

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

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WHOLE NO. 10.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

(Continued.)

Mr. Barbour, to Mr. Clay, October 2, 1828.
EXTRACT.

"In this conference I opened the subject of slaves taking refuge in the British North American possessions, by representing that our contiguous possessions had been attended with the usual border inconveniences, alluding to the case of refugees from justice, deserters and persons held to service; in other words runaway slaves. When I mentioned the border inconveniences, he instantly, before I explained my object, and with apparent interest, spoke of our difficulties in the North east. I at once undeceived him, by stating that I had received no communications from my government on that head, (owing, I suppose, to the delays of navigation,) and proceeded to state what I had in view. I endeavored to impress on him the importance of the subject, stating that one member of the confederacy, and the house of representatives of the United States, had urged upon the executive the necessity of making some arrangement by which facilities should be given to the losers of slaves, in regaining them. That the mischief was, by no means, confined to the numbers that escaped, but acted on, and much impaired the value of those who remained; the successful attempt at elopement constituting a strong allurement with all to abscond. Lord Aberdeen remarked, that similar complaints had been preferred by other powers having West India possessions, that whilst he would be happy to grant the most substantial remedy, yet in the present state of public feeling on this subject, which he said might properly be called a mania, the application of the remedy was an affair of some delicacy and difficulty; that the law of parliament gave freedom to every slave that affected his landing on British ground. I remarked to his lordship that he was laboring, I thought under a mistake, as this was the result of judicial decision, rather than of parliamentary enactment.—He insisted that there was a statutory provision to the effect spoken of, but added that sir George Murray the head of the colonial department, intended to bring the subject before parliament, when he hoped the evil complained of, would be obviated, as he could not conceive that any people would wish to see their number increased by such subjects."

MEMORANDA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE TRADE AND SLAVERY.

Slavery among the ancients.—Homer often alludes to the custom of kidnapping in small piratical expeditions, and of reducing prisoners of war, to the condition of slaves. Athens, on the lowest computation, contained three grown male slaves to one free man. The treatment of the

able to purchase freedom, they might demand it of their masters, at a certain fixed price. Only two inconsiderable insurrections are recorded. At one time they seized upon the castle of Sunium, and committed depredations in the surrounding country. At Sparta, the condition of slaves was deplorable in the extreme, and several times, by their means, the Spartan state was threatened with extinction. Egypt was early a mart for slave. Strabo says that at Delos in Cilicia, 10,000 slaves a day, were sold for the benefit of the Roman. Scarcely there were very frequent insurrections of slaves. Two consular armies were destroyed in one war.—Some of the Romans had from six to ten thousands slaves each. A Roman nobleman being assassinated, four hundred slaves were put to death in consequence.

Adrian was the Roman emperor, who deprived the master of a family of the power of life and death over its members. Constantine abolished personal slavery. Slavery, in Europe, in the middle ages was such as now exists in Poland. Marriage among vassals was a religious and solemn rite.—They worshipped at the same altar with their lords, &c.

The slave trade and Slavery in modern times. About the year 1500, a few slaves were sent from the Portuguese settlements in Africa into the Spanish colonies in America. In 1511, Ferdinand V. of Spain permitted them to be carried in great numbers. In consequence of the terrible destruction of the Indians in America, Bartholomew delas Casas, a benevolent Catholic bishop, proposed to Cardinal Ximenes, in whose hands the government of Spain was lodged, before the accession of Charles V. to establish a regular system of commerce in African slaves. This proposal was in order to save the Indians from extinction. Ximenes replied that it would be very inconsistent to free the inhabitants of one continent by enslaving those of another. In 1517, Charles V. permitted one of his Flemish favorites to import 4,000 Africans into America. In 1542, he ordered that all slaves in his American dominions should be set free. Upon the abdication of this monarch, slavery was revived. The first importation of slaves by Englishmen was in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1562. Louis XIII. of France would not allow the introduction of slaves into his American Islands, till he was assured that it was the readiest way to convert them to Christianity. The first slaves brought into the United States were by a Dutch ship, in 1620, which landed at Jamestown in Virginia. The number was 20.

Abolition of the Slave trade.—In May 1772, by a decision of the High Court of England, it was declared, that the British Constitution does not recognize a state of slavery. In 1793, the Rev. Dr. Beane

it right to make slaves of others against their will? The prize was gained by *Thomas Clarkson*. In May 1787, a Committee of twelve individuals was formed in London to procure the abolition of slavery, in one visit at the ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol. Mr. Clarkson ascertained the names of 20,000 English seamen, who had perished in the slave trade. In February 1788, by order of the King, a Committee of the Privy Council took into consideration the subject of the African slave trade. The subject was introduced into Parliament, on the ninth of May 1789, by *Wm. Pitt*. A bill was passed to limit the number of slaves to a ship. In 1792, a bill passed the Commons for the gradual abolition of the trade 230 to 85. In 1798, a motion to abolish the slave trade within a limited time was lost 86 to 87, but again in 1804, carried 64 to 20. January 4th 1807, a bill was introduced into the house of Lords for its immediate and total abolition, and carried 100 to 83. In the Commons, it was passed almost by acclamation; two hundred and eighty three voting in the affirmative, and sixteen in the negative. On the 25th of January 1807, just as the sun reached his meridian the bill received the royal assent.

United States.—In 1772, the *House of Burgesses of Virginia*, petitioned the British Government for permission to purchase the further importation of slaves into that colony. The petition was rejected. All children born of slaves in the state of Pennsylvania after March 1st 1780, were free. In the same month the constitution of Massachusetts was ratified which interdicted slavery. By the constitution of New Hampshire, adopted in 1792, no person could be held a slave; by that of Vermont in 1793; by legislative enactment in Rhode Island in 1784; in Connecticut a law was passed in 1784, declaring that all persons born after that year should be freed on attaining the age of twenty five years. In New Jersey, a law was passed in 1804, declaring that every child born of a slave after July 4th of that year should be free. In New York, July 4, 1827, slavery totally ceased. The U. S. Congress of 1787, enacted a law interdicting slavery, derived from the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. January 1st 1808 the slave trade ceased by the constitution of the United States. In March 1820, by act of Congress all citizens of the United States, who shall be found engaged in the slave trade, and be convicted of the offence shall suffer death. *African Colonization.*—In 1817, the English Colonies were established. The territory of the United States was divided into three parts, the North, the Middle and the South. The

NE PLUS ULTRA

A paper is to be published in the town of Morriston, Vt. entitled "The Green Mountain Forest Requiem"—to be devoted to sound religion, strict morality, agriculture, and the memory of the dead.

Sorta wag played off a very unwarrantable trick upon the Governor of Indiana, just before the time when the annual message was to be delivered to the Legislature of that State, by publishing under the signature of James Brown Ray, (the Governor's real name is James B. Ray) a long bombastic and nonsensical address, touching upon those subjects which would probably be embraced in the forthcoming message, but in such a loopy, disjointed, and inelegant manner, as to bring into ridicule the literary attainments of his Excellency.

A provincial editor says, "do, for heaven's sake, divide the state of New-York, and call the west part the State of Morgan." Call it," says the Ithaca Journal, "the State of Sin and Misery." "No," said a crusty old bachelor, "call it the State of Matrimony, and that includes sin and misery and Morganism."

"Never judge from manners," says Lord Byron, "for I once had my pocket picked by the civillest gentleman I ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever met with, was Ali Pacha.

The Waterloo Observer mentions the commitment of two young ladies to the jail of that village, for horse stealing.

NEW ZEALAND.

Communications from the Wesleyan Mission in New Zealand, dated in March last, supply the following interesting particulars. The death of the warrior Hongi (or Shunogshi), who was once in England, and who had the honour of being presented to his present Majesty, will be read with regret.

Hongi, the hero of New Zealand, is at length numbered with the clouds of the valley. A party of the Hokianga natives were on a visit to him, at Wangaroa when he died. Patonic, who was one of them, related the following circumstances. He and his party reached Wangaroa on the 4th of March; they were much grieved to find Hongi so dreadfully emaciated. They lifted up their voices and wept; and the sick warrior himself was so much affected that for some time he had no power to speak. They told him that they feared he was near death, which, however, he denied, and said he was never in better spirits in his life. On the following day they intended to depart, but finding him worse, they resolved to remain.—Hongi now became conscious of his approaching dissolution, and bequeathed to his sons his implements of war, amongst which was the coat of mail presented to him, when in England, by his Majesty King George the Fourth. He said his friends he hardly expected they would be attacked after his death, but he wished them, if they should be never to be attacked by their enemies, however numerous they might be, as it was only thus they could obtain a truth or satisfaction for his

death. On the morning of the 6th he repeatedly exclaimed, Kia toa! Kia toa! Be courageous! Be courageous! And such exhortations as these employed his quivering lips till he expired.

"On the same day that, Hongi died at Wangaroa, Tiki, a son of the late Pomare, was killed at Waima, a district in Hokiangi, by a chief of the tribe called Mahurungi. The circumstances which led to his death were these: some of Tiki's pigs had been stolen by the natives of Waimr, and he was seeking hula (satisfaction) when the fatal assault took place which caused his death.

"On the 25th of March through the instrumentality of the Missionaries, a permanent peace was concluded between the Bay of Islanders and the Hokianga tribes; and now the former have returned home, and the latter are dispersing to their several places of abode. If a battle had occurred, it would, in all probability, have been the most desperate and bloody that ever took place in New Zealand. There was a little disproportion either in men or muskets, and there was a feeling of deadly exasperation prevailing among them; many of them were like chained bull dogs, eager to fly upon their adversaries. It is therefore matter of great and peculiar thankfulness, that these alarming commotions have been conducted to so peaceful an issue, and that the cloud which wore towards us so black an aspect has passed away.

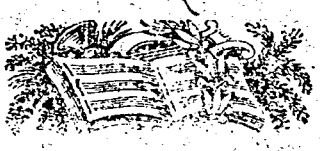
There is one other circumstance, which as it seems to be an instance of providential retribution, should not be omitted. Oro, the man who directed the plundering of the mission premises at Wangoroa, was killed on the 15th March. His body was found on Sunday the 23d, and cut up into quarters by his friends, in order to carry it in baskets to his native place, at the Bay of Islands for interment. This seems horrible to an Englishman; but it was done out of kindness. A day or two before, Muriwai, on observing his dog come home with a full paunch, said to Captain Clark, "do you see that dog? He is just come home with full paunch, after having been feeding on the body of Oro, the fellow that robbed the missionaries at Wangaroa.— Sydney Gaz.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 21, 1829.

SIERRA LEONE.—DEATH OF GOV. LUMLEY. Another victim, another Governor, and several of his suite have perished in that swamp of pestilence. We have before us a letter, dated Sierra Leone, August 19.—Lieutenant Governor Lumley is dead, so is Ensign Gordon of his staff and the Governor's white servant is not expected to recover. The Governor and his whole staff were struck down by the pestilence at one fell swoop. Brigade Major Frazier, and Lieutenant M' Llan, have recovered. A relation of the late Granville Sharpe had come out as paymaster—horror struck at what he saw, and trembling for his life, he, in two days after being landed, insisted on being sent back to England. Dr Clark and Dr Foullis are both laid up. The mortality even amongst the black inhabitants, adds "the letter, is frightful."

LOTTERY.—Dangle, jr of Virginia, offers himself as the Prize of a lottery, to all widows and Maids under 25—the number of tickets to be three hundred, at one Hundred Dollars each—but one number to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate holder of which is to be entitled to Himself and the thirty thousand dolls.



POETRY.

THE FEAST OF LIFE.

I bid thee to my mystic feast, Each one thou lovest is gathered there; Yet put thou on a mourning robe, And bind the cypress in thy hair.

The hail is vast, and cold, and drear; The board with faded flowers is spread, Shadows of beauty fill a round, But beauty from which bloom has fled.

But music-echoes from the walls, But music with a dirge like sound: And pale and silent are the guests, And every eye is on the ground.

Here take this cup, though dark it seems; And drink to human hopes and fears; 'Tis from their native element, The cup is filled—it is of tears.

What! turn'st thou with averted brow! Thou scornest this poor feast of mine, And askest for a purple robe, Light words, glad smiles, and sunny wine.

In vain, the veil has left thine eyes, Or such these would have seen ed to thee; Before thee is the Feast of Life, But life in its reality!

[By request.] SIGAS.

If you hear an uncommon noise in the night it is a sign that, from some cause or other you, do not know what makes it.

If you see a ghost, it is a sign that your intellect is weak, and that you are deceived.

If you see a man near you who reported your private conversation, to make difficulty, or to enable a vagrant to prosecute you, it is a sign you had better get out of his company.

If you see a man pretending to know more than those who have enjoyed double his advantages, and have improved them better, it is a sign he is a fool.

If you hear a death-watch, it is a sign there is a small spider near you.

If you hear a dog howl in the night, it is a sign he is not asleep.

If you see a man neglecting his own business to talk politics, it is a sign he is poor.

If you plant seeds in the old of the moon, it is a sign they will vegetate and grow as well as if they had been planted in the new.

If you hear a man boast that he is better than his neighbors, it is a sign you had better not trust him.

H. Repository.

Polly and Patty.—Not a thousand miles from Boston, the following important philological decision took place. Says Abigail to her mother, what do the words Pal and Pat mean that we see so often in newspapers, at the bottom of paragraphs? I don't know, Nabby, but we'll ask uncle Jonathan, who was down in Boston two years before the French war broke out. One of these words," said uncle Jonathan, is spelt wrong—it should be Pol. These words stand for Polly and Patty, the girls, what tells all the news.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The committee for raising money by donations and debentures for completing the Thames Tunnel, have given notice, that in consequence of the sum of £100,000 not having been subscribed within the period limited, the undertaking is, for the present, wholly suspended; and that the money subscribed, either for debenture or donation will be returned. The committee conclude by declaring, "That they will not shrink from the expression of their confidence, that at a more favorable moment, some national act will enable the work to be recommenced, and the tunnel to be completed."

EARTHQUAKE.

In the island of Grand Canary a severe shock of an earthquake running from east to west, was felt on the morning of the 1st. of October. The convent of the Dominicans experienced much damage, and many of the vessels in harbor felt the shock as if striking on a rock. Such was the alarm and terror of the inhabitants, that the churches and convents were crowded during the following day with all classes, desiring to return thanks for their preservation.

The Elizabeth City Star notices the arrival at that port, through the Dismal Swamp Canal of a steambat built of sheet-iron, 16 feet wide and 50 feet long, intended to run between Newbern and Beaufort through the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canal." She left Elizabeth city for Newbern on Sunday last.

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 H. N. Y.

To Free People of Colour

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support. Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 13th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would 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 compassion for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thraldom, from degradation.

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

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.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.

J. C. THOMPSON & CO. NO 109 1-2 BOWERY, (Between Hester & Grand streets)

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: rest and altar, 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 Cowland-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.

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

The subscriber, having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleaning all sorts of cloths, all stains, mending, &c. from any kind of cloth, is now prepared to do all such work as may be required.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, under the name of BOARD AND LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, at the south-west of Neck Lane, facing State and Dover streets. 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 21, 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, Spelling, and Writing, \$1 50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 2 50
Arithmetic, do. do. do. 3 50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4 00
Latin and Greek Languages, 5 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 ROOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that his duty and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession; he has no need to publish in the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLAQUE, of his own manufacture, free from the use of any other material, all of which he will sell at the lowest price. W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has heretofore received.

CLOTHING.

Kept constantly on hand, all the latest fashions in the art of cleaning, & mending, &c. from any kind of cloth, is now prepared to do all such work as may be required.

