper employments. Early rising and a good disposition of time is essential to economy. The necessary orders and examinations into household affairs should be despatched as soon in the day, and as early as possible, that they may not break in upon conversation or reading in the remainder of the day. If you defer any thing that is necessary, you may be tempted by company or unforeseen avocations to forget or neglect it; hurry and irregularity will ensue with expensive expedients to supply the defect.

The domestic economy of a family is entirely a woman's province, and furnishes a variety of subjects for the exertion both of good sense and good taste. It ought to engage much of the time and attention of every mistress of a family; nor can they be excused from this by any extent of fortune, though with a narrow one the ruin that follows the neglect of it may be more immediate. — *Jour. of Education.*

[From the Winchester (Va.) Republican.]
SWEARINGEN AND HIS PANAMA MOUR.

We have verbally heard, through various channels, in a manner which goes to render the fact very probable, that Geo. Van Swearingen, who is charged with having murdered his wife in Alleghany county, and in Sept. last, was recently taken near Red River, in Kentucky, together with Rachel Cunningham, his suspected partner in the crime. It is said they were apprehended by a tavern keeper, (who is also a postmaster,) at whose house they had passed the night. In an hour after their departure, the mail arriving with Gov. Kent's proclamation, describing Swearingen and his paramour, suspicion was directed towards them, and the postmaster, collecting a few neighbors, went in pursuit, and overtook them in two or three hours.

From another source we have heard the following history of Rachel Cunningham, to whom Lillo's Millwood, in the tragedy of George Barnwell, cannot hold a candle.

She was brought up at Bedford, Pa. where she was probably early initiated into the corruptions of that (during the waning season) fashionable and licentious place. Of her early history, however, we have heard nothing, except that her person was perfectly lovely, and that her countenance was a mirror in which each winning grace strove for pre-eminence. Possessed perhaps as great a share of personal beauty as was ever lavished on a woman in the most wanton freaks of Nature's workmanship—rivalling, perhaps, the famed nymphs of Cyprus—she visited Franklin county, Pa. where the first act of the drama may be said to have opened. She there ensnared the affections of a Mr. L., one of the most wealthy and hitherto respectable merchants of that county, and effected a separation between himself and wife. Stung at length with remorse, he summoned sufficient courage to break the spell which bound him, and by a successful stratagem effected through the aid of one of his clerks, he succeeded in extricating himself.

The scene now shifted to Pittsburg where the heroine of the drama soon captured a wealthy blacksmith, the proprietor also of a extensive livery stable, whose suddenly threw his wife into a frenzy, and

caused her to be a moment of revenge and desperation to set fire to her husband's possessions, by which his extensive stables and forty horses were consumed. This effected the wife's desire, and the modern Millwood was again cast upon the world.

The scene next shifts to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, where she soon contracted an amour with Judge F., a man foremost in the list of debauchees, and profligates in that staid and exemplary state. The consequence of which was another matrimonial separation. Her reason for leaving the Judge we do not remember, nor is it material.

The fourth act finds her in Hagerstown, Md. where she speedily entrapped in her toils the sheriff of the county, Geo. Van Swearingen, who has frequently been heard to say, that he never knew or felt the raptures of love until he looked upon this siren, and that he never could gaze upon her without his whole frame being wrought up to the highest state of bewildering excitement. To her he sacrificed every thing—fortune, honor, fame; for her he became a felon—and for her he will probably die a felon's death.

The fifth and last act is yet to be performed. The materials are at hand,—the dungeon scene—the gallows—the executioner—the assembled multitude—the dying speech, and the slow but certain triumph of justice.

The history is brief, but what a tale does it unfold! We question whether, if written out at length, the life of any other woman in this or any other country, would present a fouler picture of self pollution, lust and loathsomeness, with more lamentable conquest over connubial honor or domestic peace.—The desire of gain may induce some hireling writer and more sordid publisher to collect the particulars of her life, and spread them before the world, professionally as a beacon light, to guard the morals of our countrywomen from similar excesses. But we trust not.—Such a book, by presenting in captivating language her career of crime, would do infinite mischief, and be the means of blighting many a flower, that but for it, would have expanded its chaste and glowing beauties in virtuous innocence, and cast a fragrant odour upon the circle of its admirers.

(FROM THE ST. JOHNSBURY HERALD.)
GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Young men, permit an old man to ask you, how do you spend your long winter evenings? Many of you, to be sure are mechanics and apprentices, and confined to your shops of course; but many, very many of you labour abroad, and end your labours with the daylight. How do you pass your evening? These evenings afford you much time to improve your minds. In them you can acquire much useful knowledge from books.—Lose not this opportunity. You are growing old. You will need all the knowledge you can acquire. You have been taught at school. You are considered as having a good common education. What then? How little, after all, do you know! Do you never intend to have a better knowledge of Geography? of

History? Have you no wish to be better acquainted with the history of your own country? What do you know of its discovery? its settlement? its early history? Have you no wish to be better acquainted with the history of your own country? What do you know of its discovery? its settlement? its early history? its revolutionary struggle? its subsequent history? its government? its present state? It is melancholy and mortifying to reflect how extremely ignorant most of our young men are on these points. Beside, what is your acquaintance with moral and religious books? Does not your bible beset a more frequent perusal? We would not confine you to it, but we would have you familiarly acquainted with it, both as we regard your interest, your comfort and your respectability here, and your welfare hereafter. One word more, young friends, if you want amusement for your evenings in a way that will be far worse than useless, you can have it by reading novels.

DANCING.

The author knows a lady, who, when young, requested her pious father to permit her to learn to dance. "No my child," he replied, "I cannot consent to comply with a request which may subject me to your censures at some future period." "No, father, I will never censure you; for complying with my request." "Nor can I consent to give you an opportunity. If you learn, I have no doubt but you will excel; and when you leave school, you may then want to go into company to exhibit your skill. If then object to let you, as I most likely should, you would very naturally reply: "Why, father, did you first permit me to learn, if I am not permitted to practise?" This reply convinced her that her father acted wisely though he proposed her inclination. She has now become a parent—has often mentioned the occurrence as having had a powerful influence over her mind in the days of her juvenile vanity, and has incorporated this maxim in her system of domestic economy: Never to comply with a request which may subject her to any future reflections from her children.—*Dean Raabler.*

"A NEW THING."

A clergyman in Wells, Me. has published what he calls a *new thing*. He attended a wedding in that town a few days since, and found to his surprise and satisfaction, that a number of guests heretofore considered indispensable, had not been invited. Madam Claret even, was not there with her rosy face, although she can trace her pedigree as far back as the days of Noah. He adds—"may the time soon come, when people can be born, married, die, and even be decently interred, without the help of rum, or any of its allies."

Folks may get into the world, and get along in the world, better by abstaining from an excessive use of rum and "its allies; but as to *dying*;—the business must necessarily languish, without the prodigious and facilitating influence of the ardent.

The Boston Palladium of Tuesday contains the following pleasing paragraph:—"Conscience to Home.—Last Saturday a person who keeps a dry goods store in Washington street, received a small bundle

of merchandize that had been stolen. There was enclosed in the bundle, a sum of money to pay for an article which had been missing from the same store.—There must have been *one conscience*, at least, earlier last Sabbath, for what was done on Saturday. But this is *one case only* of goods being returned where, perhaps, there ought to be hundreds."

Quantity of Rain that fell during the years 1827 and 1828, as shown by the Rain Gauge, kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, INCHES.

1st Month.	1827	1828
2d Month.	2 86	2 05
3d Month.	3 55	2 75
4th Month.	1 23	3 35
5th Month.	2 38	3 82
6th Month.	.2 50	4 49
7th Month.	.2 09	2 69
8th Month.	.2 97	5 33
9th Month.	.5 75	1 51
10th Month.	0 79	1 39
11th Month.	-4 76	6 71
12th Month.	-3 26	0 26
Inches—	35 50	37 97

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 9, 1829.

OUR DORCAS SOCIETY.

We are glad to learn, that the members of this highly useful society, have commenced their labours this season, with a determination to perform every thing in their power to enable the poor children of our coloured brethren to attend their winter's school. In so large a city as this, we must always expect that there will be hundreds of destitute little ones; and though, we cannot procure suitable clothing for all, we are in duty bound to do all in our power—as the widow did, when she cast her mite into the treasury. We do not hold to benevolent societies, like the Dorcas, meeting year after year, to raise funds in order to make some-what of a show, when they begin now is the time for action; if we are really anxious of doing any thing for the benefit of the rising generation—when charitable individuals and societies are doing all in their power, that we should second them by contributing our mite, if never so small. The folly of a society, waiting for funds before going into operation, reminds us of the simplicity of the youth, who waited on the banks of the river, for the subsiding of the current, in order that he might cross over. Now is the time, while we are blessed with health and strength, that we should come forward and assist those who are so happy as to precede us, in this noble work of charity.

While upon this subject, we would invite the attention to our female readers, in other cities to the formation of societies of a similar nature. What good has been effected by our Dorcas society is incalculable; for what shall we compare with the advantage to the young of attending a well regulated school? The members of the society deserve our commendation for the business like manner in which they con-

duct their affairs; they have no annual processions; they have no dancing banquets, pharisaical to proclaim to the world the nature of their work. Their march has been slow but steady; and we trust, many of the members will yet have the happiness to witness the beneficial effects of their labours on the rising generation.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

QUANDAL.

Mr. Editor—There is a certain class of people among us, who will neither read good books nor the publications of the day, to improve their minds; nor will they keep company with their more enlightened brethren who are always ready and willing to impart unto them good and wholesome instructions; either because they are so considerably below mediocrity in disposition, and consequently unfit themselves for any other society than that of fallen angels, or because they are able to put on a better suit of clothes than some of their brethren, and thence become such notorious fops, that they are unqualified for any other department in life than barely to act the Dandy.

Though some may consider the Dandies and the vagabonds to be two distinct classes, yet I consider them as one; for the former are so very apt to be swallowed up by the latter, that I think it scarcely worth the while to draw a line of separation between them; for you will seldom meet with a Vagabond who was not once a Dandy of some kind or other.

Now, Mr. Editor, these Dandies or Vagabonds are eminently calculated to do more harm to the coloured community, than perhaps you are aware of—to give you a description of the actions of one our female Dandies, a few days ago, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers:

On W—of last week, I happened to step in to the house of Mr. M. whom I found at home with his family, having been in the house but 3 or 4 minutes, who should come in but one of our finished dandies (Mrs G.) and was it not or one thing, I would give you her name, but I forbear doing it at this time—and content myself with giving you a description of her *news* and *lies*; and should these ever reach her eyes and ears, it is my solemn prayer that they may produce a reformation in her life. Having produced a reformation in her life, the usual salutations commenced, the room, the usual salutations commenced and ended almost in one minute; this ceremony having been gone through with Mrs M. asked her to take off her bonnet and sit down; all these preliminaries being finished, my lady took her chair, when Mrs. M. interrogated her respecting one of our respectable coloured families of this city, to which she related, and how they were; to which she replied, why, lord, I don't never have any thing to do with them; in fact, if I meet any of them in the street, I do not speak to them. Mrs. M. then said, what is the matter, Visitor, they are too great for you, they have got too much learning; I don't pretend to so much education; and another thing, since I have thought that house in the street, for which he has no paid, and I expect

it will be taken away from him, Mrs. G. has become so proud that if she meets such a poor ignorant person as I am in the street, she will not speak to her.

Having got through examining Mrs. G. and his whole family; but her poisonous calumny might have the better force of thought and humanity, she entered on another respectable family (Mr. T.) with a sort of careless indifference that would have almost deceived a cunning thief, and having run Mr. T. and family for about 6 minutes, left them in a not yet finished position and commenced instantly on another, and so went on till she had got through a goodly number of our most respectable families in the city.

I looked and listened to this dandy till my soul shrank within me; but when she took a retrospective grasp of Mr. T. I could not but smile with the very tears in my eyes. Now, Sir, it is not my design to dissuade your readers from talking about certain wickedness that is practised among us, on the contrary, I advocate it; such as telling each other the names of those traitors who betray their own brethren, and sell them into an accursed bondage. Now, those who talk about the actors of such infamous deeds are my own sisters and brethren, and will have the hardihood & wickedness to think that I would interfere with such good Christians? O, no Sir, heaven forbid I should ever meddle myself with them; for I am decidedly of the opinion that those wretches ought to be a tea table talk; and their names should be held up, for the contempt of the good and wise.

I have nothing to do with my good sisters and brethren who will chat about those abandoned creatures; my remarks are entirely against those notorious Dandies, who with a design only to calumniate the good, are on the march day and night telling *news* and *lies*.
OBSERVER

Boston, Dec. 31, 1828.

Extraordinary Circumstances. On Friday last the stone masons employed in repairing the Holy Trinity Church, when cutting down one of the jambs of the stone work, belonging to an old widow, found a bee within an aperture, in the centre of the stone, where it is supposed to have been confined at least for hundred years. The insect was quite lively, it drew attention was attracted to the stone by its humming, on a chisel being withdrawn which had been driven into the jamb, and it would have taken flight had not one of the workmen inclosed it in a glass. After that period gradually became more and more torpid, until Saturday evening, when it apparently ceased to exist. The bee, and the fragment of the stone in which it was discovered, are in possession of the workmen; by whom they have been exhibited to a great number of persons. The aperture, in size and shape, would contain a small pea, and the hole, which the beam of sunlight in the month of June, could be admitted. Had the insect been confined

Field who discovered the insect last winter, at the house of St. Albans, by which the insect was first discovered.

accepted, he visits his mistress and, remains all night with her and so he continues to do for two or three months before the wedding is celebrated. After feasting and dancing, the high priest or prophet finishes the ceremony, when the bride presents a cake to her husband, and he divides an ear of Indian corn between them. The bride is then carried by her bride's maids in a buffalo skin, to her husband's cabin. Polygamy and divorce were common to Jews and Indians; but among the latter it is not general. The Indian females are naturally modest and silent; they are passionately fond of their children, and are submissive slaves, and at the same time affectionately attached to their husbands. This they evince by self immolation, after the manner of eastern wives. Among the numerous plants of Canada is a shrub which yields a wholesome fruit, but contains in its roots a deadly juice; the widow who wishes not to survive her husband, the woman whose eye warts describes its effects; the woman having resolved to die, chanted her death song and funeral services, she then drank off the poisonous juice, was seized with shivering and convulsions, and expired in a few minutes on the body of her husband. In their persons they are an ill and well made; many of them if dressed in English fashion, would be counted pretty brunettes; their complexions are not so dark as to veil their beauties. It is curious to see them toddling after their tall husbands, loaded with gear, and perhaps an infant fastened to the top of the bundle. However they are indomitable when they grow old; for as among the ancient Germans, their authority and advice are then paramount.—*Dr. Walsh in the Amulet for 1829.*

It was reported in Belchertown, N. H. says the Sentinel, that 7 young lads, who were skating on a pond, in Milbury, last week, were all drowned by the breaking of the ice.

There were only 21 fires in Boston, during the past year. There were however, many a larva; and, in several instances, the timely assistance of the firemen prevented conflagrations from breaking out.

We understand that there has within a few weeks been a crash of one of the great Eastern Manufacturing Establishments, at Chelmsford.—*N. Y. Com. Ads.*

During the last week, there was a turn out among the female operatives in Dover, (N. H.) They marched out of the Cotton factories to the number of three or four hundred, and paraded with flags and drums; demanding that the new regulations should be abolished. They also fired off a large lot of gunpowder. The agents of the factory advises for two or three hundred better behaved women. The cause of grievance does not distinctly appear.—*ib.*

[A vivid flash from the Democrat.]
Jackson.—He will come among us like a flash of lightning, little expected, sublime in his appearance and rapid in his departure!!
We regret to learn that the Choese factory near waterford, was burnt last week. It was a valuable establishment; and its loss at this inclement season of the year, will prove peculiarly unfortunate to the numerous workmen employed. We have not learned the amount of loss to the proprietors.—*Saratoga Sent.*

Slander.—An action for slander has been tried in New-York, Can. Chas Shipman vs Silas P. Burrows. Decendant had accused plaintiff of "sawing Fustic on board the brig Medina, to make it hold out, and had also said that he had discharged plaintiff from his employ for dishonest conduct. The jury, after being out three hours, brought in a verdict against the defendant, damages one thousand dollars.

More Missionaries Africa.—Rev. Messrs. Hencke, Salbach, Holzworth and Schmid late of the Basle Theological Seminary, sailed from London, October 11th, as missionaries to Acra, on the Gold Coast in Western Africa, where there is a settlement of Europeans. About the same time, Messrs. Munro and Peck sailed for Sierra Leone, and Mr and Mrs Marshall for the River Gambia, under the patronage of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. [*Rec. & Tel.*]

The editor of the Cherokee Phoenix, Mr Elias Boudinot, has relinquished the superintendence of that paper, on account of his declining health. The paper is to be continued under the charge of another person; and Mr B. says he shall endeavor to render himself as useful as possible to his countrymen, tho' in a less public station.

The Pawtucket Chronicle mentions that a human skeleton has been found in a swamp in the south part of Attleborough. The bones were greatly decayed, and apparently had laid there for several years. No trace could be found as to the manner of the death, and none of the clothing remained except a small piece of cotton cloth.

An Eagle was killed by Mr. Boice, on the 11th inst. in the two of Minnik, which measured 7 feet 3 inches across the wings, 3 feet from the beak to the end of the tail. The talons spread 9 inches, and weighed 7 lbs 10 1/2.

The Hat Manufacture of Messrs. Bent and Bush says the Lowell Journal, is on the banks of the Middlesex Canal in Middlesex Village, Chelmsford, where they employ constantly from twenty-five to thirty men, and from fifteen to twenty females. They manufacture, yearly, hats to the amount of \$40,000.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.
Mr. Solomon Langdon of Farmington, Conn, has given the sum of 500 dollars to the General Hospital of Connecticut; and 500 dollars to the Professorship of Sacred Literature in Yale College.

TUSCAVOVA INDIANS.
The Western papers inform us, that Chusick and Long Beard, Chiefs of the Tuscarora Indians, from Niagara County, are on a visit to Raleigh, N. C for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature of that State, on behalf of their nation, for a redress of grievances, under which they conceive themselves laboring, by the provisions of the act of 1802. By this act, after the year 1816, the lands formerly in their possession, will become vested in the State. They state in their petition that it never was their intention to relinquish their title to those lands, and pray the Legislature to repeal said act.

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES.
We have collected from several newspapers the following statement of the number of students in several of the Colleges of New England. Harvard, 250; Yale, 325; Amherst 211; Dartmouth, 125. Of the other New England Colleges we have not the number at hand. Three fifths of the students in Yale College are from other states and districts than Connecticut.

Poetry.

From The African Repository.
DEATH OF ASHMUN.
Whose is yon sable bier
Why more the throng so slow?
Why doth that lonely mother's tear
In sudden anguish flow?
Why is that sleeper laid
To rest in manhood's pride?
How gain'd his cheek such pallid shade?
I spake,—but none replied.

The hoarse wave murmur'd low,
The distant surges roar'd:
And o'er the sea in tones of woe
A deep response was pour'd
I heard sad Afric mourn
Upon her billowy strand,
A shield was from her head.

Ah! I will know the how,
Through foreign suns would trace
Deep lines of death upon thy brow,
Thou friend of misery's race,
Their leader when the blast
Of ruthless war sweep'd by,
Their teacher when the storm was past,
Their guide to worlds on high.

Bent o'er the lowly tomb
Where thy soul's idol lay,
I saw thee rise above the gloom,
And hold thy changeless way;
Tern sickness woke a flame
That on thy vigour fed,
But deathless courage ne'er'd the frame,
When health and strength had fled.

Spirit of power,—pass on!
Thy homeward wing is free,
Earth may not claim thee for her son,
She hath no claim for thee:
Toll might not bow thee down,
Nor sorrow check thy race,
Nor pleasure win thy brain's right crown,
Go to thy own blest land!
HARRIET O. S. 1828 L. H.

Ltd.

In Petersburg, Va. Mr. Isac Decoudry, a native of one of the French West India Islands. The subject of this notice, came to the United States during the revolutionary war with the Count D. Grassie, and at the termination of that eventful struggle, settled in this country, having made Petersburg his permanent place of residence. He was a most respectable man, and was most sincerely esteemed by those with whom he associated. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a pious, humble christian, having been about forty years a member of the Baptist Church in this place. He was plain in his attire, uniform in his deportment, and great in his attachment to the Church of God, and more particularly so in the decline of life. Cheerful in his devotion, and tappy in the prospect of a blissful immortality, under the infirmities of old age, he realized the benefits of religion, and bore unerringly testimonial to the fact, that the grace of God was sufficient to deliver him from the fear of death.

Old Dominion.
It is a matter of notoriety that Mr Canning died comparatively poor, a striking example among many others (Pitt and Fox for instance) of the disinterestedness of our statesmen. Most of Mr Canning's books and bronzes have been put up and sold at auction.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Nantucketman, we cannot insert, without violating certain rules which we have laid down. The writer wastes his time unprofitably. —*Virtutis*, we cannot fully comprehend.

ERRATA.
Our readers must bear awhile with the numerous typos, and errors in our columns. We are as yet, noices in the printing business. In our poetry of last week, in our burly, the 4th line, "Among old Scotia's darling hills" was entirely omitted.

NOTICE.
Is he eby given that the CONCERT of sacred music to be performed in the Asbury Church in Elizabeth St. has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on MONDAY evening next 12th inst. at which time a number of sublim pieces will be performed.
Tickets—1-2 cents to be had of JAMES MILLER No 24 Mulberry st. and at the Church door on the evening of performance.

NOTICE.
The subscribers to the PRESS TOCK will please to take notice, that they are particularly requested to meet at the house of THOMAS L. JINNINGS in Elm Street, No. 107, on TUESDAY afternoon next, the 13th inst. at 4 o'clock to receive the annual report of the Trustees, and to appoint executors, or give further instructions to the present.

T. L. JINNINGS,
S. E. CO NISH.
New-York, Jan. 8, 1829.

TO LET.
Cornelius Henry 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 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your 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 thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION, with the necessary subordinate branches of education.
Terms—\$9 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.
Those who live remote from the city may be accommodated with board, for six decent boys, on liberal terms.
JOSEPH SHIPARD.
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. 88 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to all adult persons of colour, of both sexes.
In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismisses 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, Pantaloon, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers: refit and 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 Courtlandt-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars, AL-SO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.
DAVID RUGGLES.
N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.
All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S
CLOTHES DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
No 161 Greenwich street, newly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shawls, &c. from any kind of dirt or stains, whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.
All kinds of Dying done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.
His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be, to perform all his engagements with exactness and Punctuality.

SCIPIO O. AUGUSTUS.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, facing the City Hall. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.
New Haven, July 27, 1828.

THE ACADEMY.

In Morris Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES. Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English Education: READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH, GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language, and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan.

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

Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Rev'd Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq; and Dr. Wm. Rush.
TERMS PER QUARTER.
Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, 31 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 42 00
Arithmetic, Geo. do, do, do, 52 00
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 15 00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson
No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.
ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BEATING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.
W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, for sale by David Walker, No. 42 Broad Street, a great variety of New and Second Hand Clothing, &c. He also cleans all sorts of old worn Clothing in the neatest manner and at the most reasonable terms.
Oct. 30, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacturing 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, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SHAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 22 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, on the most reasonable terms.

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

New-York, Sept. 2, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING

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

P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best Refreshments Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REPAIRING LEHORN 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 to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from Pennsylvania would be preferred. Enquire at No. 177 Bowery.

1823. 65. 1823.

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



JAMES GILBERT.

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic 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 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 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. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2.50 will be received.

One subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 98
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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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. VANLIEU, 530 Broome-street. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.