

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 5, 1829.

NO. 102.

AFRICA.

Extract from Baron De Vastey.

The enemies of Africa wish to persuade the world that for five out of the six thousand years that the world has existed, Africa has been always sunk in barbarism, and that it is essential to the ha-

But Inachus, Cærops, and Lalex, instead of enslaving the Whites, and instructing the Greeks in burning, pillaging and defrauding; instead of furnishing them with arms and warlike stores, or strong liquors to derange their intellects, and induce them to sell one another; instead, I say, of promoting an inhuman traffic in

gation of the ancients in this part of Africa. (5)

There is, says Mons. de Vastey, an interesting relic of antiquity in the style of Hanno, the style and facts correspond there as nothing of the kind could all that he relates of the customs and manners of the

dawn alone began to glimmer over the joining countries, while the deepest night enveloped the rest of the globe, where the very name even of man was unknown. We behold the day of knowledge progressively extending over the face of the earth, rising upon some, and setting to other nations. We see the most powerful empires rising to notice and again sinking in oblivion; nations subdued by nations, and furnishing the most striking example of the instability of human affairs. According to the Septuagint, Europe was still unknown 1656 years after part of Asia and Africa had been peopled; nor was it till after the deluge that, from the three children of Noah proceeded the several nations who peopled the earth; Shem and his posterity, Asia; Ham, Africa; and Japhet, Europe; according to the annals and traditions of all nations Egypt was the country first civilized, and served as the cradle of science and art in their infancy. "This was the primitive focus," says Mons. Le Sage, whence undoubtedly proceeded that original spark, which, kindling in the lap of ages has ultimately produced the blaze of light which in the present day illuminates Europe.

Every body knows that the Greeks, so celebrated for the polish of their manners, and the refinement of their taste, were in a state of the grossest ignorance and barbarity, living, like the beasts, upon herbs and acorns, till civilized by colonies from Egypt; while the rest of Europe was yet unknown, and its inhabitants were certainly as barbarous, as ignorant, and as brutal as those of Benin, of Zanguebar, and of Monomotapa can possibly be at the present day.

at that time still idolaters, plunged in the deepest abyss of ignorance; following barbarous and superstitious customs; yet the world was now nearly 4000 years old, and the people of Europe had not been able to acquire a single spark of knowledge; in vain did a narrow border of civilization skirt its southern shores, the light was unable to penetrate the dark forests of Gaul, and the stupidity of the boorish inhabitants. The Ethiopians, Egyptians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans filled the world with the fame of their wisdom, their laws, and their government; while the Gauls lay yet buried in pristine ignorance. Immense forests, lofty mountains, the interruption of lakes and rivers, the rigor of cold climates, and the barbarity of the people, impeded the introduction of learning into the north of Europe, while different causes, yet of a similar nature, prevented the civilization of Southern Africa.

It would have been difficult for the Egyptians or Carthaginians to communicate with the nations of the south of Africa, separated as they were by the vast deserts of Zaara; the difficulty of crossing the moving sands, which sometimes swallow up whole Caravans, with the want of food and water under a burning sun were obstacles they could not surmount. This was which induced the Carthaginians to send colonies by water to the sea coasts Hanno, by order of the senate, distributed 30,000 Carthaginians between the Straights of Gibraltar and Certe, in the 25th degree of North Latitude, that is to say, as far as Cape Badajoz, the boundary of the navi-

The destruction of Carthage by the Romans, together with the irruption of the Northern Barbarians, was, I am convinced among the principal impediments to the perfect civilization of Africa.

"It was at the commencement of the 5th century," says Le Sage in his learned work, "that the Barbarian foot for the first time trod upon this land, embellished by ages of civilization. Genseric, and his Vandals, pursuing the Romans, fixed his throne upon the very ruins of Carthage. But if the Vandals succeeded in dismembering Africa from the Western Empire, they in their turn were despoiled of it by that of the East, by those exploits, which shed a momentary lustre under the renowned but unfortunate Belisarius. This last triumph was but of short duration, and Africa relapsed from civilization beneath the yoke of Barbarians. She bent the first time beneath that of the South, under the terrible Saracens whose fanatic valour bore down every obstacle and overpowered every foe."

The establishment of Mahometanism, and the conflagration of the Alexandrian Library by order of the Caliph Omar, completed the overthrow of ancient civilization in Africa; the affrighted masses fled, literature disappeared; monuments were decayed and mutilated; morality extinguished, and the introduction of the Slave Trade, that odious traffic of crimes and blood, put a finishing stroke to the calamities of this unhappy country.

While ignorance spreads her sickly veil

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WHOLE NO. 57

AFRICA.

Extract from Baron De Vastey.

"The enemies of Africa wish to persuade the world that for five out of the six thousand years that the world has existed, Africa has been always sunk in barbarism, and that ignorance is essential to the nature of her inhabitants. Have they forgotten, that Africa was the cradle of the arts and sciences? If they pretend to forget this, it becomes our duty to remind them of it.

I shall merely take a hasty glance at history, for the purpose of collecting the proofs and arguments necessary for the refutation of the ex-colonists; and notwithstanding my not having had, like Mazerés, the benefit of a university education, or even of sitting on the sixth form, I believe that the history of man is, with some few exceptions, the same in the eyes of philosophy, throughout all ages and in all regions of the world.

We observe that at the commencement, countries nearest to the birth place of the human race, were the first civilized and civilized: thence, as from a centre, the rays of light progressively diverged. Already do we behold among the primitive nations the meridian blaze of knowledge, whose dawn alone began to glimmer over the adjoining countries, while the deepest night enveloped the rest of the globe, where the very name even of man was unknown. We behold the day of knowledge progressively extending over the face of the earth, rising upon some, and setting to other nations. We see the most powerful empires, rising to notice and again sinking in oblivion; nations subdued by nations, and furnishing the most striking example of the instability of human affairs. According to the Septuagint, Europe was still unknown 1656 years after part of Asia and Africa had been peopled; nor was it till after the deluge that, from the three children of Noah proceeded the several nations who peopled the earth; Shem and his posterity, Asia; Ham, Africa; and Japhet, Europe; according to the annals and traditions of all nations, Egypt was the country first civilized; and served as the cradle of science and art in their infancy. This was the primitive focus," says Mons. Le Sage, whence undoubtedly proceeded that original spark, which, kindling in the lapse of ages has ultimately produced the blaze of light which in the present day illuminates Europe.

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But Inachus, Cecrops, and Lalex, instead of enslaving the Whites, and instructing the Greeks in burning, pillaging and defrauding; instead of furnishing them with arms and warlike stores, or strong liquors to derange their intellects, and induce them to sell one another; instead, I say, of promoting an inhuman traffic, introduced corn, and instructed them in Egyptian agriculture and learning. Instead of inquiring into the moral and physical inferiority of these poor ignorant Greeks, they taught them to imitate themselves in the arts of society, and, in no great time, even to surpass their instructors. Athens, Sparta, and Corinth flourished while all the rest of Europe was sunk in barbarism.

Towards the close of the 9th century before Christ, a Tyrian colony, led by Dido, built Carthage; and 138 years after, Rome, that mistress of the world, was founded by a handful of Robbers: The Romans modelled themselves after the Greeks; the Decemvirs borrowed the laws of the twelve tables, the foundation of Roman jurisprudence, from those of the Athenians. From Italy, learning spread slowly to the Gauls whom Julius Cæsar subdued in the 696th year of Rome, and 58 years before Christ.

The Gauls, like other Europeans were at that time still idolaters, plunged in the deepest abyss of ignorance; following barbarous and superstitious customs; yet the world was now nearly 4000 years old, and the people of Europe had not been able to acquire a single spark of knowledge; in vain did a narrow border of civilization skirt its southern shores, the light was unable to penetrate the dark forests of Gaul, and the stupidity of the boorish inhabitants. The Ethiopians, Egyptians, Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans filled the world with the fame of their wisdom, their laws; and their government; while the Gauls lay yet buried in pristine ignorance. Immense forests, lofty mountains, the interruption of lakes and rivers, the rigor of cold climates, and the barbarity of the people, impeded the introduction of learning into the north of Europe; while different causes, yet of a similar nature, prevented the civilization of Southern Africa.

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"There is," says Montesquieu, "an interesting relic of antiquity in the narrative of Hanno; the style and facts correspond, there is nothing of the marvellous, all that he relates of the climate and soil, the customs and manners of the inhabitants, corresponds so exactly with what we find at this very day on the coast of Africa, that his journal has all the air of that of a modern navigator."

"The Carthaginians," continues Montesquieu, were on the road to wealth and had they penetrated to the 4th degree of north latitude, and the 15th of west longitude, they would have discovered the Gold Coast and its neighbouring territories. There they might have carried on a commerce of an importance far different from that of the present day, when America seems to have depreciated the wealth of every other country; they would have found there treasures which the Romans could not have taken away."

The ex-colonists see the contempt in which Montesquieu held the slave trade, which has, as he observes, "depreciated the wealth of every other country;" Mazerés who has so often appealed to his testimony, cannot surely reject it in the present instance.

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VARIETIES.

A FRAGMENT.

Nursing Extraordinary.—A family of Indians from the Lake of the Two mountains, during their hunting excursion in the summer of 1838, caught a young bear of about two weeks old; a squaw of the party determined to bring it up, for which purpose she weaned her own child, in July of about one year old, and took the cub to nurse in its place. The cub in a short time became very fond of his adopted mother, and would search her out from amidst a crowd; when recognized, he would scratch and leave her until she gave him access to her breast. It is thought he had been too long neglected, in receiving food as her adopted suckling, as he would signify his wishes by laying hold of her breast, and would growl and show his displeasure, if taken away before his appetite had been thoroughly satisfied.

Bad affair.—Miss Judith Touloughan a respectable maiden lady in the town of Newbury, on Tuesday morning, in coming to a well in the cellar closet, for the purpose of examining the condition of her favorite plant, the bachelor's Button, and to ascertain whether it had survived the recent frosts, unfortunately made a false step, and was precipitated, head foremost, into a barrel of soft soap which had been carelessly left uncovered. Her long absence, caused some alarm, and the family on searching for her, found her feet and ankles protruding from the barrel, while not a particle of her body could be seen.—Her situation was truly peculiar. She was drawn forth, and in a few minutes discovered symptoms of life, by hurling a powder at the head of poor Susan, the cook, for leaving the barrel uncovered.—Boston Weekly Messenger.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

Abstract of a letter from Richmond, dated January 18.

"Having occasion to go down to Hockells this morning for the purpose of seeing a friend about to depart in the Steamer Boat for Norfolk, I was unexpectedly by a witness to one of the most interesting scenes you can imagine. About seventy or eighty coloured people (chiefly from this place) of both sexes, and all ages nearly, have been induced by the favourable account received from Liberia, to go and seek a new destiny in the land of their forefathers. They have been led to take this step, principally by the letters from time to time received from their former associates, Lott Cary, who was among the first emigrants from Virginia to Africa. The history of this man is singular, and highly interesting, but I have not time now to give it in detail. Suffice it to say that he was born a slave, lived many years in Richmond, at length purchased his freedom, and having learned how to read and write, embraced with decision among the foremost, the offer of the Colonization Society to attempt a settlement for our free coloured population on the coast of Africa. Being gifted with strong powers of the mind, accustomed to labourous exertions, and deeply impressed with religious sentiments, LOTT CARY was one of the most efficient aids of the late lamented Mr. ASHMUN; and since the decease of that estimable individual, appears to have had the principal charge of the colony. He has written very frequently to his former friends and associates here, and they have at last made up their minds to go and join him. They had taken their passage on board the two Steamers for Norfolk in order to embark there for Africa; and at the moment of my reaching the wharves, (the PORT of Richmond) they were all in bundles and movement, shaking hands, embracing, and bidding farewell and

fare well, to the numerous friends and acquaintances they were about to leave behind. The number of these last was surprising. They completely covered and thronged the wharves and perhaps I should not much exceed, were I to say there were altogether nearly two thousand of them. The scene of PARTING was truly affecting, and would require a better pen at description than mine, to do it justice. Sighs and sobs, and loud laments, were heard on all sides, and tears in abundance were shed—but still very many of their countenances seemed lighted up with hope, and animated by the confidence of bettering their condition." Plough Boy.

HOME.

By the Rev. William Jay.

Oh, what so refreshing something, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home! See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved family. The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under his difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purposes accomplished, and his face towards home; it communes as he journeys and bears the promise which causes him to hope, "Thou shalt also thy tabernacle shall be in peace; Oh, the joyful re-union of a divided family; the pleasures of renewed interview, and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of his researches, crosses his volume, smooths his wrinkled brows, leaves his study and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children. "He will not blush that has a father's heart, To take in childish play a childish part! But bends his sturdy back to any toy That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the tediousness and impertinence of customers? By-and-by the season of intercourse will arrive! He will be embosomed in the caresses of his family; he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he regards his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the laborer. He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening homie to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, the side of which stands his cottage, children run to meet him; one he carries, and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See, his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats, and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again, and retires to rest, and "the rest of the laboring man is sweet whether he eat lutelei or much." Inhabitants of this lonely, lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort? "Peace be to this house." "Let not any man mock thy useful toil, Thy homely joys, and destiny obscure;

Nor grandeur heat with a disdainful smile, The short and simple life of the poor."

JAVA, OR GES.

The cottages in Java are never found detached or solitary; they unite to form villages of greater or less extent, according to the fertility of the neighboring plain, abundance of a stream, or other accidental circumstance. In some provinces the usual number of inhabitants in a village is two hundred in others less than fifty. In the first establishment of a village on new ground the intended settlers take care to provide themselves with sufficient garden ground round their stock, and to supply the ordinary wants of their families. The produce is the exclusive property of the peasant, exempted from burden and such is their number and extent in some regions, that they constitute perhaps a tenth part of the area of the whole district. The spot surrounding his simple habitation the cottager considers his peculiar patrimony, and cultivates with peculiar care. He labours to plant and to rear in it those vegetables, that may be most useful to his family, and those shrubs and trees, which may at once yield him their fruit and their shade; nor does he waste his efforts on a hankless soil. The assemblage of cottages, that compose the village, become thus completely screened from the rays of a scorching sun, and are so situated amid the foliage of a luxuriant vegetation, that at a small distance no appearance of human dwelling can be discovered; and the residence of a numerous society appears only a verdant grove, or clump of evergreens. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the interest, which such detached masses of verdure, scattered over the face of the country; and indicating each the abode of a happy peasantry, add to scenery otherwise rich; whether viewed on the sides of the mountains, in the narrow vales, or on the extensive plains. In the last case, before the grain is planted, and during the season of irrigation, when the rice fields are inundated, they appear like so many islands, rising out of the water. As the young plant advances, their deep rich foliage contrasts pleasingly with its lighter tints; and when the full-eared grain with a luxuriance that exceeds an European harvest, invests the earth with its richest yellow, they give a variety to the prospect, and afford a most refreshing relief to the eye. The clumps of trees, with which art attempts to diversify and adorn the most skillfully arranged park, can bear no comparison with them in rural beauty, or in picturesque effect. Raffles Java.

ANIMATED LEAVES.—The author of a "Relation des Indes," relates that in Ceylon there is a tree, the leaves of which, on being shaken from the branches, fly away like butterflies. They have four slender legs the two first short, and the others long, the back is animated, and at the point there are two little projecting eyes. The editor of the Recueil des Voyages au Nord doubts the facts!

A bad exception.—A gentleman finished an eulogium on a lady with the following words: "Ah! Sir! nothing but a good wife will beg your pardon." The bystander, a bad husband do.

ABOLITION SOCIETY.

The Abolition Society of Stark county, met at Canton agreeably to public notice: Mr JOHN MYER as Vice-President, took the chair.

The committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, make their report. On motion the memorial is accepted, and ordered to be printed, with a view to be circulated on the signature of the citizens of Stark county. Also ordered, that a copy of said memorial be forwarded to our Senator and the representative, with a request that they use their influence to obtain from the Ohio legislature a memorial to Congress on the same subject.

The committee appointed to consider of the proposition to appropriate the public funds to forward the views and wishes of the American Colonization Society, make their report which is read, approved; and ordered to be printed in the public newspapers in this county.

The committee appointed to draft an address to the free people of Colour in the state of Ohio also make their report. The address as reported is satisfactory to this meeting.—Ordered, that the same be printed in the news papers in this county; and that a copy be forwarded to the editor of the Freedom's Journal, in New-York, with a request to have it published in that Journal.—Adjourned.

JOHN MYER, Vice Pres.

WH. FOGLE Jr. Recy Secy.

STARK COUNTY ABOLITION SOCIETY.

An Address from the Stark Co. Abolition Society to the Free People of Colour in the State of Ohio.

UNFORTUNATE BROTHERS.—Although it is now more than 50 years since the white people of these United States, suffering under the iron yoke of British oppression, by one simultaneous effort shook off the shackles of bondage and declared that all men are created equal, & ought to be free:—Yet are there about 2000000 of your ill-fated race kept in most abject state of Slavery.

Notwithstanding that the state of Ohio among others, has proclaimed that 'man is created equal and is possessed of certain inalienable rights, among which a life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that freedom and equality shall be the boon of every son and daughter of Adam who may seek an asylum in her peaceful domain—and that the curse of slavery shall never spread its d leterious effects over her highly favored soil; Yet when driven by the arm of oppression from the land of your nativity, where by your toil and privations you administered to the luxury and dissipation of indolent and haughty oppressors, and fly to the blessed shores of Ohio in search of a home, you scarcely find a shadow of that inestimable boon the 'rights of man.' Though you find some kind of a home, where unrelenting taskmasters dare not goad you 'till night and day, in health or sickness, yet you are not free—you do not participate with us in the higher enjoyments of nature's first fruits—you are privileged to feed on her dregs.

Unfortunate friends.—These things are not as thousands of good men wish to see them. They are the consequences of the covetousness and injustice of our ancestors; their cupidity has brought you and us into a critical and hazardous condition, from which many philanthropic men are engaged to extricate us: Your condition among us, tho' not intolerable, is at best disagreeable and hard. And tho' you are nominally free, can acquire and own property, and are in a limited measure for yourselves, still you are not citizens, nor are you permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of freemen.

To this blemish on our character, as an enlightened republican people, many reflecting and philanthropic characters have been looking with serious attention. Fully aware that for every republic that wishes to prosper and become permanent, it is absolutely necessary every individual should be free and equal—that all hearts be in unison with respect to the common weal—that every one who is a member of the republic, without respect to his color or features, be in the strictest sense a citizen. We feel convinced that our national interests, welfare and security are endangered by neglecting so grossly the rights of a class of our fellow-beings.

We wish to assure you, unfortunate brethren, that many good hearted citizens, philanthropists and genuine friends of the rights of man, in all parts of the Union, feel alive to your condition—they are sedulously engaged in devising plans to emancipate those in Slavery & to raise those already emancipated to an equality with themselves—to enable them to participate in common with the rights of man.

Our society, feeling deeply interested in your welfare, have thought it advisable to address you:—this we do through an unguessed sense of duty and feelings of humanity.

There is an objection universally prevalent, which the whites urge against your complete emancipation and full enjoyment of the rights of man: and a complaint made by you against the whites, which have principally elicited this address. The objection is, that notwithstanding you are emancipated, and have a chance of raising yourselves to the dignity of freemen, you still remain ignorant, indolent, dishonest and degraded, and from this infer, that you are a species of an inferior order. This objection, however ill founded, is one of the greatest obstacles to your final and complete emancipation. It is the strong hold of Slavery—the principal ground on which its advocates found their claims.

The complaint made by you is, that acquire all the intelligence you can, and gain as much reputation as you may, and let you be as honest, as sober, as industrious, as economical, as prudent, and walk as circumspectly as the best among the whites, still you are hated, despised and neglected, and said to be but niggers. On the other hand, say you were these same encouragements held out to induce you to habits of morality, or a distinction only were made between the virtuous and vicious, it would afford some encouragement to you to become respectable, and lead on to virtue.

We shall consider the objections and then give your complaint a hearing. In some respects, the objection is universally urged against your enfranchisement is correct. That a number of free persons of color still re-

main degraded, make no efforts to become intelligent and are rather more indolent and dishonest than they would be had they remained in bondage is true. But that all free persons are such is far from being true. It is well known that there are many among you, who are honest, sober, industrious and frugal, using every means under their control, to improve themselves and become virtuous. That you have in any degree an equal chance with us to acquire that dignified character, which so generally distinguishes freemen, no one who has the least regard for truth will dare to assert. Full well does every one know, that even here in Ohio, where the dire monster dare not show his head, your chance of becoming enlightened, respectable, and virtuous, is very far from being equal to ours. No encouragement is offered, nor any inducement held out to prompt you to emulation. We do acknowledge that it is a gross stigma on our national character, and in direct violation of the laws of God and the rights of man, that notwithstanding many of you are men of integrity and information, much more so than boys and among us, you are denied the privilege of an elective and in many other cases deprived of equal privileges with ourselves.

Indeed, when we consider how much vice and ignominy prevail among us, after having every opportunity offered, and almost every means a hand to acquire worth & intelligence it is matter of astonishment that so much honesty & information should exist among you: abused and rejected race.

We shall pay some attention to your complaint. It is unfortunately too true, that let you be ever so honest and industrious, he is enlightened and prudent as circumstances may, still you are despised, rejected and hated in contempt by much the greater part among us. That this must be very discouraging to you and severely wound your feelings, we can assure you; that there are many philanthropists among the whites who respect and esteem such among you as are honest, sober and industrious—they are delighted to see the best of you walking the path of moral improvement. Unfortunate friends.—That the objection which we have been considering, may be removed as much as possible, by your good conduct, and that you may be assisted in your journey to become enlightened and virtuous is the object of this address. We earnestly solicit that you may earnestly seek to improve your minds, and use your power to educate your children, to bring them with habits of industry and morality, and in your whole conduct, to be as honest, as prudent, and punctual, that such among you may be ready acquired such habits, as every effort to extend them, as only you can do for them. Upon your success in these arrangements, depends the reputation of our race, ten in a thousand more than the cause of our measure. In persevering in these studies, you will eventually be able to resist the temptation urged with so much force, to become virtuous, and virtuous, it would afford some encouragement to you to become respectable, and lead on to virtue.

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We shall pay some attention to your complaint. It is unfortunately too true, that let you be ever so honest and industrious, he is enlightened and prudent as circumstances may, still you are despised, rejected and hated in contempt by much the greater part among us. That this must be very discouraging to you and severely wound your feelings, we can assure you; that there are many philanthropists among the whites who respect and esteem such among you as are honest, sober and industrious—they are delighted to see the best of you walking the path of moral improvement. Unfortunate friends.—That the objection which we have been considering, may be removed as much as possible, by your good conduct, and that you may be assisted in your journey to become enlightened and virtuous is the object of this address. We earnestly solicit that you may earnestly seek to improve your minds, and use your power to educate your children, to bring them with habits of industry and morality, and in your whole conduct, to be as honest, as prudent, and punctual, that such among you may be ready acquired such habits, as every effort to extend them, as only you can do for them. Upon your success in these arrangements, depends the reputation of our race, ten in a thousand more than the cause of our measure. In persevering in these studies, you will eventually be able to resist the temptation urged with so much force, to become virtuous, and virtuous, it would afford some encouragement to you to become respectable, and lead on to virtue.

We shall consider the objections and then give your complaint a hearing. In some respects, the objection is universally urged against your enfranchisement is correct. That a number of free persons of color still re-

justice and me by combining their efforts for your final emancipation. Altho' little nothing was done until 9 of 4 years since except by a small faithful band, who can compete with any other people on the globe, but since that time many efforts have been made in various parts of the Union for your emancipation. It is therefore fervently hoped with strong desire for your welfare that you will assist as much as possible your friends who are engaged in your cause. This you can in no way better perform than in teaching your children the principles of morality, and leading them in the paths of rectitude.

Finally, unfortunate friends, go on in doing your duties. Rest assured that many of your white brethren ardently desire to place you on an equality with themselves. Persevere in so good a cause; follow the paths of rectitude; so the storm of persecution may rage over your heads—be assured that better days await you. The halcyon days will soon make their appearance. The great Preserver of mankind, and the Protector of the oppressed, will not suffer your heads always to lie low in the dust; nor let haughty oppressors forever triumph over your rights. The cup of woe must one day be drained—it cannot last forever. Your heads will soon be raised—you will ere long be privileged to drink of the cup of pleasure—you are destined yet to participate in full measure of the inestimable rights of man! Hail, blessed period, break in! Hail, happy day, come.

Summary.

It may not be very benevolent to be pleased when a king breaks his limbs or his neck—but one cannot be restrained from feeling gratified that a cowardly tyrant, like the usurper of Portugal, whose whole life has been spent in inflicting cruelties on others, has had his royal person and kingly hopes sufficiently bruised and broken to afford him a lively notion of pain and suffering. There can be no hope of a reformation of a despot so capriciously barbarous; but there is pleasure in contemplating the retributive justice which inflicts a portion of the agonies on one which he has wantonly occasioned to others.— Worcester Egis.

A Puzzle.—There is living in one house in Lexington, (Ms) 9 families, consisting of 3 husbands, 3 wives, 4 children, 2 grandchildren, 2 fathers, 3 mothers and 2 grandfathers, and only 6 in all.

Burning and Shooting in Effigy. The papers have recently mentioned a case in Hartford, Conn. where Gen. Jackson was burnt in effigy on the 8th of this month. We will mention another of the same character. In the town of Rodfield, in Maine, Gen. Jackson was murdered in effigy. A image was made and dressed up to represent an officer and called Gen. Jackson. Sixteen men, in presence of the principal municipal officers of the town, were drawn up with loaded muskets and the image placed at the distance of four rods from them. At the word of command all fired, but not a single ball took effect. Sprung at their disappointment, one man sprang forward with a handsike, knocked down the General and drove the handsike through his body.

Portland Argus. Leobona Penitentiaries.—Mrs. ROYAL'S PENNSYLVANIA.—Proposals by Mrs. Royal to publish a book under the above title, in which she promises shall be a faithful Mirror to reflect the virtues and vices of the he of the work. Having taken much pains to collect materials for this book, she will spare neither strength nor expense to render it available.

uable acquisition to a Pennsylvania library. She trusts the justice and generosity of the citizens of that wealthy, intelligent and patriotic state will be called into requisition in her favor.

Terms, the same as the Black Book. In London, it is said 549 persons named Smith, are doing business. The N. Y. Post says, in that city there are 454 persons of that name; sixty-three with the christian name of John.

Port au Prince.—The editors of the Baltimore American have received from their correspondent at Port au Prince, a file of the Feuille du commerce, to the 1st of December. The paper of the latest date contains a decree of the President of the Republic, calling in all the silver money which was coined in 1813. This money consists of three pieces, viz: one worth six centimes, one twelve, and one twenty five; each bearing on one side the arms of the Republic, and on the other the value of the piece. Holders of the above description of money are to change it at the public treasury before the 1st Jan. 1849, after which time it is to be no longer current.

Two centuries ago, Sugar was only found at the apothecaries, and sold by the ounce; but in the last years of the ancien regime, France only consumed 59,000 pounds of it. In the days of Henry IV coffee was absolutely unknown in France.

THE VALUE OF A HUSBAND.—A woman by the name of Reed, has offered in a Buffalo paper, as a reward for the apprehension of her husband, "the white fish & a turkey."

Reading, Jan 20. MURDER.

On Friday evening last a negro man was committed to the jail of this county, on suspicion of having murdered a negro man in Robeson township. As we learned the particulars, the one murdered was a person much respected in the neighborhood, and possessed of some property. He started from home with a horse and cart, to purchase of one of his neighbors a load of oats, the money to pay for which he had in his pocket. On his way, in a piece of woods he was waylaid, murdered, and robbed, and his body buried, where it was found. We have not learned upon what evidence he was committed to prison. From the magistrate's (Esq Beard's) to this place, we understand that the persons who had him in custody experienced great difficulty in bringing him along, from his turbulent disposition. [Chron.]

Distressing.—The family of the late William Cummins, deceased, in the vicinity of this place, has for the last 16 days been dreadfully afflicted with poison from the glazing of earthen crocks in which they had honey; and Elizabeth Cummins, a young lady in the bloom of life, was on Thursday last called from her afflictions to her Heavenly Father.—About eight of the family were seriously indisposed, but we are happy to state the survivors are in fair way of recovery. [Indiana and Jefferson Whig]

DIED. In this city on the 1st inst. Mrs Fanny Bear, aged 42.—Mr. Abraham Cumming, aged 60.—Mrs Emily Johnson, aged 66.



Poetry.

EPIGRAM. BY S. T. COLFORD. [From the Keepsake.]

SLY BALZEBUB took all occasions To try Job's constancy and patience; He took his honor, took his health; He took his children, took his wealth; His servants, horses, oxen, cows;— But cunning SATAN did not take his Spouse.

But Heaven, that brings out good from evil, And loves to disappoint the Devil, Had predetermined to restore Two-fold all he had before— His servants, horses, oxen, cows— Short sighted SATAN; not to take his Spouse!

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

New-York, February 7, 1829.

We invite the attention of our readers to the noble address from the Manumission Society of Stark county, Ohio, to the People of Colour in that state. The address, though particularly intended for our brethren within the state of Ohio, will apply with equal force to those who reside in other states.

It is a fact which cannot be denied, that while our friends are making more strenuous efforts than ever to ameliorate our condition; our own endeavours, each succeeding generation, grow fainter. Every one knows, that this is not a time to sit with folded arms—we must be up & doing; strengthening by the uprightness of our conduct the hands of those who are hourly labouring in our behalf; but we have written so often on this important subject, that an enlargement would be mere repetition.

We are much pleased with the address. There is a spirit of candor pervading the whole, which recommends it to our consideration; and as for the objection urged against our body at large, who can deny it? Is it not a fact, that the great body of our people, who are free, remain ignorant, indolent, dishonest and degraded? And we must expect these objections to be urged against us in this city, so long as the great majority continue in their present state; aspiring after nothing so much as a fine dress to parade our streets, in parties too large for public convenience.

Another objection, which we often hear urged, we must confess with great truth against us, is the large proportion of coloured convicts in our Bridewells and Penitentiaries. And what are the causes of this alarming evil? Are we not to impute them to the daily effects of ignorance, and ought we not to rise en masse, and declare our determination to perform every thing which may have a tendency to dispel the Egyptian darkness which surrounds us.

DORCAS ASSOCIATION.

It is a fact which ought to be publicly known, not for the purposes of ostentation, but as an inducement to others to persevere in any good work, that the DORCAS ASSOCIATION have during the present season of cold, distributed among the destitute scholars of the public African Schools of this city; 163 articles of clothing, and have thus fitted up 64 boys & girls, so as to appear at school, in decent and comfortable apparel. This has been accomplished by the labors of a few benevolent females, (not exceeding 15 or 20) in their sewing meetings, held at the house of Mrs Margaret A. Francis, in Leonard street, every Wednesday evening.

In the prosecution of this truly charitable work, they have in the approbation of their consciences, and the many expressions of gratitude, which they have witnessed, from the children they have clothed, and also from the parents of those children, enjoyed so rich a reward, that their zeal for it appears to be greatly increased. They have found, that there is no pleasure like the pleasure of doing good, and are determined to persevere. How pleasant, and how profitable must it be to our females to spend their leisure evenings, in clothing and making comfortable, & thus keeping in school (where they may learn wisdom and virtue) many little children, who would be otherwise running the streets at this inclement season, suffering for the want of clothing, and learning nothing but wickedness! May they and their labors be ever favoured with the blessings of HEAVEN.

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 15th 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 empyro 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—\$4 per year, payable quarterly in advance. The scholars from the city may

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 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. 103 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, 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 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 RUGGLIES. 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, N. 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, silk, satin, merino shawls, &c. from any kind of dirt or stains, whatever, and effectually repairing the same, he is enabled to do or most respects, to give satisfaction to all who are so fortunate as to patronize him.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS. Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently opened his house for the accommodation of gentl. Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LOGGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, on the corner of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. 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 NEEDLEWORK, and DRAWING, by which competent teachers are provided. The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

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

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, \$1 50. Spelling, Reading, and Writing, \$2 00. Arithmetic, do. do. do. \$2 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 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 BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of any kind of oil, which he will sell cheap. 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, by WALKER, No. 43, Brant-street, a great variety of new and smart styles of CLOTHING, which he will sell cheap. He also keeps on hand a large quantity of ready-made CLOTHING, which he will sell cheap. Reasonable terms.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues 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, 1824.

Economy is the Road to wealth—And a penny saved is as good as two pennys earned. Then call at the United States
C. OTHER 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, GREASE & Oil-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 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.

New-York, July 23, 1824.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY
Jno. B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street,
NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. 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. 35
" 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 & Sayrel Thomas, Liverpool.
- Haiti.—Wm. B. Bowler, Port-au-Prince.

NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING & BLACKING (FROM LONDON)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by
N. VANDEWATER, 386 Broadway-street.
All orders than Edith must be punctually attended to.

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, 1825.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that his House No. 24 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.

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 unrelaxing attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 Pearl-Street, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and 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 20, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE or TWO active BOYS, as Apprentices, for the purpose of learning the Good trade of the Boot and Shoe making, from some of the best workmen in the city.

New-York, July 23, 1824.