

LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVE

Phil has a wife and seven children

The following article appeared in the Journal of Commerce of Wednesday. It is a glowing appeal, and we hope it may be a successful one. The subscription are made in the order of Col. Richardson, Arthur Tappan and Eleazer

he dearly loves, and who discover in their principles and behavior the fruits of his influence and his assiduities. Their character is also excellent. The first seven of his children followed each other to the grave; for his wife, then, and at present the slave (with her children of another master, buried them in a rural wilderness, and at an early age to

my kind master there as long as I live; and if I never see thee again in this world, I shall still be happy; but how can I bear to have them sent to Georgia, if I have not the most ample evidence of their master's opinion, that Phil has done more than his duty, and that he has done it with their interests in view.

This communication is of a worthy and interesting nature.

Having lately returned from the South, I had the opportunity of seeing and conversing with the parties, and in honor of their urgent request, and the urgency of the affair itself, I adventure thus to spread it before a generous and humane community.

Philip Lee, a colored (mulatto) man, is the son of a *Phil*, who was a servant of General Washington, and his butler at Mount Vernon for nearly half a century; he is also a nephew of *Bill* (the brother of *Frank*) well known by all the officers of the revolutionary army, as the faithful and favorite attendant of the General's person. Philip, called familiarly *Little Phil*, and known by that title very extensively in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., is the property of G. W. P. Custis, Esq. ("the child of Mount Vernon,") now of Arlington, D. C. His character is one of extraordinary excellence of unqualified and universal praise: of a mild and original mind, regularity and industry, an exemplary influence among those of his own class, joined with intelligent and consistent piety towards God and man, it is presumed that he has few superiors, of any complexion, on the globe. I have his character from his master and mistress, from Rev. Mr. Gurley, Agent of the Colonization Society, and other competent judges, whose united testimony is seconded in the conviction of all others by whom he is known. I scarce dare venture to publish all that I have heard of his singular moral and social worth. Mr. Custis said, among others things, to myself, "Phil has lived with me twenty-eight years, and I can say that a more faithful and conscientious man never lived." I minutely down the very words at the time, which I now transcribe. Phil is between 40 and 50 years of age; and from several personal interviews with him, which he sought for the purpose of enlisting my feelings and services in his cause, I have no doubt of his exalted character. He showed no affectation, on forwardness or vanity, on apparent consciousness of his general reputation. Not an effort at affect, not a whimper of effeminacy, not a tear of weakness, was observable, while he told his facts, his persuasive story, and uttered his manly grief in the undissembled tones of nature and of truth. Could he tell the community that story in person, his object would infallibly succeed.

for no more than a regular slave, since which she has never lost a child. The oldest of the present seven (they have had fourteen) is in his eleventh year; and now to the crisis! They are all sold to a planter in the State of Georgia, and are to be removed early in the ensuing Spring, unless previously redeemed. The price of their redemption is the desideratum. If it can be obtained, the present owner has humanely pledged himself, (and in formal reserve in the contract authorises the avowal on his part) to give them free to their husband and father. That price is one thousand dollars. It is thought by Mr. Gurley and others, that one-half can be raised in the District, and for the other five hundred dollars, all his hope under heaven is from abroad; and, I may add, is connected with this appeal. A hope that it might be easily raised by proper measures in this city, has induced me thus to present the case to the generous and the good.

It is demanded, why does not the master of Phil become the purchaser himself? The question has been anticipated by Mr. Custis; and his answer, to those who best know the facts as they are, is satisfactory. "The severe pressure of the times upon an agriculturalist, whose entire revenues are derived from the soil, is the apology which the master of Phil has to offer, for not being the purchaser in the present instance." That distinguished gentleman and his excellent lady have already done their part in contribution to the \$500 to be raised in their vicinity. Their influence, and their services will not be wanting to aid the object, if possible, to its consummation; while the worthy and indefatigable Agent of the Colonization cause, and other kindred spirits of the metropolis will persevere in the enterprise, we trust not vain. But \$500 is the limit of their expectations; and neither there nor here will a part avail. The whole sum must be raised, and that speedily—or, they disappear, to be seen by Philip no more forever; no more, I mean, in the present world. There is no alternative.

A transportation to Georgia is to the slave of a more central latitude, the concentration of his horrors. Said Phil to me, "If you can procure the sum of \$500 in New-York, you may, and I desire that you would take them all to the North, and own them, and make them serve in payment as long as your laws will allow. My wife shall bid

to this consideration of the price that I have deliberately resolved to sell the story, the facts, and the result to the blessing of heaven, and the responsibility of men. Remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them, and them which suffer adversity, as being yourselves also in the body. To do good, and to communicate forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.

It will be the condition of subscription, that nothing is to be paid unless the whole sum of one thousand dollars is raised. A small sum or a large one, will be acceptable. Papers will be left at Mr. Knickerbocker's book store, No. 415, Broadway, at the office of the Journal of Commerce, and with the undesignated, by letter, SAMUEL H. COX, No. 3, Charlton street, New-York, January 31.

N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies abroad, hearing of this appeal, should be remitted by mail, and will be gratefully acknowledged by the subscriber in the Journal of Commerce. S. H. C.

*A very reasonable sum, they say, who seem to be judges in the case of" sinews bought and sold.

MORAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEST INDIES.

We are happy to perceive from the last Report of the London Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, that British Christians and philanthropists are beginning to reap the fruits of their recent efforts for the improvement of the slaves in the West Indies, and that in some of the islands where the opposition of the planters had been most virulent the local authorities, and the planters themselves, now co-operate with the friends of reform. In introducing the following extracts from the report, we cannot forget to ask, how long will it be before schools will be established for the instruction of more than two millions of slaves in this land of boasted liberty and freedom?

We know that this is a delicate subject, and that all remarks upon it, coming from this quarter, are commonly regarded as impertinent, by those who stand citizens of the land. But when we gaze on the wretched slave, and see that the work of the age has been done, where the obstacles to the abolition of slavery are among the ignorant and degraded

SLAVERY

[From the Yankee and Boston Literary Gaz.]

In this day of general inquiry into the expediency of various schemes, for diverse purposes which are laid before the public, we must expect to meet with a diversity of opinions, both as to their utility, and as to the best means of carrying them into effect.

If the question be political, true patriots may differ; if religious, sincere professors may not wholly agree; and if any great national question arise, one part of the union may be opposed to the other. But we are one great family; and whoever advances an opinion on any momentous subject, ought not only to be very careful that he does not give his opponents any just cause to think him their enemy; but he must be their true friend, or be had better be silent. He must also be very careful that he make no compromise with integrity.

Slavery is admitted by all who have given the subject a serious thought, to be a great national evil; and it requires the combined efforts, the unremitting and co-operative exertions of North and South to do it away; to wipe this foul stain from our country, and make it what it has long been falsely called "a land of liberty." All who write and speak on this subject, ought to express themselves clearly that their sentiments may be fully known. If a man be in favor of slavery, let him say so boldly; if in attempting it his convictions of its injustice do not stop his speech; and an abolitionist, if he be worthy the name, will not despise him for it, but will do all in his power, and that too with the purest motives to eradicate from his heart that spirit by which he is created; and to bring into operation that principle which will to all mankind. If a man be in favor of abolishing slavery, he ought not to be backward in letting it be known, but should be alive to his whole duty, letting all his actions and communications correspond with his profession.

I am induced to make these remarks from having noticed in the 17th number of the 17th volume of the Christian Mirror, an article on Slavery, from the New-York Journal of Commerce, evidently written by one who wishes to be considered favorable to its abolition. But it is of such a cast, that, if read without investigating the subject, it would have a great tendency to lull the public mind to rest, under a conviction that nothing can be done. I consider such communications more fatal to the cause of the abolition of slavery, than those which are directly opposed to it. Some parts of the communication are good, and manifest the author's willingness to aid in abolishing slavery; but he then says, "Upon the present slave-holders this evil has been entailed, and it now covers an extent of territory comprising half the nation. What shall be done? You cannot exterminate them, if you would; and to set them free where they are, would be no act of humanity to them; and certainly not, of policy to the government. At the same time, it is manifest that emancipation in any shape would ruin the non-slave-holding states; for slavery is linked with the economy of their system." As the article is editorial, I presume the author resides in New-York—a non-slave holding state; and as he is convinced that emancipation in any shape would be impolicy in the government, and would ruin the non-slave holding states, he must, if he means as he says, be very destitute of patriotic feelings, or be anxious more firmly to rivet the bonds of slavery.

But he does not tell us in what way emancipation would ruin the non-slave holding states; nor how slavery is connected with the economy of their existence. I think an enlightened public will permit him to enjoy his

opinion alone. He says again: "When the population of these states approximates in density to that of the old countries—England, for instance—slave labor will be found unprofitable; the number of slaves will decrease, and their masters will part with them with less reluctance. As a succeeding step, the legislatures of these states will find it a matter of policy to decree the abolition of slavery at some future period. Very encouraging, to be sure; and movements to be made, till our population shall have become nearly as dense as that of England.—If we spare our exertions till then, we may spare them forever; for I have no doubt but, ere that time, unless some great exertions are made to stay the progress of slavery, it will be abolished without our assistance, in the same way that it was in St. Domingo. Tremble at the thought, it is no vain imagination of the brain; it is what any one, by a little calculation, may perceive we have just reason to fear."

The present slave population in the United States, is nearly two millions; and there is an annual increase of nearly fifty thousand; and their situation is such as engenders and fosters in their bosoms the most deadly hate to our institutions and ourselves. Does not policy imperiously demand that we should make allies instead of enemies of this powerful people? Does not our duty towards God and man require it? We are liberal in extending the blessing of education and pecuniary assistance to the ignorant and oppressed of foreign countries; and shall we behold with indifference both ignorance and oppression in the bosom of our country? Far be it from me to wish to withhold any good from the heathen; but can we expect blessing to administer to the necessities of those around us?

It happens to men of learning, as to ears of corn; they shoot up, and raise their heads high, while they are empty; but when full and swelled with grain, they begin to flag and droop.

It is the infirmity of little minds, to be taken with every appearance, and dazzled with every thing that sparkles; but great minds have little admiration, because few things appear new to them.

It is ungenerous to give a man occasion to blush at his own ignorance in one thing who perhaps may excel us in many.

No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor.

The character of the person who commends you, is to be considered before you set a value on his esteem. The wise man applauds him who he thinks most virtuous the rest of the world him who is most wealthy.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable, because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene because it is innocent.

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

No man was ever cast down with the injuries of fortune, unless he had before suffered himself to be decreed by her favors.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself.

We should take a prudent care for the

future, but so as to enjoy the present. It is no part of wisdom, to be miserable to day, because we may happen to be so tomorrow. Some would be brought to do great things who are but fools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ, when he only blew the bellows. Excess of ceremony shows want of breeding. The civility is best, which excludes all superfluous formality.

Prosperity gains friends, and adversity tries them.

From the Ohio Monitor

Another view of Colonization.

In another part of our paper is published the journal of the annual meeting of the Ohio Colonization Society, instituted for the benevolent and politic purpose of colonizing, in Africa, free persons of colour, from the state of Ohio. This society is established, and its continuance is no longer doubtful, and that its funds will be successfully applied to the removal of black persons of some part of the union; is now in progress; and that it will ultimately apply them to the removal of some the free blacks of our own state, is probable. To the latter position however, the symptoms of evidence seem averse. We did apprehend a concurrence of many free blacks of our own state, with the proffered aid of this society to remove them. None such has been within our knowledge; but on the contrary, every thing that we have learned shows an inclination on their part, not to go to Africa.

From the tenor of the following letter, as well as from other information, there appears a desire, by many black persons, to congregate themselves into a separate society in our own state. It is in accordance with the other. The improvement of the condition of the black people, and of ourselves, is its cardinal object. The contemplated medium of this improvement, was their transportation to Africa. But the society never contemplated the use of force to cause them to go. If the black people will not quit their native land, the United States, if they will not leave their asylum the State of Ohio, to go to the land of their ancestors, let such as choose it improve their moral and political condition by forming communities, of their own.

That citizen of Ohio whether a member of the colonization society or not, who is influenced more by the desire to get the blacks out of the country, than to promote their benefit, will find his object partly accomplished, in withdrawing them from immediate contact with white people, by this plan; and we fully believe that such a colony would constitute a nursery of people, who would be willing ultimately to go to Africa, or Hayti, or South America, or Mexico, where they would enjoy political freedom. For the same reason, as we discover the most enlightened citizens of Virginia and other states, who are disfranchised by their freehold test, come to this state to enjoy political franchises.

The proposal of col. Joseph Watson, for Washington City, to the free people of colour, to sell or lease them a section of land for the purpose of a colony, elicited Lewis Woodson's

letter. To Mr Woodson's objection, that the quantity of land is not sufficient for agricultural purposes, we are authorised to answer that the same gentleman can furnish ten thousand acres in one tract, within the state of Ohio.

It is perhaps pertinent to add by way of answer to the narrow prejudices of some, who deny to negroes the fact of their possessing common intellect that this letter is almost literally, and verbally, and in punctuation, as we received it.

A letter from Lewis Woodson to the editor

Chillicothe, Dec 22, 1825.

Sir, I see in your paper, a proposal made by a Mr Joseph Watson, for the formation of a town in Guernsey county, for free people of colour. This proposition, sir, above any other in the world, receives my most cordial approbation. Although the lot of land is too small for to form a settlement of coloured people upon, yet I feel a due degree of respect; and sincerely honor the gentleman who proposed the plan; though entirely unknown to me. My principal object, in troubling you with these lines, is to let you know that this mode of colonization, is the mode which meets the cordial approbation of all the enlightened colored men in this and many of the other free states. If there could, by any means, be a lot of from five to ten thousand acres obtained for us, or even three thousand acres of good land in one place I am sure that the whole would be settled in one year. This mode of colonization has been thought of by myself and others for more than two years; but the most of our brethren have but lately, we may say, got out of bondage, & are consequently poor, and unable to purchase lands; but if any thing like a grant of land from the state, or from the general government, could be obtained for us, we shall esteem it next to our freedom when we hold to be the most precious gift of heaven!—Although we but nominally enjoy it in this country, but such a settlement would entirely alter our condition, there we should be all on perfect equality—we should be free from the looks of scorn and contempt—free from fraud—and in fine, free from all the evils attendant on partial and unequal laws. It is useless for me to lengthen my remarks. Be assured, sir, that this mode of colonization meets the decided approbation of the people of colour throughout the free states, & perhaps, as much so in the slave states, though I know but little about this part of the country; what are their views and feelings. Africa, is with us, entirely out of the question; we never asked for it—we never wanted it neither will we ever go to it. I should have written to you sooner, but it was some time before I knew this proposal had been made. I first saw it in the Freedom's Journal, a paper published in New York; and I have also been three weeks confined to my room with the fever, and this is the first day since my illness, that I have been able to sit up and write.

Please to do me the favour to write to me, and let me know who this Mr Watson is, and where he lives. I would also write you a piece for publication, if you should think it expedient.

Your humble servant,
LEWIS WOODSON.

VARIABLES

Mr. Silas Gore, a respectable citizen of Montgomery, Alabama, was killed on New Year's day, in front of the Court House, and in presence of a number of citizens of that place, by a man named Coleman Williams. He was stabbed in the breast with a Spanish knife, and the account says, without any apparent provocation. Williams was immediately arrested and thrown into prison to await his trial.

Chinese Lawyers.—In a proclamation of the Emperor of China, called forth a few years since, by the troublesome increase of appeals from the provinces, his Celestial Majesty enjoins, "strict search to be made to discover all law-suit exciting Blackguards, and when found, to punish them severely." It were much to be wished that his Majesty George the Fourth would follow the example of the "Brother to the Sun and Moon" in his particular.

Sitting for a Wife.—An advertisement having appeared in an Edinburgh paper, headed "To Single Ladies," in which the advertiser professed himself ready to enter the bonds of matrimony with a young lady in possession of £100 a year, and that every thing might be fair and above board, he gave notice that he might be seen every day in the week sitting on a particular seat on the Canton-hill, from 12 till 1 o'clock, dressed in mourning, and reading a newspaper. Accordingly on Monday, precisely at the appointed hour, every respectable gentlemanly-looking person who sat down took his seat, produced a newspaper, and sat the prescribed time on the stone seat between the Observatory and Nelson's Monument. At this place, the grass being newly laid down, policemen were stationed to keep off the crowd, so that the exhibitor was seen to the fullest advantage. He appears to be turned of forty and a stranger, but has an appearance of a sporting character. His stipulation as to the lady's fortune is moderate; but as the whimsical affair is very naturally supposed to be connected with a heavy bet, the sum is of no consequence. He takes no notice of the crowd which surrounds him, to whom he politely bows when his vigil expires. On Wednesday he found it difficult to get rid of them, as they persisted in following him about the hill. Let the inducement to this strange undertaking be what it may, it is any thing but a very comfortable one. To sit an hour in the open air, in such an exposed situation, in the last week of October, and during remarkably foggy weather, is rather too much; but he appears to bear it all with stoical indifference. For the fuller gratification of his numerous visitors, he should finish by having his name and residence cut on the stone, as an imperishable memorial of his folly.

Slave Trade.—There is something revolting in the business. The trader in which the arrival of a cargo of slaves is announced in places where traffic in men is permitted. In a Rio Janeiro paper, for instance we find the following short news:—Oct. 12, 1825. Arrived from Cabinda (on the coast of Africa) in 35 days the barque Conception of Mary, with a cargo of 270 slaves, 3 deaths, consigned to Gregorio Teizano.

Two Thousand Hints

The Public. The Plan of the magazine is very similar to the public. At the delay of prospect payment, to the proprietors of newspapers, to the full as formidable as the embargo was to this country, we embrace the following new version, which may be read in upwards of two thousand ways, without losing the original sense, by the aid of the following Glossary. Telegraph.

On Wednesday we had the satisfaction of transmitting to our representative in congress the names of 2552 individuals, one petition praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Our petition was prepared, and the little time allowed for its circulation in many cases, has been the result is highly creditable to the humanity of the State, and we are confident that the petition will be presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, and will be read with interest and sympathy. We have done nobly and we are proud of our country. We have done nobly and we are proud of our country. We have done nobly and we are proud of our country.

The Millennium Scheme, or the theory of the personal reign of Christ on earth, is giving currency to some curious speculations in England. The Rev. Messrs. E. Irving, G. Noel and others of the established church, are its advocates, and they advance their opinions with much confidence. We learn, however, that the leader in this doctrine, the celebrated Irving, is not so much run after as heretofore. His popularity is said to be on the wane. Those who plead for the personal reign of Christ on earth, consider "the Millennium as a state of immortality, a state subsequent to the general conflagration, wherein the righteous, being raised from their graves, shall live and reign with Christ a thousand years; after which, the wicked dead being raised, the general judgment shall follow." Dr. William Hamilton, Minister of Strathblane, Eng. has published a volume on the subject, in which he exposes the absurdities and contradictions of the advocates of this theory, and particularly those of Mr. Irving, whom he has examined with the eye of a critical scholar, and a Christian. He has also shown, as we believe, the scheme to be wholly at variance with the general doctrine and the testimony of the Bible. C. Watch.

was given by all who could approach him. Among the rest, was seen our worthy—the widow of the late gallant Colonel—slain by the Indians at Tippecanoe. Here again was a scene which beggars all description.

On the same day, another promising young Choctaw, (brother Jones) about twenty years old, was put on trial, as a candidate for the ministry.

Verily, we live in the midst of wonders. The angel of the Apocalypse, whose delight has been with the cities and isles, stretches himself for flight—how he plumes his sun-dit pinions, and beads towards the Western hills. He visits the hovels of Wretchedness and misery—he sheds beams of light and consolation upon the shades of death. The sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den—The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad—and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose—Alleluia—Amen.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, January 31, 1829.

ORDINATION OF AN INDIAN. The Baptist Recorder of Dec 27, contains the following account of the ordination of Sampson Burch to the ministry, in the Baptist church at Great Crossings, Scott county, Ky. Sampson is a full blooded Indian of the Choctaw nation; for the last two years a student of the Indian Academy, at Blue Spring. More than twenty of the Indian Scholars have been baptized.

On Saturday last, a Presbytery, consisting of twenty members and six ministers, viz Messrs John Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Henderson, John Dillard and Noel, was raised by order of the church, to inquire into Sampson's qualifications. At night the presbytery met and organized by calling Rev. M. Noel to the chair. Sampson being informed by the interpreter, that the council was ready to enter upon his examination, rose with the utmost composure, and addressed them at length in his native tongue (occasionally giving place to the interpreter.) His manner was stern and magisterial, yet dignified and solemn. The Presbytery then proceeded to examine him, to ascertain his views of the Christian religion. A more interesting, probably was never witnessed in the valley of the Mississippi. It concluded to their entire satisfaction. And here a very melting scene ensued, when the Presbytery rose and gave the token of fellowship, the room resounding with

A soldier of the cross. On Lord's-day, at 10 o'clock, the ordination sermon was delivered to a crowded assembly, from Acts viii. 5 verse. "Then Phillip & c. by the Rev. Mr. Dillard. The crowd made room for Sampson and his Indian brethren to be seated near the pulpit. The congregation in the gallery and below, appeared to rise involuntarily. The candidate and his brethren were then addressed by Rev. S. M. Noel; ordination prayer, by Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Johnson. After which, the token of fellowship



OSTRY.

FROST AT MIDNIGHT.

By S. T. COL. RIDGE. The frog performs its secret ministry Unobscured by any wind. The owlet's cry Came loud—and hark, again! loud as before— The inmates of my cottage all at rest, Have left me to that solitude which suits Abstruser musings; save that at my side A cradled infant slumbers peacefully. 'Tis calm indeed! so calm, that it disturbs And vexes meditation with its strange And extreme silentness. Sea, hill, and wood, With all their numberless goings on, of life, Inaudible as dreams! The thin blue flame Lies on my low burnt fire, and quivers not, Only that film which flutters on the grate, Still flutters there, the sole unquiet thing. Methinks its motion in this hush of nature Gives me sympathies with me who live, Making it a companionable form, To which the living spirit in our frame, That loves not to behold a lifeless thing, Transfuses its own pleasures, its own will.

The brig Swan, at Philadelphia from New Orleans, has brought home five coloured boys who were kidnapped from that city more than five years since; their names are WILLIAM MILLE, JAMES MILLER, JOHN RICHARDSON, JOHN JACOBS, and PE-

Recent accounts from Port au Prince state that the Frenchman, who was lately detected with a quantity of SPURIOUS COIN has been shot, in accordance with his sentence.

It appears by a report of the Directors of the House for Juvenile Offenders, in Boston that since its establishment, 192 youths have been committed to it—15 have been discharged—10 have escaped—and 104 remained on the 1st of January. The Directors recommend that this be called the Juvenile Institution—hoping with this change, that parents, whose circumstance may make it expedient, may consent to place their children there—and expecting that children may be sent from other towns.

S. Foot, of Fondanbush, Pa. was found dead in his bed, recently, P. M. Kie, Jr. a newly appointed coroner, worded his maiden verdict thus: That he came to his death in the natural way.

Thirteen lawyers were admitted to practice law in Natchez, on the 13th ult. After this statement, the editor who announced solemnly, "God save the Commonwealth." Amen.

Deaf and Dumb.—A pupil of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, has executed a portrait of Bishop White, the first President of this Institution, in black crayons, from a painting by Sully, which is now exhibited at the Athenaeum.

During the last year, there arrived at the port of New York 1565 passengers; 909 females; natives of the United States; 265 Great Britain, 807 France, 94 Germany, 31 Switzerland, 158 Nova-Scotia, 101 other countries; 119.

The African Repository for December states, that a legacy of \$50 has been left to the A. Colonization Society, by a coloured woman, who was born a slave, but purchased her freedom. It also states, that about 6000 pounds Liberia coffee, shipped by Loti Arey, are offered for sale in Richmond, Va. It was gathered from the native shrub of the country, which grows wild in vast extent, and will furnish an unlimited supply, with no other labour than in gathering it.

A Bold Practitioner.—A steam doctor in Cincinnati, in a publication acknowledges that he actually had the temerity to take a dose of his own medicine in presence of witnesses; and to the astonishment of Esculapians, he survived it.

The Abdication Pen of Bonaparte.—The pen with Bonaparte signed his abdication at Fontainebleau, was first bought by an Englishman for much more than its weight in gold. The domestic who shows strangers through the palace, finding that this relic was so well paid for, has since sold a great number of true abdication pens! His customers have chiefly been Englishmen.

An entire human skeleton was last week discovered in a garden in Harerhill; supposed to be the frame of an Indian, which had reposed there near two hundred years. The bones were but little decayed; the skull bone and teeth perfect.

February is called Trumpery month in Nantucket because business is dull, and people at that time can attend to the affairs of their neighbor, without especial detriment to their own.

Concluded from page 240. 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 at 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 tuition to \$1 50.

AARON WOOD, Pres. J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec. New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING. J. C. THOMPSON & CO. NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY. (Between Hester & Grand street.) Where they will continue as usual, to carry on their Clothing and Dressing Establishment, and perform their work in a correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, and been brought up to it. Their mode of cleaning and dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of 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 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.

Married. In this city, on 15th inst by Rev H. Drayton, Mr. Isaac Woodland to Miss Dian Johnson formerly of Boston.

To Let. In this city, on the 23 inst. of Consumption, MISS MARY M. J. INNS aged 18 years, formerly of Boston.

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, calow 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 SHIPPAHD. Almond, Va. Jan. 10. 1828.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS. Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of gentlemen, 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 State and Oliver-street. There will be every encouragement 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. Rash.

TERMS PER QUARTER. Children, under 7 years, for Reading, and Spelling, \$1 50. Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 2 00. 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.

W.M. 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 BLEACHING, 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.

NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S CLOTHING, DRESSING AND DYING ESTABLISHMENT, N 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel. The subscriber, having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, 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 Justice and Punctuality.

TO LET CHEAP. Two ROOMS and two BED ROOMS in a pleasant part of the city. Enquire at No. 127 Ann-street. New-York Oct. 15, 1828.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
CHARLES MORTIMER,

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

As a general 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. 102 Leonard-street; (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*, on the most reasonable terms.

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

New-York, Sept. 2, 1828.

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 systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing Coats, PANTALOONS, &c. is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warranted extract all kinds of **STAINS, GREASES**, &c. Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by **STEAM SPONGING**, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.
All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year, and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

NOTICE.—Parents and Guardians of Coloured Children, are hereby informed, that a Male and Female School has long been established for coloured children, by the Manumission Society of this city—where the pupils receive such an education as is calculated to fit them for usefulness and respectability. The male school is situated in Mulberry-street, near Grand-street, to which is attached a female school, and another female school in William-st., near Duane-st.; all under the management of experienced teachers. The Boys are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar—and the Girls, in addition to those branches, are taught Sewing, Marking, and Knitting, &c.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Pupils of 5 to fifteen years of age are admitted by the Teachers at the Schools, at the rate of twenty-five cents to one dollar per quarter, according to the circumstances of the parents; and the children of such as cannot afford to pay any thing are admitted free of expense, and enjoy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a committee of the trustees, in addition to which a committee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Female schools. Care is taken to impart moral instruction, and such have been the happy effects of the system pursued in these schools, that although several thousand have been taught in them since their establishment (now more than thirty years) there has never been an instance known to the trustees where a pupil having received a regular education has been convicted of any crime in our Courts of Justice.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING.
LEWIS HARRISON

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

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

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

is PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, by Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 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, 75cts
" Each repetition of do. 38
" 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. VANLIEW, 380 Broome-street.
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

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, 1828. (64)

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

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

Mrs. J. begs leave to assure her friends and the public, that those who patronize her may depend upon having their Work done faithfully, and with punctuality and despatch.
New-York, April 29, 1828

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices to the Shoe-Making business. Good recommendations will be required. Boys from the country would be preferred. Inquire at No. 165 Bowery.
Sept 25, 1828.