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Slavery in the District of Columbia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Jan. 29, 1829.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the committee for the District of Columbia, to which the subject had been referred, made the following REPORT :

The committee for the District of Columbia, in pursuance of certain resolutions of the House, of the 9th of January, memorials, &c. to them referred, respecting Slavery within the said District, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully Report :

The subject to which the attention of the Committee has been called, is, at any time, one of great importance and delicacy and does not become less so, when we consider the relation in which Congress stands towards this District, as its local Legislature. While the Committee

The subject has, in one shape or another, been repeatedly pressed upon Congress and the Committee, not only by persons immediately interested in the decision, but by those without the District, and having no common concern with it. The Committee are bound to respect the judgment of the House in all matters which it may be their pleasure to refer to them, and the right of persons to petition for a redress of grievances—but it is with sincere regret they perceive a spirit in some part of the community, however well meant, constantly agitating a question, that must, in the end, unless suffered to rest, be productive of serious mischief, if not danger, to the peace and harmony of the Union. By keeping this subject constantly alive before the public, false hopes of liberty are held out to the slave, exciting him to insubordination, and creating a restlessness for emancipation, rendered incompatible with the existing state of the country. It cannot but be perceived that the principle of humanity may sometimes fail of its object, and tire, more strongly, chains that it would loosen; by in judiciously interposing its good offices in cases where it belongs more properly for others to act. It is not the District of Columbia which alone is concerned in this matter, but a large portion of the United States, and more immediately the country around the District, which are affected by the same movement of the

nizing slavery within the District of Columbia, are such as existed prior to, and at the time of cession by those States, respectively. The Legislature of Virginia had prohibited the importation of slaves into the Commonwealth, with certain provisions in favor of persons becoming citizens thereof, and those claiming by devise, descent, or marriage; and under the operation of this act, did the county and town of Alexandria become a part of the District of Columbia, which law is still in existence there. The State of Maryland having no law in force at this time against the introduction and sale of slaves within her limits, they have been permitted to be brought in and sold within the county of Washington, without no other restrictions than those prescribed by the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown, for the regulation of slaves within the

in the District, exists to any extent. The trade alluded to in the first resolution, is presumed to refer more particularly to that which is carried on with the view of transporting them to the South, which is one way of gradually diminishing the evil complained here, while the situation of those persons, is considerably mitigated by being transplanted to a more genial and bountiful clime. And although violence may sometimes be done to their feelings in the separation of families, and it is by laws of society, which operate upon them as property, and cannot be avoided as long as they exist; yet, it should be some consolation to those whose feelings are interested in their behalf, to know, that their condition is more frequently bettered, and their minds happier by the exchange.

There is no want of humanity in the part of the citizens of this District in the treatment of their slaves so far as the committee have understood; on the contrary, a degree of indulgence and freedom is allowed, which renders their services comparatively, of little value, and the laws afford every facility to manumission. An extraordinary diligence is observed in the protection of their rights, as well as those of free persons of color, highly relative to the citizens and the cause of humanity.

The committee have examined the memorial of the said subject, and have recommended

improperly held to servitude, in which event, the judicial authorities will be able immediately to administer relief. The present Marshal, soon after he came into office, determined to refuse this permission; but so earnest were the solicitations of the bar and the court in favor of these persons as to induce him again to receive them into the jails from humane considerations.

The secret prisons which have alluded to are the taverns or private houses used for the same purpose, without the same reasons altogether in their favor; although even there, justice may sometimes overtake those who would otherwise escape, and persons entitled to their freedom be released from captivity, who might be doomed to a state of bondage. In all such cases and where slaves bound for a term of years are liable to be taken away and sold, the courts, upon a knowledge of the

They have likewise reported a bill preventing persons of color, apprehended as runaways, who should establish their freedom, from being sold for jail fees; for the reasons, and the laws in the case, they respectfully refer to their report made the 11 January, 1827.

The second resolution presents to the consideration of the Committee a question of the highest importance, not only in regards the rights of property, but the extent of legislative powers possessed by Congress over this District, (and consequently over the subject,) as well as the relation in which it stands to the surrounding country. It is true, by virtue of the Constitution, Congress is vested with exclusive power of legislation over the District of Columbia; but it is equally true, that the rights of property were secured to the citizens by the laws and Constitutions of Virginia and Maryland, which deserve to be respected, if not sold, there, by the Legislature of the Union. Although technically speaking, exclusive legislation may carry with it the whole matter, yet

summed up, the committee have recommended

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

in pursuance of certain resolutions of the House of the 9th of January, 1837, respecting Slavery within the said District, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully Report :

The subject to which the attention of the Committee has been called, is, at any time, one of great importance and delicacy and does not become less so, when we consider the relation in which Congress stands towards this District, as its local Legislature. While the Committee are disposed to alleviate evils really existing and to respect the feelings of those who have interested themselves in the welfare of the citizens here, they hope not to be unmindful of rights properly belonging to them as well as to the rest of the Union.

immediately interested in the decision, but by those without the District, and having no common concern with it. The Committee are bound to respect the judgment of the House in all matters which it may be their pleasure to refer to them, and the right of persons to petition for a redress of grievances—but it is with sincere regret they perceive a spirit in some part of the community, however well meant, constantly agitating a question, that must, in the end, unless suffered to rest, be productive of serious mischief, if not danger, to the peace and harmony of the Union. By keeping this subject constantly alive before the public, false hopes of liberty are held out to the slave, exciting him to insubordination, and creating a restlessness for emancipation, rendered incompatible with the existing state of the country. It cannot but be perceived that the principle of humanity may sometimes fail of its object, and rivet, more strongly, chains that it would loosen, by injudiciously interposing its good offices in cases where it belongs more properly for others to act. It is not the District of Columbia which alone is concerned in this matter, but a large portion of the United States, and more immediately the country around, that must be sensibly affected by every movement of the kind, calculated, as it is, to disturb those within it, who would otherwise remain comparatively happy and contented, and produce a rigor in their treatment, imposed by the constant dread of calamities that will inevitably ensue.

The committee find that the laws relating

to the District of Columbia, in pursuance of certain resolutions of the House of the 9th of January, 1837, respecting Slavery within the said District, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully Report :

Although there is nothing to prevent in the part of the District ceded by Maryland the Committee are not aware nor do they believe, that the practice of buying slaves for the purpose of selling them to remain in the District exists to any extent.

of transporting them to the South, which is one way of gradually diminishing the evil complained here, while the situation of those persons, is considerably mitigated by being transplanted to a more genial and beautiful climate. And although violence may sometimes be done to their feelings in the separation of families, and it is by laws of society, which operate upon them as property, and cannot be avoided as long as they exist; yet, it should be some consolation to those whose feelings are interested in their behalf, to know, that their condition is more frequently bettered, and their minds happier by the exchange.

There is no want of humanity on the part of the citizens of this District in the treatment of their slaves so far as the committee have understood; on the contrary, a degree of indulgence and freedom is allowed, which renders their services comparatively of little value, and the laws afford every facility to manumission. An extraordinary diligence is observed in the protection of their rights, as well as those of free persons of color, highly creditable to the citizens and the cause of humanity.

The committee have examined into the complaints alleged against the use of the public jails for confining slaves who are brought for the purpose of being sold elsewhere, and find that the considerations of justice, as well as humanity, strongly recommended it so long as the trade exists. They are there protected from the inclemency of the seasons, and are liable to public inspection; and it sometimes happens there are found among them those who are

of Virginia and Maryland, prior to the time the laws of those States, respectively. The Legislature of Virginia prohibited the importation of slaves into the Commonwealth, with certain provisions in favor of persons becoming citizens of that State.

within three months after their arrival, and persons entitled to their freedom released from captivity, to be sold or delivered to a state of bondage, in all such cases; and where slaves bought for a term of years are liable to be taken away and sold to the courts, upon a knowledge of the fact, are competent to testify, and to bring to punishment all offenders against the laws in this respect. The committee however, in the bill reported by them to the House, reforming the penal laws of the District, have made these offenses more criminal, and have provided that

for the reasons aforesaid, have in the case, they respectfully refer to their report made the 11 January, 1837.

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tion, nor is it within the spirit of the instrument, to vest Congress with the power of prescribing rules by which property may be held, or the manner of its descent, different from that existing in the respective States. Still, the jurisdiction is as exclusive in the one case as in the other, and the mere force of power would authorize it to the same extent. The Committee do not mean to say that Congress cannot change the rights of persons and of things within the District, different from what they were prior to the cession. But they mean to say, these cannot be abridged nor taken away, independent of the consent of the people, without doing violence to the Constitution. Whenever Congress legislates, it should be beneficially, and not destructively, upon those rights. Its character, in this respect, is two-fold. The one general, as a Legislature for the Union; the other local, for the People of this District. If, in the latter, it can undertake to change the whole relations of society, constituted, as it is, with Representatives from every part of the United States except the District of Columbia, in opposition to their will the Constitution has done little more than erected, within the heart of the Republic, a form of government worse, if possible, than despotism itself.

It is intended, under the resolution to compensate those whose rights may be affected by the gradual abolition of slavery, (and it is presumed it cannot be done without it) it is, in the opinion of the Committee, not one of those cases within the meaning of the Constitution, which provides for the payment of property when taken for public purposes. If however, it were to be done, a question equally important arises, as to the power of Congress in appropriating the public money to objects here, entirely local, and no ways connected with the general legislation of the Union.

Situated as the District is, with a slave population on all sides, every consideration of policy is opposed to the measure. Instead of a free white population occupying the place of slave labor, as is imagined by some, the District will become the refuge for runaways negroes and manumitted slaves (the most vicious and degraded population that can exist in any community,) to the great annoyance of the neighboring States, and the inhabitants of the District. In every point of view in which the Committee have been able to consider this part of the subject, whether, as to the right of property, the good order of the District, or the harmony of the States, they have come to the conclusion, that it is not only unwise, but also dangerous, to disturb the present state of things.

[From English Papers.]

MURDERS.—Within the last forty years, some very strange murders have been committed in the county of Suffolk. The last person hanged for murder in this county, was a man named Thower, his conviction and execution took place in 1811, twenty one years after the murder was perpetrated. Thower murdered an old man and his grand daughter at a place called Chatfield bridge; he beat their brains out with a hammer, which he had borrowed of a man named Head. He and Head were afterwards transported, and in the year 1811, when the Marr's murder was the general topic of conversation, some suspicion fell on Thower; but no one knew what had become of him for twenty years. An attorney at Chatfield, named Williams, was in conversation with another attorney at Cambridge on the subject of Marr's murder, and said to him, "we suspect that a man named Thower, murdered the old man and his grand daughter, at Chatfield, in 1790, but we don't know what has become of him." The Cambridge attorney replied, that he had a legacy to pay to a woman named Thower, whose husband had been absent from her twenty years, and he had learned that the man had returned to England and was residing near Swaffham, and the wife could not receive the legacy till she had obtained the husband's signature. The Chatfield attorney immediately went in pursuit of Thower, and apprehended him for the murder, near Swaffham; when Head came forward, and confessed that Thower had borrowed a hammer "to do a job," and that Thower afterwards boasted that he had murdered the old man and his grand daughter with the hammer, and had thrown it into a pond near the old man's house. The pond was searched, and the hammer was found. Upon Head's evidence, corroborated as it was by the finding of the hammer and other circumstances, Thower was convicted, and hanged, and gibbeted.

A man named Smith was hanged with Thower for murdering two of his children—Smith and his wife were both found guilty of the crime. They had actually tied up three of their children in a room, and starved two of them to death. The survivor, upon whose evidence they were convicted, was, at the time of the trial, reduced to a mere skeleton, having had but two potatoes to eat for the fortnight previous to the apprehension of her parents. Mrs. Smith pleaded her pregnancy after her conviction, and nine months afterwards she was executed.

A farmer named Nicolls was executed about thirty five years ago at this place, who was convicted for the murder of his wife and child, about fifteen years ago.

the cow. Banstead was enraged and he induced a boy in his service named Harper to take his gun and as Briggs was feeding the cow to shoot him. The boy levelled the gun at the heart of Briggs, and the injury was fatal, though Briggs was able to walk to his home before he expired. The boy Harper was pardoned by the King, and qualified to give evidence against Banstead, who was convicted upon the clearest evidence.

Two men, named Sebble and Mays, were hanged and gibbeted about forty years ago, for murdering a Mrs. Phillips, a widow, who kept a small farm at Haswell, in this county. Sebble, Mays, and a fellow named Wiseman, went to rob the house. One of the gang knocked at the door, and told Mrs. Phillips that her cattle had got into the clover. She went out to remove the cattle, and was murdered by Wiseman while the other two robbed the house; prisoner returned to the house and told his companions that he had settled the old woman; and they were so terrified that they left the house, without taking the plunder they had collected with them. Wiseman left the country and went to America, and the other two were taken up in a public house in consequence of one having threatened the other—"that he would tell of his murdering Mrs. Phillips." They were hanged. Wiseman returned to England afterwards, but was not prosecuted; he died within the last two years.

PETER FRANCISCO,

who has lately applied to Congress, for revolutionary services was supposed, when in the prime of manhood, to be the strongest man in the United States. We do not know whether, like Maximus, he could break a horse's jaw bone with a stroke, or his thigh with a kick, but we have heard the following story told in illustration of his strength.

The fame of Francisco's great strength spread far and wide through Virginia. Every man who could "ship his weight in rickets," burned with desire of reaping renown by an encounter with Francisco. Among others, a bully from near the mountains, next to the land of horse and half alligator men, determined on comparing his prowess with that of the reputed strongest man in the State. He deliberately commenced his journey with the intent of whipping Francisco, or being whipped himself. He arrives in the neighborhood of his intended antagonist, and meeting a man in a lane with a stake and rider fence on each side, he inquired of him if he knew Peter Francisco, and where he lived. The man answered that he was himself Peter Francisco. The business was made known, and Francisco, who was a very peaceable man, was immediately surrounded by a crowd of men, who were all anxious to see the result of the contest.

tirely over the fence—when he got up, he very good naturedly asked him to be so good as to toss him over his horse also—he wished to be travelling.—*Georgia Courier.*

Ingenious Device.—The following curious story is told of an old lady living in Buckinghamshire. Some time ago the husband of this ancient dame, died without making his will, for the want of which very necessary precaution, his estate would have passed away from his widow, had she not resorted to the following expedient to avert the loss of the property. She concealed the death of her husband and prevailed upon an old cobbler, her neighbour, who was a person some what like the deceased, to go to bed at her house and personate him; in which character it was agreed he should dictate a will, leaving the widow the estate in question. An Attorney was sent for to draw up the writings. The widow who on his arrival appeared in great affliction of her good man's danger, began to ask questions of her pretended husband, calculated to elicit the answers she expected and desired. The cobbler groaning aloud, and looking as much like a person going to give up the ghost as possible, feebly answered, "I intend to leave you half my estates, and I think the poor old shoe maker who lives opposite is deserving the other half, for he has always been a good neighbour." The widow was thunderstruck at receiving a reply so different to that which she expected, but dared not negative the cobbler's will, for fear of losing the whole of the property; while the old rogue, in bed (who was himself the poor old shoemaker living opposite) laughed in his sleeve and divided with her the fruits of a project which the widow had intended for her sole benefit.—*Bucks Gazette.*

MERCER, Pa. January 31.

A Mr. Joshua Miles, of Woltcreek Township, was accidentally shot to death on Wednesday last, by Major Robinson, of this county. Miles had shot a deer, in a field near his own house, and was stooping, in the act of skinning it, when observed by Mr. Robinson. The color of his clothes, and his slight and continued motion, and an imperfect view, deceived Mr. Robinson and mistaking him for a deer, he fired. The ball entered Miles right side, above the hip, and passed transversely through his body and immediately under his left breast. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Miles was a sober, steady, industrious man, of about 50 years of age, and has left a large family to mourn his sudden death. The anguish and distress of Mr. Robinson's mind is said to be terrible, so much as to endanger his health and reason.

Old Bachelors.—A writer in the Ohio State Journal proposes instead of levying a tax on old bachelors, to declare them by law ineligible to any office of either power or profit. It has often been remarked that when a man is unfortunate, his fellow men are apt to endeavor to add to the weight of his misfortunes, and increase the unpleasantness of his situation, rather than to afford him that support and consolation which benevolence and charity should prompt

them to offer. Of the truth of this remark no class of men have had more positive evidence than those whom the fates have doomed to a life of celibacy. When a man becomes entitled to the appellation of an old bachelor, those who are fortunate enough to have escaped his predicament, regard him as our ancestors did a Jew, as one who has no claim to any favor or generosity at their hands. It is considered perfectly justifiable to heap upon him burdens not borne by other men, and to deny him rights and privileges which other men possess. This is punishing him for his misfortunes and not for his fault. Don't carry it too far Gentlemen! We'll rebel. We'll protest, as the Georgia Legislature did against the Tariff. We'll ask you to "lay your finger on the clause of the Constitution which gives you power" to deprive us of our rights. We'll leave the state of Ohio and go into the state of *Stratrimony*, if we can; and if we can't, we'll go to Symmes' Hole, or to the Oregon, and form a colony just by our own selves. *Dayton Journal.*

DUTIES OF WIVES.

It is of great importance, to enforce here the absolute necessity of making and keeping that house really a home, which it is a husband's duty to be fond of, and constant to. No man can love a bedlam or clamor, filth or disorder. Relative duties are reciprocal; and it is as much, and solemnly the duty of a wife to endear home by temper, order, and cleanliness, as of a husband to be devoted to home; mutual effort can alone make the house a home,—and effort can do it. Any well-disposed female can render the domestic fireside of a godly man more magnetic in its attractions than any other social circle whatever. Only let there be room at the fireside for a family altar, and a hearty welcome to a godly man's favourite books, and occasionally of his religious friends; Let him only feel that his comfort and taste are consulted, and that care is taken not to hinder his piety; and a hold is obtained on his heart and had his almost omnipotent. But if he be often disconcerted, and no effort to accommodate him, and no smiles thrown around his meats or his evenings, it is morally impossible to secure domestic happiness. His principles may retain the routine of his domestic duties; but ill temper, or inattention, on the part of his wife, will assuredly wither his domestic feelings and affections. But how easily is all this avoided? It never can be a woman's interest to cross even the foibles of her husband, when they are harmless.

LIBERIA.—We are indebted to the Lancaster Gazette for the following account of this infant Colony. It will, we think, interest many of our readers:

"The territory is called Liberia, and the settlement upon it was commenced in June, 1822. The colonists, more than twelve hundred in number, are building up eight villages, the principal one is in advance of the others, being older and more populous. This is Monrovia, so named in grateful reference to the deep interest manifested by President Monroe in the prosperity of that infant establishment. The settlement is but a few degrees north of the

equator, extending one hundred and fifty miles on the westerly shore of Africa, and so far back into the interior as the purchasers in right property. Every acre was honourably and regularly bought of the rightful owners, and the whole of the territory consists of neutral ground, by all the respectable naval powers of Europe. The soil is highly productive, and agriculture is highly rewarded. The inhabitants are comfortably housed, fed, and clothed. Many families, in addition to the necessaries, and what are called the comforts of life, enjoy some of its luxuries. Some colonists have already acquired property, and have at command from three to six hundred dollars. They have erected thirteen public buildings, besides churches. One of them contains a library of twelve hundred volumes. Their form of government has been in operation several years. They realize the right of suffrage. The voice of the people designates individuals among themselves for legislative, judicial, and executive authority. Their military force is organized. Four cannon are mounted on their principal fort. The seeds of commerce have germinated and become visible in Liberia. A small schooner in the coasting trade, annually produces to its owners, four thousand seven hundred dollars net profit.

"No man acquainted with American history, will hesitate to say the growth of Liberia is much more rapid, & its prospects much brighter, and more alluring, than were those of any one of the various colonies first established in this country. Nations bordering on the territory of the emigrants, are not hostile, but on amicable terms with them. Not with envy & jealousy, but with apparent confidence and enjoyment, those adjacent tribes cherish and encourage friendly offices, good feelings, mutual kindness, and commercial intercourse with their new neighbours."

DUTIES OF HUSBANDS.—Conjugal love and duty, is a subject too often treated with jocular levity in conversation. It is however, a high, and holy, and delightful subject, as it is treated by the sacred writers. Therefore, any believer has, hitherto trusted his conjugal character to general principles of propriety, or left it to be regulated by circumstances, he is bound from this moment, to bring all domestic habits to the cross of Christ, and to submit them to whatever improvements are suggested by the glories of redeeming love. And bear in mind, that it is our own domestic happiness which is thus consulted in this high example. The glory of God is indeed the final end of all the means employed for making husband and wives live "as being together in one grace of life," but then such living will be our own glory too, and its own reward, and the harmony which it will create and cement, and without domestic peace, harmony, and love, are any of, or all the blessings of heaven. Spread misery, lower joy, break up love, unite hearts, and promote peace, and guard the precious principle of domestic comfort of life may be wanting, and the life of the home will be a life of misery.

SINGERS.—The following is a list of the names of the singers who were present at the late meeting of the friends of the cause of the colored people, held at the residence of Mr. J. W. Smith, on the 10th inst. The names are as follows:—

When I see a husband spending his time in taverns, and forsaking his wife and family, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a wife intent almost solely upon dress, abandoning her domestic concerns to distraction, while she is parading through the streets to exhibit her divine person and elegant accomplishments, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a father or mother neglecting the education of their children, and suffering them to run wild in the streets, in the high road to perdition, without the smallest effort to secure them by parental authority, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a child who has been tenderly brought up by fond and doting parents, treating them with disrespect and inattention, perishing with cruelty in their old age, I say, in the most emphatical manner—pay what thou owest.

When I see a man giving large and expensive entertainments, living in a style of princely extravagance, regardless of the ruinous consequences to his fortune, at the same time putting off the payment of tradesmen's bills, under the most frivolous pretensions, I am ready to cry out in a voice of thunder—pay what thou owest. PORT F. LIO

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

It is peculiarly gratifying to find that Congress is determined to investigate the merits of this important question. In the great pursuit of the proper subjects of philanthropy, no result has ever been more desired than this; and we are confident that the friends of our nation honour will give themselves no rest until an end, so worthy of the philanthropy of Republicans is fully accomplished.

In saying this much, we cannot forbear speaking in approving terms of one who has perhaps done more for the melioration of the poor Africans in the United States, than any other man now living. We mean BENJAMIN LUNDY, Editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, at Baltimore. We abhor flattery; but what we say here, we do not say expecting to have it reach his eye: Yet we must say, that if we should place our chief good in the consciousness of talents fearlessly and ceaselessly spent in the cause of suffering humanity, the self approving reflections which we know must dwell in the bosom of Benjamin Lundy, would be the summit of our desire. We know him personally and intimately. He is a Quaker about five feet high, with a slender form and very deaf. He is however cautious, sociable, and intelligent; and for one so deeply engaged in a scheme of that kind, remarkably prompt and prudent in his measures. He is travelling agent of the American Manumission Society, something resembling that of the discharge of his laborious duty, he has travelled over the whole Union. His principles and upright demeanor have obtained for him the praise of many of the strenuous advocates of slavery; and his patience and truly Christian spirit have shamed even his enemies.

manner, the peaceful and benevolent principles of the society to which he belongs; and his name we trust will be placed on the same page of immortality with that of Howard and the illustrious Penn. Cat. Rec.

Reasons for preferring a married man to preference to being a bachelor.

I went to one neighbour and solicited a donation for a public object; he replied, "I approve of the object and would assist you, but you know that I have a family, and charity begins at home."

I called on a second; he replied that such as were able ought to be liberal, and that he had every disposition to aid me; but added he "have stronger claims upon me which I am bound to regard, those of my children."

A public charity demanded that a messenger should be sent from the city to a remote country. A person was selected whose talents were well adapted to the mission. He replied that "nothing would give him more pleasure, but it was absolutely impossible on account of his family." He was excused.

Two merchants, partners in business, failed. At a meeting of the creditors, it was resolved that one should forthwith be released; but that the other, might yet, as was his duty, go to work and pay a still greater dividend.

An insurance office were about to appoint a secretary. There was as usual twenty applicants. In the discussions of the board of directors the talents of many were set forth when a member rose and said, that one whom he should propose was a man of moderate capacity; but that he was a poor man with a family. He succeeded and holds the office still.

A mercantile friend wished me to procure a person to fill a responsible station. A gentleman came, who seemed well fitted for the office: I asked him how much salary he expected. He replied smiling, "I am a married man, and I understand to mean fifteen hundred dollars per annum. He has the place. No bachelor would have had over a thousand."

Two criminals were tried for forgery at the Old Bailey, and were condemned to death. The king pardoned the one who was married, on account of his wife and children. The other paid the forfeit of his life because he was a bachelor.

In short, would you avoid trouble of many kinds, excite sympathy, procure office, or escape punishment, you have only to be married.

A BACHELOR.

In the last cited instance, it doth appear that the holy state of matrimony was more beneficial to the conjugated than to the society at large.

Sick Headache.—Three or four small lumps of citric acid dissolved in cold water and drunk off are a cure for sick headache, arising from the deficiency of acid in the stomach. The experiment is simple and worth a trial, at least. We are not informed whether the remedy has a similar effect when the disease arises from a superabundance of acid on the stomach. We recommend it as a contemporary of an infallible and one no less

cheap & simple than the acid; namely, a teaspoon full finely powdered charcoal in a tumbler of water. In less than 15 minutes relief will be experienced.

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

It is ever to be kept in mind that a good name is in all cases the fruit of exertion. It is not inherited from parents; it is not created by external advantages; it is no necessary appendage of birth or wealth, or talents, or station; but the result of one's own endeavors—the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of virtuous and honorable action. This is the more important to be remarked, because it shows the attainment of a good name, whatever be your external circumstances is entirely within your power. No young man, however humble his birth, or obscure his condition, is excluded from the invaluable boon. He has only to fix his eye on the prize, and press toward it, in a course of virtuous and useful conduct, and it is his.—And it is interesting to notice how many of our worthiest and best citizens have risen to honor and usefulness by dint of their own persevering exertions.—They are to be found in great numbers, in each of the learned professions, and in every department of business, and they stand forth, bright and animating examples of what can be accomplished by resolution and effort. Indeed my friends, in the formation of character, personal exertion is the first, the second, and the third virtue. Nothing great or excellent can be acquired without it. A good name will not come without being sought. All the virtues of which it is composed, are the result of untiring application and industry.

Thousands of young men have been ruined by relying for a good name on their honorable parentage, or inherited wealth, or the patronage of friends.—Flattered by these distinctions, they have felt as if they might live without effort—merely for their own gratification and indulgence. No mistake is more fatal. It always issues in producing an inefficient and useless character. On this account it is that character and wealth rarely continue in the same family more than two or three generations.

In the formation of a good character, it is of great importance that the early part of life be improved and guarded with the utmost carefulness. The most critical period of life is that which elapses from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. More is done during this period to mould and settle the character of the future man, than in all the other years of life. If a young man passes this season with pure morals and fair reputation, a good name is almost sure to crown his mature years, and descend with him to the close of his days.—On the other hand, if a young man in his spring season of life, neglect his mind and heart; if he indulges in vicious courses, and forms habits of inefficacy and slothfulness, he experiences a loss which no efforts can retrieve, and brings a stain upon his character which no tears can wash away.

Youthful thoughtlessness, I know, is wont to regard the indiscretions and vicious indulgences of this period, as of very little importance. But, believe me, friends they have great influence in forming your future character, and

which you are to be held in community. They are the germs of bad habits; and bad habits confirmed are ruin to the character and the soul. The errors and vices of a young man, even when they do not ripen into habits, impress a blot upon the name which is rarely effaced. They are remembered in subsequent life; the public eye is often turned back to them; the stigma is seen; it cleaves fast to the character, and its unhappy effects are felt to the end of his days.

A fair reputation, it should be remembered, is a most delicate in its nature, and by no means rapid in its growth.—A character which has cost many years to establish, is often destroyed in a single hour, or even minute. Guard, then, with peculiar vigilance this forming, fixing season of your existence.

Miscellaneous Lectures to Young Men.

ANACONDA.—A fatful and godly, though somewhat eccentric, old minister, who formerly preached in a certain county once related the following anecdote to his hearers, to illustrate a discourse which he had been delivering relative to the propriety of a person's pulling the beam out of his own eye, before attempting to extract the mote from the eye of his neighbor. A rustic, who had never before viewed himself in a looking-glass, appeared once to be stopt near one and accidentally cast his eye upon it; after surveying himself for a moment in mute astonishment, he rushed out doors, seized a club, came in and was striding toward the glass, when some one interrogated him as to his intention; with eyes staring wildly and countenance aguish, he replied, "I am going to kill the Devil in the glass!" "Now my good hearers," the minister would add, "let every one of you examine the mirror of his own heart, and he will find a devil there at least as large as the one which the boy saw in the glass." The preacher might have added with much pertinency, let every triptlet examine the contents of his bottle, and he will discover as palpable a devil as he would if he should survey himself in a mirror.—Littlefield Post.

Good Taste.—A band of robbers in Mexico captured 6 coaches under an escort of 30 soldiers, and robbed the passengers of \$12,000.—Among them was Signor Garcia, a celebrated singer, whom the robbers compelled to sing several songs for their amusement.

INTEGRITY.—Integrity is a great and commendable virtue. A man of integrity is a true man, a bold man, and a steady man; he is to be trusted and relied upon. No bribes can corrupt him, no fear daunt him; his word is slow in coming but sure. He shines brightest in the fire and his friend hears of him most, when he most needs him. His courage grows with danger, and conquers opposition by consistency. As he cannot be flattered or frightened into that he dislikes, so he hates flattery and temporising in others. He runs with truth, and not with the times; with right, and not with might.

Parent's Advice to his Children.

[From the African Repository] AFRICA.

The whole of the history of Africa, ever recorded or made known to the civilized world, has reached in the main no further than its outskirts and its shores; while the principal part of that continent, the interior, has remained in a state of Egyptian darkness, except that at distant intervals, a brief glance, as if aided by a single flash of lightning, has penetrated into the interior, and has produced no accurate and well defined impressions; but still it has produced a decided though confused impression, of depravity and cruelty in the extreme; of vice and disorder; of mental and moral imbecility; of ignorance and barbarism; of degradation and wretchedness; a picture, around which the horrors and atrocities of the slave-trade scarcely threw a gloomier or more distressing aspect; a picture, from which all the better principles of our nature revolted, and endeavoured to contemplate them as a dream, and not as a reality.

Africa was doubtless originally peopled by the descendants of Ham. The testimony of Scripture on this point is clear and decisive. In addition to the evidence, that in the general division of the earth after the flood, the south was assigned to Ham; Mizraim, the name of one of the sons of Ham, is generally given to Egypt in the Hebrew Bible; and the name of another of the sons of Ham, is generally applied to Ethiopia, or Africa in general, and in the English translation it is rendered Ethiopia. Egypt is in the Hebrew Scriptures sometimes called the land of Ham, as it was also by its ancient inhabitants though its proper name is Mizraim. The Septuagint uniformly reads Phut, another name of the sons of Ham, by Lybiaus, the name of a race of people, or the Canaanites, descendants of another of Ham's sons, it is well known, settled at Carthage, and spread themselves over the most of the country that is at present comprised in the states of Barbary.

Africa, notwithstanding, is pronounced by common consent, the birthplace and cradle of civilization, as well as of the arts and sciences. In one corner of that dark continent was kindled the light, which was destined to blaze so conspicuously in Greece and Rome, and which was to attain, under the auspices of Christianity, in Europe and America, the full splendour of its meridian brightness. And delightful indeed is the prospect, the certainty, that it is soon to return, unobscured and unblemished and unclouded, to the place of its nativity. Joyful, indescribably joyful to Africa, will be the return of her sons redeemed and renovated conveying with them the primitive but departed production of her own intellect, improved and perfected. The impress of her misery will be obliterated, the cloud of her grief will vanish, and even the love for her children will be almost forgotten, while she exults in the influence and light of civilization, and of heaven.

Moses, we are told, was skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians; and we find in him, aside from his functions as an inspired prophet, at that early period when written language was scarcely known at all, and eminent example of learning and acquired abilities, a striking and decisive proof of the greatness of that time of African attainments.

Both in ancient and modern times Africa has been, perhaps equally, an object of intense curiosity, frequently mentioned by the ancients in exaggerated accounts. The language of the ancients, however, has been generally understood to mean, that the blacks were guarded, if not by a flaming sword, at least by burning deserts. There is, in less favored spots, and figures

self the diabolical and the monstrous, permitted to wander alone, and slow, and unobscured, and indulged her passions, without restraint or danger of punishment. Even at times created a substantial proof, in the sense of voyagers and travellers, from the date of authentic history, many efforts have been made to penetrate into the interior of Africa. The first attempt on record, is mentioned by Herodotus as having been made by a Phoenician, in pursuance of the orders of Necho, king of Egypt. The voyage commencing from the shore of the Red Sea lasted nearly three years. When their provisions were exhausted, they procured a supply by landing, sowing their seed, and waiting till the crop was ready to be gathered. On their return they related that when they were south of Africa, the sun was north of them, a fact which Herodotus, from his ignorance of astronomy, discredited; but which really goes to prove, that the voyage around the continent was at that time accomplished. Several other strenuous attempts were made, but it is not known that any were successful, though a considerable extent of coast was in this way explored. Some found supernatural wonders, and all of them obstacles, which to them seemed insuperable. It was reserved for modern times, to reduce to nothing the impossibilities of antiquity.

To penetrate the interior has as yet been found a still more difficult and arduous performance. Herodotus relates that a few young men, from the coast of the Mediterranean, traversed the habitable parts of Lybia, and the great desert beyond, till they arrived at a plain diversified with a few trees, where they were seized by a company of blacks, and conveyed through a extensive marauding, to a city situated on a great river which flowed from west to east, frequented by crocodiles. This river was doubtless the Niger. The character given of the inhabitants was that they were impostors or sorcerers; a sufficient indication that the present superstitious practices of Africans at that time existed. There is evidence that other attempts at discovery in the interior were made in ancient times; but there is nothing recorded respecting them, that is worthy of being related.

The arm of conquest, which has been hitherto more successful in the inhospitable regions of Nebuchadnezzar, Cambyses, and Alexander, successively subdued Egypt, but they found the torrid atmosphere, and sands of the desert, more powerful opponents than the formidable and animal gods of the Egyptian. Cambyses divided his army into two parts, of which he himself led toward a part of the coast, however, their provisions were exhausted. They supported themselves first by killing all the cattle belonging to the Egyptians, then on the scanty herbage, which came in their way, and at last by devouring the bodies of the Egyptians returned with a small remnant. The other division, consisting of the most valiant, modern arms, were sent to search for a passage to the interior. They never heard of again. They were supposed to have arrived at a mountain, and to have descended to Egypt, and the passage probably furnished them with a passage to the interior. Alexander investigated the coast, but he never penetrated the interior, and the same immense difficulties, and the same obstacles, were found to exist, and the same obstacles, were found to exist, and the same obstacles, were found to exist.

which they had abandoned, but to exercise a dominating influence among the more barbarous tribes of the country; to impose on ignorant and superstitious their religion and language as miraculous; to plant new colonies learning as miraculous; to sustain the interest of a perilous but lucrative commerce, while from jealousy their discoveries were kept a secret; or to perish by the climate and diseases of the less salubrious part of Africa. These new comers, and their descendants generally, so far as they were distinguishable from the original inhabitants, have been designated by the name of Moors, probably because the most of them came originally from ancient Mauritania. The Moorish character, and an excess of the Moorish influence, is almost every where mingled with those of the aboriginals of Africa. (To be Continued)

Slavery in the District of Columbia.—The resolutions relative to Slavery in the District of Columbia, have at last passed the House of Assembly, but by a majority so small that it is absolutely mortifying. We have given the diversion upon the final vote, and it will be seen that nine of our city delegation have recorded their names as the friends of slavery, with all its attendant horrors! Of these, Major Smith, and Mr. Dayton, of the Hoboken Bank, have been conspicuous opponents of the resolutions. Major Smith is a gentleman and a man of talents, and moreover thinks correctly upon most subjects. And having the most part of his life been a Virginian, the course he took is not surprising. But what excuse can be made for the young man whom our citizens in their wisdom sent from New Jersey, to represent us in the Assembly, or for the seven others of the New York Delegation, we know not. The applause bestowed upon a virgin effort made by Mr. D. in favor of a law to excuse the post-office clerks from training, seems to have opened the flood-gates of his eloquence; and we look forward with dismay, at the prospect of his talking all the rest of the session, and into the middle of spring—it is a curious fact, that by means of the caucus machinery, our city must always have a delegation both at Washington and Albany, in favor of slavery, and without a spark of northern feeling about them.

We should like to know who Mr. Judd is, in our Assembly at Albany. There is a Mr. Judd in that body who, on Friday last, insulted the house and the good people of this State whose dignity that house theoretically represents, in a manner which would not have been passed over in any other legislative body. And when his indiscreet and flippant impertinence was properly scouted, and notice had been given, a motion to expunge the record of the indecorum from the journals of the house, this same Mr. Judd proceeded to the further outrage of ridiculing his foolish proposition, in a sneering and sarcastic way, at some length. It is strange, but it is true, that he was not turned out of doors. It is still more strange, that a vote was suffered to be taken on his insensate and impudent proposition. This is a legislative joke. By and bye laws will be passed with bulls and antitheses incorporated by way of fun; and the Statute book will be as pleasant reading as Joe Miller's. N. Y. Spectator.

LIBERTY.—If there be a desire which glows more intensely than every other in the human breast, it is the desire of liberty. The mind of man is naturally impatient of restraint and control; and there is no privilege to which he is more justly entitled than that of acting as his own judgment may prompt, and of expressing freely and fearlessly his sentiments as they arise in his breast. This privilege the Statute book has always prized as dearer than the most precious of its pages; and it is a more precious than that which records the conflicts, and the triumphs by which

the yoke of oppression has been broken; & the liberty of nations has been vindicated and established. Freedom, indeed, is a blessing that will ever be most highly estimated where it is best understood. Habit may blunt the feeling of the slave to the galling chains of servitude, and may even repress in his heart the desire of liberty, his native birthright. This is the most degrading state to which man can be reduced.—The hour that makes a man a slave deprives him of half his worth: the hour that reconciles him to his slavery completes his worthlessness, and renders it hopeless. In such a state all the noblest powers of the mind slumber in inactivity, all the finest feelings of the heart are extinguished, and the wretch in human form, accustomed to passive submission to another's will, dares neither to act, nor speak nor think for himself, but becomes the ready and vile instrument of the purposes of another. How base and criminal soever those purposes may be.

On the other hand, the desire of liberty, like every other desire which our Creator has implanted in our breast, is ever apt, unless daily controlled, to run into excess. It too frequently breaks out into rebellion against all authority, or into a sullen contempt of power, which, sprung from envy, is fostered by ignorance, engenders discontent, and which neither yield to judgment nor supported by principle is ready to plunge into all the extravagancies of violence and misuse. True freedom is equally removed from the sullen submission of the slave, and the turbulent insubordination of the headstrong and lawless. It respects the obligation by which society is held together; and guards no less carefully against the outrages of licentiousness, than against the tyranny of power. Such is the freedom which the wise and good of every country have always prized as the first of earthly blessings. This freedom is the general soil in which all the great qualities of human nature are fostered by their due nourishment, and flourish in their full vigor. This is the soil in which the best feelings and affections of the heart are cherished, and all the generous and social virtues arise to gladden and adorn human life. Since freedom, then, is productive of such advantages, it is no wonder that, wherever it has been enjoyed, it should have been guarded with the most jealous vigilance, and that they who have been deprived of it, should pant with eager impatience for its recovery. Stewart's Discourses.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
New-York, February 21, 1829.

LIBERIA.—Of late, we have thought, that the principal objections, which the mass of our brethren, have against colonization, arise from ignorance of the designs and progress of the Society. We confess, as a man of colour, that we have hitherto viewed the members of the society with jealousy—to all their labors, we have imputed wrong motives—but are we, the only one, who have formed our opinions after this manner? Is it not the impetuous duty of every man of colour, to ask himself candidly, have I not passed a like judgment—has not prejudice been the only organ through which I have viewed the labours of these disinterested men, who have toiled in our behalf for years? We know, that there are many in the world, who having once formed an opinion, no matter how erroneous, for consistency or argument, adhere to it, though mountains of proof be placed before them;

but we would not give a fig for the man, whose mind did not daily expand, and who, like the bee, did not gather honey, [or in other words grew wiser] in his intercourse with the world. The American Colonization Society have met with much opposition from us, but the mist which completely darkened our vision, having been dispelled, we now stand before the community a feeble advocate of the society. We have generally wrong ideas of the society, and the members thereof. It cannot be denied that our brethren mostly, believe, that Southern interest completely guide the plans of the society—that all their movements tend to fetter more closely the chains of the enslaved—and that the removal of the free from among their slaves, is the ultimatum of their wishes. And further, so ignorant are many of our people, that they are even afraid to trust themselves under the protection of the society, from fear of being carried into foreign lands, and sold into bondage. We have also wrong ideas upon what the society have effected & what they are now doing in our behalf. Every one who will give these objections the least examination, will perceive, that to answer them, the society need but point to the flourishing colony of Liberia, as an unanswerable argument in its favour, against all that can be brought forward.

We have wrong conceptions of the plans of the society; than which nothing can be more simple, namely, the removal of those among the free coloured population of the United States, who are anxious to emigrate to Africa. We ask every man of colour can any thing be more simple; here, is a land in which we cannot enjoy the privileges of citizen, for certain reasons known and felt daily; but there, is one where we may enjoy all the rights of freemen; where every thing will tend to call forth our best and most generous feelings—in a word, where we may not only feel as men, but where we may also act as such. Can any man of sound judgment hesitate about choice of the two? We do not expect that all will embrace the society's offer, as there are thousands whose course of life is a complete barrier against acceptance; and there are also thousands the extent of whose wishes, have never dreamed of a state, where the man of colour may not only act and feel as other responsible beings, but where all the energies of his mind, impelled by the most powerful motives, will put forth their best, and astonish the most prejudiced.

The society have done much in favor of emancipation; for it is a fact, that there are many in the colony, who are indebted for that liberty which they now enjoy to the door which the establishment offers to liberal and humane slave holders to emancipate their slaves.—nor is this all, as we well know, there are four or five hundred slaves now waiting (from want of funds) to be landed on the shores of Liberia, to become freemen. As the work of emancipation has thus commenced under the immediate auspices of the society, we cannot consider it out of the natural course of things to conclude, that as the means and patronage of the society extend, this great and glorious work will also advance in the same ratio, until the blessed period come, so ardently desired by the Friends of the soil of this happy land shall not be watered by the tears of poor Africa's sons and daughters.

Poetry.
(By Request.)
[From Knight's Quarterly Magazine.]
TO A GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Thy smiles, thy talk, thy aimless plays,
So beautiful approve thee,
So winning, light, are all thy ways,
I cannot choose, but love thee:
Thy balmy breath upon my brow
Is like the summer air,
As o'er my cheek thou leanest now,
To plant a soft kiss there.
Thy steps are hastening towards the bound
Between the child and woman;
And thoughts and feelings more profound,
And other years are coming;
And thou shalt be more deeply fair,
More precious to the heart;
But never canst thou be again,
That lovely thing thou art!
And youth shall pass, with all the brood
Of fancy-tied affections,
And care shall come with woman-hood
And weaken cold reflection;
Thou'lt learn to toil and watch, and weep,
Or pleasures unreturning,
Like one who wakes from pleasant sleep
Unto the cares of morning.
Nay, say not so! nor cloud the sun
Of joyous expectation,
Ordained to bless the little one,
The treasuring of creation!
Nor doubt that he, who now doth feel
Her early lamp with gladness,
Will be her present help in need,
Her comforter in sadness.
Smile on, then little winsome thing,
All rich in nature's measure;
Thou'lt hast within thy heart a spring
Of self-renewing pleasure;
Smile on fair child and take thy fill
Of mirth till time shall end it;
Thy nature's wise and gentle will,
And who shall reprehend it?

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 know 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 habitually hope they are fostering for Liberia, a low 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—\$1 75 cents, payable quarterly in advance.
JOSEPH SHIPPAID
Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1828

EVENING SCHOOL.
THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 1st of October last, at No. 96 Centre-street, at the foot of Canal-st. in the basement room of the Organ Factory.
A general invitation is given to all students of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock; until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.
We inform the public that the above room being much larger and more commodious than the former rooms, the rent is much higher, and we cannot meet the demands of the owner without raising the initiation to \$1 50.
AARON WOOD, Pres.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1828.

STEAM SCOURING & TAILORING.
J. C. THOMPSON & CO.
NO. 109 1-2 BOWERY,
(Between Hester & Grand 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; rest and alter, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.
New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

GROCERIES.
THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars, ALSO—Coffee, Tea, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.
DAVID RUGGLES.
N. B. The Sugars above mentioned are free sugars—they are manufactured by free people, not by slaves.
All orders will be, thankfully received and promptly attended to.
New-York, Aug. 22, 1828.

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

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleaning all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, Merino shawls, &c. from any kind of dirt or stains, whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully informs the kind Patrons of his friends and the public, that he has now opened a branch of his business at the corner of Broadway and Nassau-street, and that he is prepared to receive and attend to all orders for cleaning and dyeing, and that he is particularly anxious to perform all his engagements with dispatch and punctuality.

SCIPIO O. AUGUSTUS.
Restrictively informs his friends, and the public in general, that he is now opening his house for the accommodation of gentlemen of colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, near the corner of Neck Lane, facing State and Oliver-streets. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.
His residence is New-Haven, July 21, 1828.

THE ACADEMY
In Morris' Alley, under the care of Messrs. GLOUCESTER & JONES.
Is again opened for the reception of pupils. In the above Academy are taught all the common branches of a good English education, READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and GEOGRAPHY; to which are added the study of the LATIN language; and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, on the most approved plan. In addition to the foregoing, in the Female department will be taught Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING; for all which competent teachers are provided. The liberal patronage, which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.
Satisfactory information, as to the character of the academy and competency of the teachers, may be obtained by application to Messrs. Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. Wm. Rush.

TERMS PER QUARTER.
Children, under 7 years, for Reading, Spelling, and Writing, 25 Cts.
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 3 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.

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 will continue to make BOOTS and SHOES to order at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that industry and despatch are the life and soul of a profession, he has no need to publish the shortest notice.
ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand the superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from any deleterious or riot, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.
W. P. Johnson, 551 Pearl-street, near Broadway, informs his friends and the public, that he is now opening a branch of his business at the corner of Broadway and Nassau-street, and that he is prepared to receive and attend to all orders for cleaning and dyeing, and that he is particularly anxious to perform all his engagements with dispatch and punctuality.

CLOTHING
Kept constantly on hand, of the best quality, a great variety of new styles, and made to order.
Clothing is the most important part of a man's attire, and it is of great consequence that it should be well adapted to the season, and that it should be made of the best materials, and that it should be well made.
All kinds of Dress made at the season's fashion, and at the lowest possible price.
His usual engagements and customers shall be performed with dispatch and punctuality.

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

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.
New-York, September 9, 1823.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SHAMAN

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

His House is in a pleasant part of the city, and no pains will be spared on his part to render the situation of all who honour him with their custom, as comfortable as in any other house in the city, and at one half the expense.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1824.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his House No. 23 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

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

DAVID JOHNSON.

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 PRANK-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REMOVING 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 dispatch.
New-York, April 29, 1823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or TWO active BOYS of Apprenticeship in the Milling business. Good references will be required. Boys from foreign parts will be especially desirable.
New-York, 24th 1823

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



JAMES GILBERT,

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and 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 warrant to extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE-SPOTS, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

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

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

All clothes left to be cleaned or repaired will be good for one year and one day—if not claimed in that time, they will be sold at public auction.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,
PETER S. TITUS,
RICHARD 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. 29 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.
New-York, 24th 1823.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

(PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY

Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.)

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