

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLONIAL POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 16, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 2.

## FUGITIVE SLAVES.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Washington, 15th Dec. 1828.

In compliance with the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 8th instant, relating to a negotiation with the British government, by virtue of a resolution of the house of 10th May last, transmit herewith a report from the secretary of state, with copies of instruction and correspondence, containing the necessary information.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, 13th December, 1828. The secretary of state, to whom has been referred the resolution of the house of representatives, of the 8th instant, requesting president to inform that house whether, by virtue of a resolution passed on the 10th day of May last, he has entered into any, and if any, what, negotiation with the British government relative to the surrender of fugitive slaves who may have taken refuge within the Canadian province belonging to said government, has the honor to report to the president, that, presuming it will be satisfactory to the house to be informed of the instructions which were given to the late minister of the United States at the court of St. James, on the subject matter of the resolution, and the result of the negotiation which was opened in consequence of them, extracts are herewith submitted from instructions given to Mr. Gallatin, on the 10th of June, 1826 and the 24th of February, 1827, and a copy of a letter addressed to him on the 14th of May, 1827, together with extracts from the despatches of Mr. Gallatin, under date of the 21st December, 1828, the 6th of July, 1827, and the 26th of December, 1826.

The secretary of state has also, the honor to report, that in pursuance of the resolution of the house of representatives of the 10th of May last, an instruction was given on the 13th of June last, to Mr. Barbour, a copy of which is now laid before the president, together with a copy of the 6th communication which has been yet received from him on that subject.

H. CLAY.

Extract from instructions of the department of state, to Mr. Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain dated, June, 19, 1826.

You are, accordingly, authorized and instructed to propose a stipulation

1st. For the mutual surrender of deserters from the military and naval service, and from the merchant service of the two countries. Persons who have been naturalized by the laws of either party, may be excepted from the operation of the ar-

article. The sixth article of our convention with France, of 1823, will furnish suggestions for the preparation of an article on this subject.

And secondly. A mutual surrender of all persons held to service or labor under the laws of one party, who escape into the territories of the other. Our object in this stipulation is, to provide for a growing evil which has produced some and, if it be not shortly checked, is likely to produce much more irritation. Persons of the above description escape, principally from Virginia and Kentucky, into Upper Canada, whether they are pursued, by those who are lawfully entitled to their labor; and, as there is no existing regulation by which they can be surrendered, the attempt to capture them, leads to disagreeable collision. In proportion as they are successful in their retreat to Canada, will the number of fugitives increase, and the causes of collision multiply. They are, generally, the most worthless of their class, and far, therefore from being an acquisition which the British government can be anxious to make, the sooner, we should think, they are gotten rid of, the better for Canada. I may be asked, why, if they are so worthless, are we desirous of getting them back. The motive is to be found in the particular interest which those have who are entitled to their service, and desire which is generally felt, to prevent the example of the fugitives becoming contagious. If it be urged, that Great Britain would make, in agreeing to the proposed stipulation, a concession without an equivalent, there being no corresponding class of persons in her North American continental dominions, you will reply

1st. That there is a similar class in the British West Indies; and although the instances are not numerous, some have been cured of their escape, and of being brought contrary to law, into the United States.

2dly. That Great Britain would probably obtain an advantage over us in the reciprocal restoration of military and maritime deserters, which would compensate any that we might secure over her in the practical operation of an article, for the mutual delivery of fugitives from labor; and

3dly. At all events, the disposition to cultivate good neighborhood, which such an article would imply, could not fail to find a compensation in that or in some other way, in the already immense and still increasing intercourse between two countries. The states of Virginia and Kentucky are particularly anxious on this subject. The general assembly of the latter has, repeatedly, invoked the interposition of the government of the United States with Great Britain. You will therefore press the matter with these states, and prospects of your obtaining a satisfactory arrangement of it, furnish the British government, while they tend to con-

under any obligation by treaty, which, at the same time, would give facilities to the colonial authorities to afford labor, or, if they should not be disposed to discontinue, as have, in this respect, taken refuge in Upper Canada (law if any, they believed, that their way into the British territories) they might be willing to purchase the only of an other stipulation. Any such regulation, would be a favorable tendency; and are, therefore, desirable, if nothing more effectual can be obtained.

Dr. Gallatin to Mr. Clay, 21st Dec. 1828.

From what fell in conversation I had an opportunity to state what I was instructed to ask respecting the surrender of runaway slaves, that they were no objection to Canada, was acknowledged, and no objection was made to the principle, but several were suggested by Mr. Huskisson arising from the difficulties thrown in the way of every thing of that kind by the courts and by the abolition British associations.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin, 24th Dec. 1828.

EXTRACT. The general assembly of Kentucky, one of the states which is most effected by the escape of slaves into Upper Canada, has again, at their session, which has just terminated, invoked the interposition of the general government. In the treaty which has been recently concluded with the United Mexican States, and which is now under the consideration of the senate, provisions were made for the extradition of fugitive slaves. An extract from the statement of what passed on that subject, with the British plenipotentiaries, that they admitted the necessity of the principle of restoration, is so hoped that you will be able to succeed in making a satisfactory arrangement.

Mr. Calves to Mr. Gallatin, 24th Dec. 1828.

ALBANY GALLATIN, Sec. of State, herewith transmits to you a copy of a certain resolution adopted at the commencement of the present year by the general assembly of Kentucky in respect to fugitive slaves, who have taken refuge from their proprietors in that state, and take refuge in Canada, and submitting to the president of the United States, on pending negotiation with the British government, to provide an adequate remedy for the evil. Already that



FROM THE BALTIMORE EMERALD.

Miss Frances Wright
This extraordinary woman has been lecturing in this city during the past week to crowded houses, and has crammed the heads of numberless persons with ideas that never entered them.

There is a class of men in this city, as in all others, who have been maddened by the word liberty—men, whose narrow views of humanity preclude the power of generalising, and unfit for reasoning with any degree of soundness.

These people are crazy after Miss Wright, who reasons with great power and clearness but we think with the most refined subtlety. Knowledge or certain perception, contra-distinguished from popular science, is the basis of all her arguments, and if we understand her rightly, we can be certain of nothing which is not obvious to our senses—Who has seen God at any time? but will Miss Wright, therefore, wish her hearers to be sceptical on his being? If one of her followers, more ignorant than the rest were to labour under a spectral illusion yet be satisfied in his own heart of the reality of the appearance would she encourage him in his belief whatever way it determined? We cannot think she would; yet this person following her own dictates might be rendered miserable for life.

The senses are not more certain guides to what exists when supported by a crowd of evidences almost as numerous as the sunbeams which testify of their original. Miss Wright often veils the truth in unworthy sophism, she flatters the public ear while she pretends to guard it; for strange as it may seem, infidelity has a charm for men like vice. Miss Wright pretends to be a philanthropist. Now let that woman answer how she dares assume the name, while endeavoring to undermine the happiness of society? Is it for her to take advantage of the weakness of humanity, by tearing up root and branches the dearest tendrils of the heart? But Miss Wright would not bring about a radical change at once, she would be satisfied with cursing temporarily at least one half the human family, with the very laudable views of mancipating future generations from a yoke of mental subjugation! Her ideas on education are quixotic and impracticable in application to the many for the dispositions of children, are not equally phant. she calls preists ministers, and editors, (heaven save the mark!) a set of men so dependent on the public that they must flatter their caprices or starve. We say nothing about uncles, or or thirts, but we would ask Miss Wright in what way she would administer pills to sick children supposing aloe to be an ingredient.

The Owenites believe that mankind on earth are capable of a pure state of being, an impossible supposition, we would sooner dream of Siva belching music, than fancy that the passions and conflicting interests of men could be harnessed to their ideal. They are like children running after rainbows, which are objects very sensible to the vision, and very beautiful

in perspective, but still they are nothing, but rainbows. (Since then Miss Wright has delivered lectures in this city to very large and crowded audiences. She is generally considered a very graceful speaker.)

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr MINER moved the following preamble and resolution; WHEREAS the Constitution has given to Congress, within the District of Columbia, the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever.

AND WHEREAS the laws in respect to slavery in the District of Columbia have been wholly neglected;

FROM WHICH neglect, for nearly thirty years, have grown numerous and gross corruptions:

Slave-dealers gaining confidence from impunity, have made the Seat of the Federal Government, their head-quarters for the carrying on the domestic slave trade.

The public prisons have been extensively used (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected) for carrying on the domestic slave trade.

Officers of the Federal Government have been employed, and derived emolument from carrying on the domestic slave trade.

Private and secret prisons exist in the District for carrying on this traffic by human beings.

The trade is not confined to those who are slaves for life; but persons having a limited time to serve, are bought by the slave leaders, and sent where redress is hopeless.

Others are kidnapped and carried away before they can be rescued.

Instances of death from anguish and despair exhibited in the District, mark the cruelty of this traffic.

Instances of maiming and suicide, executed or attempted, have been exhibited, as growing out of this traffic within the District.

Free persons of Colour coming into the District, are liable to arrest, imprisonment, and sale into slavery for life for jail fees, if unable from ignorance, misfortune, or fraud to prove their freedom.

Advertisements beginning 'We will give cash for one hundred likely young negroes, of both sexes, from eight to twenty five years old, contained in the public prints of the city under the notice of Congress; indicate the openness and extent of the traffic.

Scenes of human beings exposed at public vendue are exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the General Government; a woman having been advertised to be sold at Lloyd's Tavern, near the Central Market House, during the month of December.

A grand Jury of the District has presented the slave trade as a grievance.

A writer in a public print of the District has set forth 'that those who never have seen a spectacle of the kind exhibited by the slave trade no description can give an adequate idea of its horrors.

To such extent had this been carried in 1816, that a member of Congress from Virginia introduced a resolution in the house. That an committee be appointed to examine into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves, carried on in and through the District of Columbia, and report whether any, and what measures are necessary for putting a stop to the same.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at their last session, by almost unanimous vote, expressed the opinion that slavery within the District of Columbia, ought to be abolished.

Numerous petitions, from various parts of the Union, have been presented to Congress in praying for the revision of the laws in respect to slavery, and the gradual abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia.

A petition was presented at the last session of Congress, signed by more than one thousand inhabitants of the District, praying for the gradual abolition of slavery therein.

AND whereas the ten mile square, confided to the exclusive legislation of Congress, ought for the honour of Republican Government, and the interest of the District to exhibit a specimen pure and just laws:

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District in respect to slavery; that they inquire into the slave trade as it exists in, and is carried on through the District; and that they report to the House such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just.

Resolved, That the committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District in such manner that the interests of no individual shall be injured thereby.

Mr. Weems, of Maryland, moved the consideration, on which question Mr. Miner demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered by the House.

So the question being, will the House consider the resolution? it was decided as follows: Yeas 104 - Nays 70.

So the House agreed to consider the resolution.

VARIETIES.

[From the Burlington (Vt.) Sentinel.] Anson Field, of St. Albans, the person who absconded about a year since with a package containing \$2382 in money, entrusted to his care by the Cashier of the St. Albans Bank, in this place, has lately been discovered and brought back to this place. He was immediately arrested and committed to prison on a complaint for theft, was examined on Wednesday last, before Mr. Justice Russell, and discharged and set at liberty, on the ground that the facts would not warrant a conviction of theft.

It appeared, principally from his confession that at the time of his leaving St. Albans, he was in debt to the amount of several hundred dollars; that he started to go to market with a pair of horses to raise money to discharge his debt; that he was unable to sell his horses at Burlington or Richmond, and left them at his father's in Jerico; for sale, went by stage east and took with him the package of money—that he broke the package at Concord and concealed the money under the false body of his trunk—that he stopped at Hamden, N. H.

called his name "Amasa Allen" entered the Academy, pursued his studies at that place, and married on the first of December last the adopted daughter in a wealthy and respectable family. On being discovered, he voluntarily confessed the whole theft, and willing returned to this place, brought with him the key of his own trunk, containing the money, and paid over to the Cashier at this place 2372 dollars.

Origin of Kissing.—Some Trojans that escaped in the sacking of Troy, took such Ships as they found in the Haven, and putting to sea, were driven by the winds to a part of Tuscany, or that place where Rome now stands, and the men being gone on hunting, the women having been very sick; the noblest of them called Home, persuaded the other women to set their ships on fire, that so they might go to sea no more; the men at their return, finding their Ships burnt, were exceedingly angry with their wives, whereupon to pacify them, they went and kissed them on their mouths, whence that custom was taken up which continues till this day of saluting by a Kiss.

From the Dispatches, N. Y. Republican.

Reader perhaps you never heard of the boy who took a stem, (as the phrase is down east) to mow three acres of grass in as many days? Presuming you have not, we will relate it. On the first morning he views the field. Poot (said he) I can mow it in two days, so he played it in a day. The next morning he looked at it again, and after scratching his head and ruminating a short time on the subject, he came to the conclusion that if he worked "right smart," he could accomplish his task in one day—so he spent that day as he had done the day before. On the morning of the third and last day, he arose late, and it was near ten o'clock before he reached the field. After entering his eyes over it, he began to doubt whether he could accomplish his task in one day; the field looked considerably larger than it did the day previous. He stretched himself under a shady tree, to reflect on the subject, presently he heard the dinner horn—it was noon! He jumped up; wiping his eyes, he surveyed his shoulder, and turned his face homeward, muttering to himself that he "wants going to sell himself if the grass never got mowed," and that he'd "be darn'd to darnation, if there was a man in the six countries, that could mow that confounded big meadow in one day," and for his part, "he should eat try it!"—So after eating his dinner, he went to play as usual.

MORE GENUINE PHILANTHROPY

A gentleman, residing in this State, is now preparing to take all his slaves (about a dozen) to the Republic of Hayti, with the view of settling them there! Several other slaveholders also proposed to send theirs with him; but we have not ascertained what number they are thus willing to emancipate.

We shall rejoice to learn, that many others will join in this most praise worthy undertaking.—Let the exclusive advocates of African Colonization and the enemies of Hayti say what they will, against the government and inhabitants of the Island, we are yet, decidedly of the opinion, that it will suit the great mass of our colored people, better, by far, than any other place, beyond the limits of this Continent, to which they can now direct their attention. We have before adverted to the fact that seven or eight thousand people of color from the United States, are now settled there who have emigrated within eight or nine years. Many of these, we know, are doing exceedingly well! They stand completely redeemed, regenerated, and disembarrassed, from the prejudice of the white race. They live under a mild republican government, which is established on a firm foundation. The road to

wealth, respectability, and fame, is fairly open to them! Nothing, in short, is wanting, but industry and good conduct, to secure to them as much earthly happiness as falls to the lot of human beings, in the most favored situations. The English language is now spoken by thousands in almost every part of the island. English schools are established there; and we have not the least doubt that, in process of time, this language will become universal among the inhabitants of that delightful a bodé of civilized man. G. U. R.

NEWSPAPERS.

"In the present state of society, newspapers become almost elementary works of instruction; they are admitted into our families, to be read by our wives and children, and passed from member to member, with the same unreserve that school books, and books for worship are. They furnish aliment to the youthful thought and taste, and when badly conducted, they become the most mischievous poison. No one has his newspapers inspected, or cautions his family against the principles, it may hold out for imitation, before allowing it to be read, but placing confidence in the moral sense and integrity of the publishers, it is permitted to be perused without check or restraint. The psalm book, prayer book, and even bibles are not more free to the use of our children—How important it is, that their young minds should not be taught to entertain, or vent coarse or opprobrious sentiments of others; and that our public prints should not bring before them a constant exhibition of bad passions or scurrilous revilings of those, with whom the Editors chance to be at variance!—The press is a most efficient engine; and when directed to the destruction of private character, few can withstand its power. What is the appeal? Who listens to the cry of innocence, or regards the pain inflicted on the sufferer, or his unoffending relatives? Does the public taste demand these bitter and unmitigated aspersions of private reputation, which so crowd the newspapers of the day? It cannot be. A more exalted and humane feeling pervades this community; and in a fitting case, a jury could render no more meritorious service to the quber, than in repressing this enormous evil."

INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE AGAIN! The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the G. U. Emancipation, from a gentleman in North Carolina, who some weeks since passed through Norfolk, Va. I remained a day or two in Norfolk on my way home. The Slave ship Jefferson was lying at anchor, with perhaps 100 slaves on board for New Orleans markets and I was told in answer to my enquiries, that three ship loads had left there, during the month of September for the same market. They stated that they contemplated sending FRED, THOMAS AND thither during the present fall.

Distressing Life.—We understand that on the evening of the 10th inst. the new two story dwelling house owned and occupied by Conrad in the North-west part of this city was with all its contents consumed by fire. The fire is said to have taken place from the nesting of the bees, and spread and destroyed about two o'clock a. m. of the 10th inst. to make any attempt to save the property of the contents of the house, was abandoned. The fire is said to have done more damage than any other in the city.

SLEEP-WALKER.

A young man by the name of Isaac Chandler, residing in Fryburg, State of Maine; got up in his sleep, went about half a mile to a neighbour's barn, procured a cord and bundle of hay and carried them into the woods at a considerable distance from the house! He then ascended a maple tree with the cord and hay; after reaching the height of 23 feet, he placed the hay in a crotch of the tree; ascended about 6 feet higher, tied the cord to a limb, and then fastened it around his ankles; after which he swung off headforemost, so that his head touched the top of the hay. In this horrid situation he awoke, and with his cries roused the nearest neighbors, who directed their course to the place, from whence the noise proceeded. It was about break of day when they arrived. They there, to their astonishment, found the young man in the situation described, suspended by his heels 34 feet in the air.

number of attempts were made to climb the tree in order to get him, but it being large, and not many limbs near the bottom, and the bark smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he, after becoming completely exhausted, mer position on the limb, from which he made his descent, loosened the cord, and came down, much to the satisfaction of himself and friends. (Since the above took place, he has been confined to his house in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so curious a midnight enterprise. There are more than 20 who can attest to the foregoing relation, as entirely true.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends. Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort, merely for their own self-gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always leaves in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations.—The younger branches, placing a deceptive reliance in an hereditary character, neglect the means of forming one of their own; and often exist in society, only to reproach to the worthy piety whose name they bear.—Haines.

An Atokard Dilemma.—Some caution is required in passing our opinions upon strangers, a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee, at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Cheselield, "pray my Lord who is that tall awkward woman yonder?" "That Lady, Sir," replied his Lordship, "is my sister," the gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out "No, no, no, Lord I beg your pardon, I meant that very ugly woman who stands next to the queen." "That lady, Sir," answered Lord Cheselield, calmly, "that Lady, Sir, is my wife."

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their midnight slanders, took the bed from under from them and throwing it out of the window to the ground; threw them on to it, and made his escape by jumping on the same. He was most shockingly burnt in making his way to the chamber. The house was situated about three quarters of a mile from any neighbour, and the evening being so cold, that many of them were badly frozen, before they could get to any of their neighbours as they had nothing but their night dresses on. Mr. Conrad we understand, lingered about the fire so long & was so badly frozen that it is feared he will lose his legs to the knee joint. The loss is estimated between two and three thousand dollars.

wise inclined; public opinion [which is every thing in that Government] would preclude their entering into any negotiations for the surrender of fugitive slaves. Mr Gallatin has ever been accounted one of our ablest diplomats, but in this instance, his efforts have been fruitless; the British Government could not disgrace themselves by the delivering up of persons who have taken shelter in their dominions for the enjoyment of liberty. We do not fully comprehend (if he truly believed what he stated) why the liberal minded Kentuckians should be so anxious to obtain such useless members of society as Mr G would represent the runaway slaves to be. We are sure that they have proved themselves to be good and industrious members of society to Canada; having introduced the cultivation of Tobacco into Upper Canada, and exported therefrom during the past year, upwards of 800 bogsheads. Our time will not permit us to make further remarks at present.

through our own providence, vice or self indulgence may have caused it, we must in self defence put a check through it by amputation.

The trial is extremely interesting. Redbird, the principal criminal had already died in prison, and his accomplices have since their conviction been pardoned by the President of the United States, who has thus exerted the power of pardoning, for the first time during his administration. It appeared by the testimony of Messrs. Gagnier, the wife of the deceased, that Redbird, his son and the two prisoners came to her house on the 28th of June, 1827 while the family were at dinner—that they were treated with hospitality and furnished with food; that Gagnier assisted Redbird in mending his gun-lock, gave them his pipe to smoke, and treated them with kindness. Suddenly their malignity broke out without provocation; they attracted the attention of Gagnier towards the prairie—two guns were discharged—Gagnier was shot. Mrs. Gagnier after chasing the Sun away with a loaded musket, (his own,) made her escape with one of the children. It appeared by the testimony of young Redbird, that it was his father who killed Gagnier, who led the party and terrified the other Indians into a compliance with his wishes. The young Indian could think of no reason why Gagnier was chosen a victim in preference to the other whites—believed that his father was intoxicated, and left us to conclude that the general malice towards the whites, broke forth under the influence of rum. They were all bound to obey old Redbird, and had come to the prairie to procure spirits. The same Indians, Chickongsic, and Waniga, were tried on another indictment, for scalping Louisa Gagnier an infant and stabbing and scalping Lipcap a servant in Gagnier's house.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

New-York, January 17, 1829.

FREEDOM IS THE BRILLIANT GIFT OF HEAVEN.

We invite the attention of our readers to a careful perusal of the contents of this week. In our opinion, it has never been our happy lot to present so interesting a sheet to their perusal. Give as much importance as we may to other subjects, to us SLAVERY is the all absorbing one—before it all others fall into insignificance: and the reason is obvious; nearly TWO MILLIONS of HUMAN BEINGS are held in a state never designed by their Creator, in this Republic; for had such been his intention, a negro man and woman would have been formed to wait upon father Adam and mother Eve: having no evidence of this, we are bold therefore, in denouncing Slavery as an unnatural state, and one upon which a beneficent Being can never look with complacency.

SLAVERY IN THE D. OF COLUMBIA.

It will be seen that the resolution brought forward by Mr Miner, to take into consideration the propriety of gradually abolishing slavery in the District by some feasible plan, has been referred to the proper committee. This looks well for the measure. The preamble was stricken out, but it has had its effect. We mentioned a few days ago that the Manumission society of this city were exerting themselves to strengthen the hands of those engaged in supporting the measure in Congress, and memorialists will soon be ready for the signatures of such of our citizens as wish to sign them, addressed to the National and State Legislatures.

An expression of opinion by the latter body must have great weight with the former, in expediting the passage of a suitable law. Mr MINER is entitled to enduring and honourable fame, for the firmness and arbour with which he has persevered in urging his motion, and we have good hopes that he will reap his reward in eventual success. Spect.

WINNEBAGOES.

The trial of the savages, Chickongsic or Little Buffalo, and Waniga or the Sun, as accomplices of Redbird in the murder of the registe Gagnier, before the United States Court for the Michigan Territory, is reported in the New-York Statesman. It unfolds detestable traits of cruelty in the Indian character. Which seem to realise the descriptions of the romance writer Charles Brocked Brown, and to prove that his delineations of Indian manners which have been deemed exaggerated and unlike any thing in real life, have a justification, in the terrible depravity of some of the Aboriginal tribes, when corrupted by the neighborhood of the whites; and not yet intimidated and brought to submit by the overwhelming power of long established and numerous societies of civilized men. Cunning, malicious, wreaking upon all the whites without distinction the injuries received or imagined from a few, committing murder in cold blood and scalping old men and infants who could have never injured them; unlike the savage in his original condition, unless the same being when more intimate with the arts of civilization—they are like a corroding sore upon the body politic, to which,

SPANISH FIDELITY.

Towards the latter end of the reign of King Edward the Third, lived two valiant squires, Robert Hauke, and Richard Schakle, who, in the wars under the Black Prince, had taken prisoner the Count de Dena, a Spanish don of great quality, and brought him to England. Some time after he left his eldest son as a pledge, while he went home to raise his ransom; but being got to Spain, he neglected to send the money and in a little time died, whereby his honours and estate devolved in the young hostage. This being communicated to King Edward, both he and the Prince, were very importunate with the two gentlemen to release the Spanish cavalier; but they were so far from parting

THE EVENING SCHOOL.

THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 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 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.

SCIENCE OF AUGUSTUS.

Reasoning, Logic, and the Science of the Public in general that he readily applied to the house for the accommodation of several Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING, and that he is a delightful part of the city, at the south part of Neck Lane, Jersey.

energy used on his part to render the situation of those who board him with their board agreeable. THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-Haven, July 31, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO.  
NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,  
(Between Fleet & 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, Pantalons, &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.

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 Messrs. Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER  
Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, 50 Cts.  
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 75 Cts.  
Arithmetic, do do do, 1 00

In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, Latin and Greek Languages, &c. &c. Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 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, 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.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 651 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 punctuality and despatch are the life and spirit of the profession, he has no need to publish, (at the shortest notice.)

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, 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 liberal patronage that he has heretofore received.

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—\$3 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  
Manassas, Va. Jan. 10, 1828.

UPON THE SUBJECT OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Upon the important subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, we have already expressed our sentiments. We still consider it as important as ever; and after having witnessed with our own eyes, within the District, the evils and curses of the traffic, we should be traitors to the cause were we to withhold our feeble assent of approbation to the philanthropic course pursued by Mr MINER, from Pennsylvania, while our own delegation from the free state of Newyork voted much to your shame, with the opposition.

We are pleased to learn that our Manumission society have been quite active on this subject, and that they have petitions now in circulation, for the signatures of such of our citizens as desire to witness an end to this abominable traffic within the District of Columbia.

Mr MINER has met with much opposition from the Southern members, and from none more than from a member from Maryland, who had the no only to quote; but to bring forward the Bible in support of the anti-christian doctrine of slavery. We ought not however to be astonished at this, as our daily experience in the world, brings us in contact with men who are spectators for doctrines as heterogeneous to the commonly received opinions of society, as the member from Maryland.

Upon the subject of Fugitive Slaves, we rejoice to find the members of the British Cabinet firm and positive; and were they other-

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

**CHARLES NORTMER,**

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

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

**BOOTS and SHOES** repaired at the shortest notice.  
New-York, September 9, 1828.

**BOARDING & LODGING.**

**DAVID SEAMAN**

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

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

New-York, Sept. 2, 1824.

**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*.

R. 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 24, 1828.

**LEGHORN BONNETS.**

**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced *BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFINING* LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses, made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.  
New-York, April 29, 1823

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred.—Inquire at No. 157 Bowler.  
Sept 25, 1828.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennies 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 to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. of 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 every 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 FIEEL.

**BOARDING.**

**LEWIS HARRISSON.**

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

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.  
New-York, July 25, 1825.



**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 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. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editor. All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 76cts.  
" Each repetition of do. 29  
" 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 5 for 3 months.

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England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Thomas, Liverpool.

Haiti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

**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. VAN LEW, 130 Broad-street.  
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.