

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1820.

WHOLE NO. 100

## Slavery in the District of Columbia.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Concluded)

A BILL concerning the importation of slaves into the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful to import or bring into the District of Columbia any slave or slaves, whether held to service for life or for a term of years: but such slave or slaves, upon such importation or bringing into this District, shall thereupon cease to be slaves and shall be free upon leaving the District within ten days thereafter; and the freedom given by this act shall not be deemed a mere penalty upon the person so importing or bringing in any slaves, but shall be the right and privilege, and for the benefit of the person so imported or brought in: and this section shall, in regard to the right of such persons, be construed to be a remedial law: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to persons removing to this District for the purpose of becoming citizens thereof, and who shall, within twenty days, sub-

keeper, or other person in the said District, to keep, confine, or imprison, or cause to be kept, confined, or imprisoned, in his or her house, or building of any kind, or in any ship or vessel, longer than twenty four hours, any slave purchased in, or to be carried through, the said District, by any dealer in slaves, until the name, age, sex, last place of residence, and former owner, if any, of such slaves, shall have been reported in writing to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County in which they were purchased or brought, and a certificate of such report, under the seal of the Court shall have been obtained; which certificate shall be delivered to the person in whose house such slaves shall be confined, and shall, by him or her, be shown to any public officer desiring to see the same. And, if any tavern keeper, or other person in said District, shall keep confined or imprisoned, or cause to be kept, confined, or imprisoned, in his or her house, or building of any kind, or in any ship or vessel, any such slave, without having first obtained such certificate or report as aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars for every such slave so kept, confined, or imprisoned; one half to the informer, and the other to the United States. And if the owner or occupier of the house, in which such slave shall be kept, confined, or imprisoned, shall refuse to show the certificate aforesaid to any officer, on demand, such person, so refusing shall for every such slave, forfeit and pay fifty dollars for each slave so kept, confined, or imprisoned; one half thereof to the United States, the other to the informer: provided, that this act shall not extend to persons moving with their families, and passing through the said District.

notice given by a public officer to leave the District, if found therein, shall cause him or her to be subjected to stripes, not exceeding thirty-nine at any one time, and to hard labour for a period not less than one, nor more than three months, which may be repeated as often as the case occurs.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force from and after the—

### [From the African Repository]

#### A RICA.

(Concluded.)

It ought to be remarked, that besides those who fled from invasion, a considerable number, influenced by the love of gain, subjected themselves voluntarily to the same perils and hardships that were incurred by the fugitives. Of these the Arabs were the most numerous and the most conspicuous. They even wrote accounts of the interior of Africa. They described some of the kingdoms situated on a great river, at that time called the Nile of the Negroes. It flowed, as they supposed, from east to west, and the part described by them lies far to the east of Tombuctoo and Hoggar.

...their own use and convenience, and not for sale or hire.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in all sales of slaves made in said District by the authority of law, or by administrators or trustees, it shall and may be lawful, when such slaves, so to be sold, consist of a family or families, to sell them by families: and it shall not be lawful, by any such sale, to dispose separately of husband and wife, or of a mother and her children under ten years of age.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any tavern

...Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That for every certificate granted by the Clerk, he shall be entitled to demand and receive twelve and one half cents for each slave so reported, and in case of a false report, the party so offending shall, in every instance, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars. And the penalty hereby imposed shall be recovered in the Circuit Court of the County in which the offence shall be committed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall not hereafter be lawful for any free negro or mulatto, known as such, by the laws of Virginia and Maryland, other than those who now are, or may be, by the laws of the District of Columbia, emancipated, and such persons attending waters in the character of servants, to reside within said District; and all such persons who shall come into said District for the purpose of taking up their residence, or violation of this act shall be considered and treated as vagrants; and after three days

...The river, with northern Africa. Other countries in that region are described by the Arabs, of which the names were rude and barbarous. The merchants wore beads, jewels, caps and ornaments of gold; and the goods were clothed in cotton. All these things were sold in the market. The goods were sold in the market. The goods were sold in the market.

...The goods were sold in the market. The goods were sold in the market. The goods were sold in the market.

Africanus, a native of Grenada in Spain, fled from the arms of Ferdinand, took refuge in Fez, and both as a traveller and ambassador, traversed a great part of Africa. He found that the kingdom of Tombuctoo had then recently risen by its commercial advantages, and the enterprise of its sovereigns, and that Ghana itself, under the name of Cah, and many other kingdoms, had become subject to its power. The houses of the city, however, were built in the form of bells, the walls of stakes or hurdles, plastered with clay, and the roofs of reeds interwoven together. One mosque and the royal palace, were built of stone; but the artist had been brought from Grenada. Cotton cloth was woven in great quantity, and the merchants were extremely rich; two of whom had married the king's daughter. The country abounded with corn, cattle and the other necessaries of life. Salt was brought five hundred miles, and a camel's load sold for eight ducats. Horses were not bred, but imported from Barbary. Manuscripts were in great demand; probably because they were then, as at the present day, represented by the Moor, and considered by the superstitious Africans as a charm to keep off evil. The inhabitants were mild, and spent a great part of the night in singing and dancing. The city was much exposed to fire, and in five hours one half of it had been consumed. The religion was Mahometan, but apparently more tolerant than in modern times. The merchants of Tombuctoo, on the rise of the river, conveyed their goods in a small canoe made of a single tree. Hardly any characters were then to be found, but those of barbarism and rudeness.

In the fifteenth century, the commencement of the era of great discoveries in religion and nature, a new impulse was given to inquiry respecting the unknown regions of Africa. The Portuguese led the way. But as if fiction itself was doomed to extend the boundaries of science, the great object of their search, was a reputed christian monarch, whose fame they had heard, and whom they called Prester John; but they were uncertain whether he resided in Asia or Africa. Thus they must wander through the world to find him like Ceres in search of her daughter. Compared with this fictitious catholic prince, gold itself had lost its incitements. The mariners in the various expeditions sent to Africa, were directed to inquire diligently if any itaia knew any thing of Prester John; to penetrate frequently into the interior, and on hearing of any sovereign, to read in a calendar, and inquire if it was Prester John, or if he knew where Prester John could be found. The result was as might be expected: Prester John evaded them; but their search in other respects was not fruitless. The coast along the shores of the Sahara, passed Cape Blanco, discovered the rich and productive regions of the Senegal and Gambia, and the false idea of their catholic hero, gave way to ambition and the love of gain. They formed an establishment on Arguin, and then bore off from the shore. A native prince having called upon them to aid him in attacking his enemies, he was taken

to Lisbon, and there gave a splendid account of the interior of Africa. At least the dominions of Prester John seemed now to have been discovered. A formidable fleet was equipped, and although the deposed prince was assassinated on account of some misunderstanding between him and the Portuguese, the appearance of such an armament in Africa, produced a sensation all along the banks of the Senegal and Niger, very far into the interior. Alliances were formed by the Portuguese with nations even as far off as Tombuctoo. Still the Portuguese monarch was in quest of Prester John; but he took care as much as possible to establish his power, wherever he extended his inquiries. He obtained, when he could, a promise from all, that they would aid him in the discovery of this mysterious personage. He pushed his adventures and discoveries around the continent, and far into the interior, established the Catholic religion in Congo, and other countries; gave birth to the slave-trade; set up every where in pillars of stone, the dumb ensigns of his dominion; and had his power and success equalled his desires, he himself would have become the Prester John, the emperor of Africa.

This was the birth time of the hopes, as well as the deepest miseries of Africa; and when a new world was discovered in the west, one in the east was destined to struggle into a next existence, through pangs untold and unequalled. The slave-trade, without acting on the desire of the native Africans for foreign luxuries kindled all the fierce fires of internal war, and spread in an unprecedented and dreadful manner dissension and hatred and rapine throughout the continent. The horrid accompaniments of the slave-trade, and the violence and kidnapping on the coast, were but indications, although they were the moving causes, of the awful convulsions that rent and distracted the heart of Africa. It guilt is answerable for all its consequences, dreadful indeed will be the account, here after to be rendered by the authors and supporters of the slave-trade.

From the period of the first brilliant successes of the Portuguese, up to the present time, adventurers into the interior of Africa, too numerous even to mention in this article, have followed each other in succession, and have added much to our knowledge of that continent. Among them, perhaps the most distinguished are Bruce, Ledyard, Lucas, Park, Riley, Brown Bowditch, Denham and Clapperton. Still, however, much remains to be done; and perhaps, as in our own country, we must look to the force of steam, acting on the great rivers of Africa, to accomplish what as yet for mere human power, has been found too great an achievement.

**Swiss Book.**—In the library of Upsal, in Sweden, there is preserved a translation of the Four Gospels, printed with hot metal type, upon violet coloured vellum. The letters are silver, and hence it has received the name *Codex Argentea*. The initial letters are in gold. It is supposed that the whole was printed in the same manner as a book-binders letter the

titles of books on the back. It was a very near approach to the discovery of the art of printing; but it is not known how old it is.

**ACCURATE JUDGMENT**

Strong prejudice is relieved by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge in the lump. There is scarce any thing in the world of nature or art, that is perfectly uniform. There is a mixture of wisdom and folly, vice and virtue, good and evil, both in men and things. We should remember that some persons have great wit, and little judgment, others are judicious, but not witty. Some are good humored without compliments, others have all the formalities of complaisance, but no good humor. We ought to know that one man may be vicious and learned, while another has virtue without learning. That many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor utterance; while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling and impertinent.—Some are good neighbors, and courteous, and charitable towards men; who have no piety towards God; others are truly religious, but of morose natural tempers. Some excellent sayings are found in very silly books, and some silly thoughts appear in books of value. We should neither praise nor dispraise by wholesale, but separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart.—The accuracy of a good judgment consists much in making such distinctions.

**NEWSPAPER READERS.**

A cook whose business it should be to cater for the palates of eight or ten hundred persons, and who should be obliged to provide for each individual the dinner he preferred, would have a somewhat difficult task to perform. Precisely so with the printer. No two of his readers think, exactly alike as to what would in their opinion constitute proper matter to fill a paper. We would like to see a newspaper which all of our subscribers should have a hand in compiling, and which should contain suitable proportions of matter adapted to the taste of every one. It would be as spacious as heaven's canopy; and we would be willing to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca in order to get a peep at it.—

*Litchfield Post*

**WHO SHALL HAVE THE PRIZE?**

There was once to be a meeting of the flowers, and the judge was to award a prize to the one pronounced the most beautiful. "Who shall have the prize?" said the rose, stalking forward, in all the consciousness of beauty. "Who shall have the prize?" said the other flowers, advancing, each filled with conscious pride, and each imagining it would be herself. "I will take a peep at those beauties," thought the violet as she lay in her humble bed, not presuming to attend the meeting.—"I will see them as they pass," but as she raised her lowly head to peep out of her, hiding place she was observed by the judge, who immediately pronounced her the most beautiful, because the most modest.

**THE FLOWER GIRL.**

Let humble merit learn from this, that gold is much too poor a thing to purchase its worth

That men of mind regard with feeling cold Her who can boast no more than gilded earth. "Pray buy a nosegay of a poor orphan," said a female voice, in a plaintive and melodious tone, as I was passing the corner of a narrow street. I turned hastily, and beheld a girl of fourteen, whose drapery, though ragged was clean, and whose form was such as a painter might have chosen for a youthful Venus. Her neck, without covering, was white as snow; and her features, though not regularly, were interesting and set off by a transparent complexion; her eyes, dark and intelligent, were shaded by loose ringlets of a raven black and pouted their weedy imploring beams through the silken shades of very long lashes. On one arm hung a basket full of roses, and the other was stretched out towards me with one of the rosebuds. I put my hand into my pocket, drew out some silver—"Take this, my pretty girl," said I, putting it into her's; and may that God, who is Father of the fatherless, be the preserver of your excellence and your virtue! Virtuous poverty is no crime."

I was turning from her, when she suddenly caught my withdrawing hand, and putting it to her lips, burst into a flood of tears. The action, and the look which accompanied it, touched my soul; it melted to the artless, gratitude of this poor flower girl, and a drop of sympathy fell from my cheeks. "Forgive me, sir," said she, recovering from her transport, while a sweet blush diffused itself over her lovely face; "my heart was full of what it could not express; nature impelled me to so free an action. You will pardon the effect it had on me, when I tell you they were the first kind words I have heard since I lost all that was dear to me on earth." A sob interrupted her discourse; she stopped and wept silently; then raising up her face from the hand on which she laid it, "O sir! I have no father! no mother! no relation! I have no friend in the world!" choked with her emotion, she was silent for a moment, before she could proceed. "My only friend is God! on him I rely; I submit to his will; I only pray that I may support, with fortitude the miseries I am born to experience! To him, kind sir, this heart shall always pray for you. May that God forever protect you!" she added, dropping a courtesy, full of humility and native grace, as she retired. I returned her benediction, and went on.

"And can I thus leave this poor creature?" said I as I walked pensively on. "Can I leave her for ever, without emotion; what have I done for her, that can entitle me to her prayers? Preserved her a few days from death; but that is all! And shall I quit thee, fair flower, to see thee no more? to be blown down by the rude blast of adversity? to be cropped by some cruel spoiler! to droop thy lovely head beneath the blight of early sorrow! No! thou hast been reared on some happier bank; thou hast been nurtured by the sweet tears of maternal affection; thou hast once blushed beneath the cheering sun so domestic content, and under it thou shalt bloom again!" I turned as I spoke; my heart beat with its sweet purpose. I saw the beautiful flower-girl before me; I approached; I caught her hand; the words of triumphant virtue burst from my lips.

"Come, thou lovely, deserted girl; come and add one more to the lovely group who call me father? Their home shall be thine; thou shalt share their comforts; thou shalt be taught with them to write their names; try to practise!" She stopped me; her eyes flashed with a frantic joy; she flung herself on her knees before me, and burst into a flood of rapturous tears. I raised her in my arms; I hushed her eloquent gratitude; I led her to a home of happiness and piety. She loves my children; she loves their father, and the poor orphan flower-girl is the wife of my son.

**FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.**

*New-York, February 28, 1829.*

**Slavery in the District of Columbia.**

Our readers will perceive, by the statement of the Committee on this important subject, that the object of the petitions from various parts of the Union, has been, in a manner, evaded by the adroitness of the Committee to whom it was referred. Their object was the abolition of slavery in the District, but how far the present liberal report embraces this, we leave to the judgment of our readers. If we comprehend it fully, no period is fixed upon, when his signa, on republican institutions—more especially, upon the spot under the immediate superintendence of Congress, shall terminate. We had hoped differently—we had hoped with the numerous petitioners, that the Committee, in their wisdom, would fix upon some period, when the footsteps of a slave should not pollute that spot—sacred, to the palladium of liberty; and recommend the same to Congress.

But what do we gather from the report? why that no more slaves must be introduced—but those who are, must remain so under the notice of those who are daily declaiming upon the equal rights of men, (whites of course, judging death shall free them. We are wearied of hearing so much said upon equal rights &c. we think it high time that an end should be put to this abominable domestic trade which has been increasing for years—that foreigners may not have it in their power, to point even to the city, consecrated by the Father of his country, for the representatives of a free people to assemble in, as a mart in which human sinews are bought and sold.

It is a fact, that this abominable traffic has been carried on to an alarming extent in the District, which has plainly been considered the best market to which dealers in human flesh could repair from all quarters of the Union; so much cruelty and heart-rending misery, are the consequences, that even the inhabitants accustomed as they are to slavery, petitioned for its abolition.

Section 5th. of the Bill, concerning free persons of colour, is not only dishonourable to the Committee from whom it emanated, but also to the enlightened age in which we live. Shall a free man of colour be prohibited from residing in the District on account of his complexion? Shall he be subjected to stripes and imprisonment, for the crime of being a free man? Such is the strange spirit of the Committee, which no doubt will be seconded by the general members of Congress.

**African Union School Society.**  
We invite the attention of our readers to a perusal of the constitution and by-laws of the above society. We have been informed that we want of suitable candidates for the school; we are sorry for it; as the want of education and morals, must certainly be lower than we think they are, if we cannot furnish young men, well qualified, who will embrace with thankfulness the benevolent offers of the society. We are confident there are many of our readers therefore, will confer a special favour upon our community by disseminating a knowledge of the school, among their friends.

The objects of the society most recommended to the favorable opinion of every friend of man; for what object can be nobler, than the dissemination of the cheering ray of knowledge among rude and untutored savages—what more in the spirit of the great Founder of our religion, than the annunciation of the glad tidings of the Gospel, to those who have hitherto sat in darkness, and in the shadow of death? Angels could aspire to nothing higher; and mortals therefore who strive after such holiness should be seconded, not only with the good wishes of every christian, but by his arms.

In this day, when so much is doing for benighted Africa, we consider the efforts now making by this society among those worthy of the reatest commendation. The patrons and friends of the institution are not men whom we should suspect of soon growing faint in the good cause in which they have embarked—but rather men who, having once put their hands to the plough, no difficulties or inequalities on the surface, will be able to divert from the noble purposes of the association. We feel it our duty therefore to recommend the African Union School Society to the candid consideration of all our young men who are striving to be useful in their day and generation.

**Adventures of a Hog.**—Mr. Gibbon Long of Butler County, raised a hog which he sold a few weeks since to John Denman, of this neighborhood, for sixty six dollars. He was shortly afterwards offered fifty dollars for his bargain; but, determining to take it to Cincinnati, he put it on board of a canal boat for that place. On his route, without his knowledge, the hands on board exhibited it as a show charging six and a quarter cents for a night. When he arrived at the city an immense crowd visited it, and paid for the night. After keeping it for some time, he was offered three hundred dollars for the hog, agreed to take it, and received one hundred and fifty dollars on the contract. But it was not to be delivered until the whole was paid, and while waiting for the balance, it was secretly conveyed away. Mr. Denman, determining to private the noble animal, embarked on board the steamboat, and followed to Louisville, where he had the satisfaction of finding his hog. It had been exhibited for some time to the great advantage. Taking possession of his hog, Mr. Denman demanded the river with several hundred miles, and finally sold it for one hundred and sixty dollars, having realized from it, in all, eight hundred and ninety dollars. He weighed twelve hundred and sixty pounds, and he was sold for five hundred dollars. Mr. Denman was offered \$500 dollars for it, safely delivered in New York. The purchase was effected with underlets, and transportation to the Eastern cities, about the same price, which kind of boat was used.

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Messrs. Editors—It appears from the reports of the proceedings of the assembly, that on Friday last a resolution, instructing our senators in congress, and requesting our members of the house of representatives, to exert their influence to procure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was discussed in committee of the whole.

Allow me, Messrs. Editors, briefly to state the question then before the immediate representatives of the people of the state of New York—Legislation for the District of Columbia exclusively belongs to the congress of the United States. For more than thirty years that territory has been under the government of congress, and during all that time slavery has been sustained by law in the District.

Nothing is more common than to be entertained in the capitol by the impassioned eloquence of a Virginian or South Carolina orator on the subject of the equal rights of men, and upon leaving the house and descending from Capitol Hill, to meet in Pennsylvania Avenue, droves of slaves, who have been sold in the Washington market, chained to a bar of iron, and who are to be driven in a condition worse than brutes, by the lash of a monster human team, to the more southern plantations.

entertain the highest respect, that for the honor of the state, the proceedings will assume a different aspect.

Albany Daily Advertiser.

ANECDOTE.—We copy the following from the Boston Evening Bulletin: "The Attorney General, now nearly eighty years of age, and said to be more competent to the discharge of the arduous duties of his high honorable station than almost any practitioner at the bar, on account of his great learning and experience, as well as a remarkable retention of mental power, was managing a case in behalf of the Commonwealth in Middlesex county, where a man was indicted for gouging out the eyes of a girl, because she had made oath that he was the father of her illegitimate child. Her brother, an intelligent lad of nine years of age, was on the stand as a Government witness and his relation of the facts which he saw, produced an electrical effect on the whole audience. The girl was also present, in total blindness; & every circumstance attending the investigation of this horrible barbarity, was highly exciting. The boy stated the preliminary circumstances, and then said:—'I was cutting bean poles round the barn, and my sister was milking, I heard her scream, and then I ran with a pole in my hand, and as I came up, I saw that she had pulled her eyes backwards; then he looked over his shoulders to see who was coming, and I struck him with the pole, and broke his jaw.'—'Why did you not repeat the blow?' exclaimed the Attorney General, carried away with the tremendous interest—'why did you not repeat the blow, and knock his brains out?'"

Fire in Charleston.—On Thursday night just before 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the wood shed of a large three-story wooden dwelling house in Joiner's street, Charleston, next the distillery of Messrs. Putnam and Pratt, which was injured to the amount of about \$250, and immediately extended to the dwelling and to the two-story carpenter's shop of Mr. O. W. Preston, formerly a barn belonging to the estate in the rear, which was consumed with all its contents. The house was nearly consumed, with several sheds, in one of which were two large hogs, which were destroyed. The house was owned by Mr. John C. Gray, of this city, and was uninsured.—One half was unoccupied; the other was occupied by three families; those of Mr. Corlis, Mr. Bingham, and Capt. True. Four of the family of Capt. True, who is absent on a voyage to Maine, perished, viz: his wife, aged about 45, one son, 17, and two daughters, aged 12 and 8. One child and Mrs. Sarah Remick, Capt. True's daughter, who had been married about two months, were saved by Mr. Remick.

FIRE.—On Monday evening last, about half past 8, the old Glass House, in Essex street, was discovered to be on fire. It had been occupied lately by Mr. John Benson, as a store house for various articles. There had been no fire kept in the building for three months past. The roof and frame work of the edifice were nearly consumed.—Bos. Pal.

Metaphysics.—If two men talk together. He that's listenin' does na ken what he that's talkin' means, and he that's talkin' does na ken what he means himsel.

DUTIES OF CHILDREN

"The obedience of children to their parents; is in itself "right," equitable, and

reasonable, a debt due to the instrumentality of their existence, and the tender guardians of their infancy, and generally conducive to their good. Indeed, the sentiments of all nations coincide in this; and the law of God expressly commands children "to honour" the persons and authority of both father and mother, and to requite their kindness as they have opportunity and ability. This was placed in the decalogue, as "the first commandment" of the second table, being the first of the relative duties, and the source of all the others; and a promise of long life in the land of Canaan was annexed to it, as given to the Israelites, which might be generally applied to Christians, and encourage them to expect temporal comfort and length of days as a gracious recompense for their obedience; unless the Lord should see good to reward it more liberally in another life. Indeed it has been observed in every age that those who have distinguished themselves by filial obedience, were remarkably prosperous.

Tit for Tat.—Deacon A is a merchant; does a considerable business; is much respected as an honest man because he is a deacon and looks as serious and dejected as if he did not care a pin for all this world as it is worth. Farmer G came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat, which is very high just at this time. The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt. The store floor is as elastic as some men's consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in and the measuring of them commenced. All at once the deacon's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the deacon stamped violently around it,—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest deacon should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm, but his grain settled perceptibly with every stamp from the deacon's feet, and the salt shovels he brought to market held out but fire and an half on a second measurement. Old farmers some times "know a thing or two. Mr. G. said nothing; but proceeded to the measuring of the salt that he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The deacon's feet had got warm by this time; he was a light on the fantastic toe, as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the halfbushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic, he stamped vehemently. "Tut, tut," says the deacon, "your jumping shakes down the salt too much!" "Not more than yours shook down my wheat, I guess," said the farmer. When the business was completed, there was about an even trade between deacon A. and farmer G.

Verily; justice is sometimes done in the earth. [Gardiner Inlet. Swedish Restriction.—A restriction of the Swedish government, respecting matrimony, prevents the young men from entering into wedlock before the age of twenty one, except in cases where property is bequeathed to an heir—who is then at liberty to marry as soon as

he attains eighteen. Girls are allowed to marry at fifteen. "You've been Captain long enough!" Walking up Beacon St. the other day, I met a little republican corps, which amused me greatly. The band consisted of four archins, from six to ten years old, accoutred in boyish style, with pasteboard caps and tin swords. The troop was merely large enough to furnish Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign and Trumpeter.—a pretty fair epitome of our military establishments, 21 officers and no men. Being Americans and all in office, I very naturally supposed they were satisfied and happy; but my eye had not followed the young soldiers far, when I perceived their lieutenant, a sturdy chap of about six years old, make a dead halt. What's the matter, Bill?" called out the captain. "I tell you what, Ned, you've been captain long enough—I'm going to be captain now!" Some altercation followed, and the refractory lieutenant only vociferated the louder—"You've been captain long enough—it's my turn now!" A compromise was at length happily effected; and the ambitious young officer agreed to budge on a few yards further, with the promise of being made captain at the end of the street. I laughed as the little pageant moved out of sight. "This," said I, "is an abridgement of human society—this is the genuine spirit of man." That little troop is frequently brought to my mind. When I hear politicians blustering a out reform, and keeping up a perpetual noise about evils which every body hears of, and nobody feels—I say to myself, "Hah! your troop would all be officers; and even then the meanest little scape-grace among ye would soon rebel from his duty, and call out, 'I tell ye what, Ned, it's my turn to be captain now!'" When I see a lover all devotion, and a young husband all indulgence, I wonder how long it will be before he says, 'I tell ye what, it's my turn to be captain now?' When I hear a blooming young girl ask, 'Don't you think Miss such an one begins to fade?'—says I to myself, your ambitious little heart begins to think, 'I won't be contentant any longer.' And when I hear a belle rejoice in her husband's marriage, I wonder whether she does not think, 'I'll be captain now.' I might mention a hundred things, that bring the discontented lieutenant to my mind; but I'll bear, lest my readers should exclaim, 'I tell ye what, you've been captain long enough.'" Massachusetts Journal.

EDITORIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

First of all, PRINCIPLE—which includes honesty of purpose, integrity of conscience, firmness of decision, and all the attributes of morality; for this is the foundation of every man's usefulness, and without it he is a slave—first to his own passions, then to the whims or threats of others. COURAGE—to hunt down popular vices, to challenge popular opinions, to investigate public measures, to unmask deception—expose the demagogue—attack the follies of the

times—and to lead in every moral enterprise. It is so essential in the character of an editor, who would be servicable to the people, that its absence can never be allowed.

INDIFFERENCE—which is the companion of courage. It must be such as power cannot awe, nor wealth bribe, nor friend-ship seduce, nor policy betray. This is a rare trait—a jewel of such exceeding worth, that few possess it who aspire to be the teachers and guides, the champions and defenders of a wide community.

GENIUS—to conceive, to illustrate, to embellish; which disdains to prey upon the labours of another; which adds to the opulence of the intellectual world; which makes every column a golden pyramid, and heaps up piles of precious thought.

INDUSTRY—without which it is impossible to thrive in any pursuit, or to acquire extensive popularity. In fact it is a key to all the honors and emoluments of society, and the grand secret of mental superiority.

These are all indispensable to qualify an editor for his station. But there are numerous other traits, which are worthy of enumeration—such as prudence, candor, magnanimity, patience, perseverance, and the like.

Your unprincipled editor will do more mischief than a band of robbers. He operates upon a multitude of minds, and poisons the moral atmosphere around him. He is a generator of quarrels, a villifier of sacred things, a destroyer of virtuous character, and a pest to society.

Your timid, half-minded, shivering-in-the-wind editor, is a most contemptible animal.—He endeavours to please all parties, and is discarded by all. You may almost beat the breath out of his body, but the poor craven can not pluck up courage to meet a glance of your eye, or to retort the insult.

Your indolent editor is a harmless man who prefers the pleasures of ease to the highest rewards of fame, and a comfortable dose of an earthly immortality.

Journal of the Times.

TIMBUCTOO.—M. Auguste Caille, the French traveller who has succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo, has been rewarded by his king with the title of knight of the Legion of Honor and a pension. He has also received ten thousand francs from the Geographical Society. The information he communicates is represented as affording a very interesting connection between the accounts furnished by Watt and Winterbottom, in their journey to Timbo in 1794; by Major Leing's in the countries of Kouranko and Soutiman in 1822; by M. Mollien by Rootah Jalloh in 1818; by Mungo Park to Joliba in 1793 and 1805; by Doehard to Yankina and Bamako in 1819; as well as the itineraries of caravans on the route from Timbuctoo to the country of Faidi.

"There can no longer be any doubt," says the Paris paper, "concerning the very high situation of the sources of the Niger, the principal tributary of the Senegal. M. Caille having set out on the 10th of April 1827, from Cahora, the tomb of Majors Pédite and Campbell, crossed that river at Bani. He also crossed the great Joliba, and thence went to Kankan, where he spent some time—a large city, in the country of the same name, which supplies gold from its mines. From this place he travelled about 200 miles to the eastward, beyond Sallama, to a village of Time, where he arrived on the 3d of August, and was detained by illness five whole months.

At Time, he began another excursion towards the north, which is the second part of the journey. Designing to reach the Joliba again, he set out on the 10th of January, 1822, and after passing through more than one hundred villages, and examining the situation of Segou from a short distance, he that river once more at Galla, on the 10th of March, approaching it from the West, and crossing an arm of it, to reach Jenna. All this is entirely new, as well as its route from the environs of Timbo to Time.

The third portion of his journey was on the great river, the Joliba or Niger, having embarked 23d March, after a residence of thirteen days at Jenna. The water was at that time low. The river was in some places a mile in breadth, and in others much narrower, varying in depth and clearness. His journal notices the tributaries, and the islands of this stream, and refers particularly to Lake Debo, (the name which is designated, but misplaced in French maps as Lac Diobe,) and he gives new and authentic notions and statements of the whole course of the stream. On the 17th of April he arrived at Kabor, the port of Timbuctoo, and entered the city on the following day. On the 4th of May he left for El-Arawan, which he reached in six days, and the wells of Teligue in eight more. All the springs of fresh and brackish water were carefully noted by M. Caille during his passage through the desert. He suffered doubly the fatigues & privations of that trying journey, on account of the season of hot east winds. He left El-Arawan on the 19th of May, but did not reach El-Harid until the 29th of June. There the caravan was divided into several parts, on the 23d of July he arrived at Tadmec. He reached Fes on the 12th of August, and by the aid of a guide, arrived at the sea coast, & Sep. 17th was received by the French Consul at Tangiers where it was difficult to recognize him in his disguise.

The success of M. Caille is the more worthy of praise, because it is due to his own resources alone, without the participating assistance of any other individual. He departed every thing he possessed to the use of the journey, and returned with only what he had been able to procure. He had not expected with the small sum he had received for the purpose, to have been able to penetrate to Timbuctoo, and to return with such valuable information. The success of his journey is a great triumph over the difficulties which he had to surmount. He travelled on the route from Timbuctoo to the country of Faidi.



**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 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 ren-  
 der 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 ex-  
 pense.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1823.

**BOARDING & LODGING**

The subscriber respectfully informs his  
 Friends, and the public in general, that  
 his **House** No. 25 Elizabeth street, is still  
 open for the accommodation of genteel  
 persons of Colour, with *Boarding* and  
*Lodging*.

In addition to the above establish-  
 ment, the subscriber keeps on hand a  
 quantity of the best *Refreshments*  
*Officers*, &c. served up at the shortest no-  
 tice. His house is in a healthy and pleas-  
 ant situation, and he hopes by the unremit-  
 ted attention that will be paid to all  
 those who may favour him with their pa-  
 tronage, to be entitled to public favour.

**DAVID JOHNSON.**

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1823. 64

**LEGHORN BONNETS.**

**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

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

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

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**

ONE or TWO active **BOYS**, as Appren-  
 tices to the Shoe-Making business. Good re-  
 commendations will be required. Boys from  
 the country would be preferred.—Enquire at  
 No. 187 Bowery  
 Sept 25, 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,**



**J. GILBERT,**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway,  
 and continues as usual to carry on the *Clothes*  
*Dressing* in correct and systematical style; hav-  
 ing 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,** &c., from  
 FUR, 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 cloths 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 estab-  
 lished for the education of children, by the Manu-  
 mission Society of this city—where the pupils re-  
 ceive 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 manage-  
 ment of experienced teachers. The Boys are  
 taught: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geogra-  
 phy and English Grammar—and the Girls, in  
 addition to those branches, are taught Sewing,  
 Making, and Knitting, &c.

**TERMS OF ADMISSION.**

Pupils of 15 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, ac-  
 cording to the circumstances of the parents;  
 and the children of such as cannot afford to pay  
 any thing are admitted free of expense, and en-  
 joy the same advantages as those who pay.

Each school is visited weekly by a commit-  
 tee of the trustees, in addition to which a com-  
 mittee of Ladies pay regular visits to the Fe-  
 male schools. Care is taken to impart moral  
 instruction, and such have been the happy ef-  
 fects 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 gen-  
 eral, that he has opened his House for the  
 accommodation of genteel persons of Col-  
 our, with *Boarding and Lodging*, at No  
 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to ren-  
 der their situation as agreeable as possible  
 on his part.  
 New-York, July 25, 1823.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL**  
 IS PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,  
 Jno. B. Russwurm, No. 149 Church-street  
 NEW-YORK.

The price is **THREE DOLLARS** a year, pay-  
 able half yearly in advance. If paid at a  
 time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.  
 No subscription will be received for  
 less term than one year.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrears 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 of advertising, and not exceeding  
 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.  
 " Each repetition of do. 50  
 " 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 ad-  
 vertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and  
 6 for 3 months.

**AUTHORISED AGENTS.**

REV. S. E. CORNISH, GENERAL AGENT.  
 Maine—C. Stockbridge, Esq. North Yer-  
 mouth. Isaac Talbot, Portland, Me.  
 Massachusetts.—David Walker, Boston  
 Rev. Thomas Paul, do.—John Re-  
 ward, Salem.

Connecticut.—C. Augustus, New-Haven.  
 Isaac C. Glasko, Norwich  
 Rhode-Island.—George C. Willis, Prov-  
 idence.

Pennsylvania.—Francis Webb, Philadel-  
 phia; Stephen Smith, Columbia; J. B.  
 Vashon, Carlisle.

Maryland.—Hezekiah Grice, Baltimore.  
 District of Columbia.—J. W. Prout,  
 Washington; Thomas Braddock, Al-  
 exandria.

New-York.—Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Alca-  
 ny; R. P. G. Wright, Schenectady; Au-  
 stin Steward, Rochester; Rev. W. P.  
 Williams, Flushing; George De Grass,  
 Brooklyn, J. I.; Frederick Holland,  
 Buffalo; Joseph Pell, Hudson; William  
 Rich, Troy; Tudor E. Grant, Utica.

Louisiana.—Peter Howard, New-Orleans.  
 N. Jersey.—Theodore S. Wright, Princet-  
 on; James C. Cores, New-Brunswick;  
 Rev. Mr. Charles Anderson, Newark; Leon-  
 ard Scott, Trenton.

Virginia.—W. D. Baptist, Fredericks-  
 burgh; Joseph Shepherd, Richmond.

North-Carolina.—Seth Henshaw, P. M.  
 New-Salem; John C. Stanley, Newbern;  
 Lewis Sheridan, Elizabethton.

Upper Canada.—Rev. Samuel George,  
 Waterloo.

England.—R. Dickinson & Samuel Tho-  
 mas, Liverpool.  
 Hayti.—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. VANLIEW, 530 Broome-street.  
 All orders thankfully received and  
 punctually attended to.