

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

VOL. II

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NO. 161

From the Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter.

FRESH PERSECUTION OF MISSIONARIES IN JAMAICA.

Our readers will recollect the demolition of the Methodist Chapel which took place last year in St. Ann's Bay, after a sermon by the Rev. George Bridges, the Rector of that parish; and the perfect impunity which followed that crime. The period which has since elapsed has been filled up with outrage of the same character. The Rev. Mr. Grimsdall first fell a victim to the persecuting rage of the St. Ann's magistracy for preaching the Gospel; he was shut up in the fetid dungeon which forms the jail, an illness followed which soon closed both his earthly troubles and his labours of love. This savage proceeding has been followed by others of the same description, which have only missed their aim by the interference of the Chief Justice of the island, Mr. Scarlett. On Sunday the 10th of August as the Rev. Isaac Whitehouse was on his way to St. Ann's Bay to preach, he was arrested by the Head Constable and carried before a Magistrate, who committed him to the common jail, notwithstanding his earnest entreaties to the contrary. On entering the jail, Mr. Whitehouse had occasion to remark, "The foundation of this place is so rotten, who was removed." The cell was exceedingly filthy, and the stench unbearable. No bed was provided, not even straw; and with difficulty he at length obtained a few benches from the chapel on which to make up a bed. He caused a quantity of vinegar and camphorated rum to be thrown on the floor and walls, but it produced little effect on the effluvia which proceeded from the filth that filled and surrounded the place. The little air he could obtain was through a window just above the place where all the filth of the jail is deposited. The cells around and underneath consisted of the hospital, in which were three sick of a place containing a dozen unhappy creatures waiting their trial of another cell, in which were two men under sentence of death for murder, and other apartments containing slaves taken by the Marshal for debt and waiting to be sold, together with runaways, and slaves sent in for punishment. One of the men under sentence of death was ill. His groans, the grating noise of the prisoners' irons, the intense heat of the place, and the stench of the jail and hospital, not to be overcome by any expedients deprived him of sleep and greatly affected him. While his confinement was taking place an overflowing congregation had assembled at the chapel, when the constable went and ordered to disperse, which they did after Mr. Whitehouse, a free person of colour, educated in England, and who was a leader among them, had sung a hymn and prayed. On the 12th of August the Rev. Joseph Orton

hearing of what had happened, came over from Montego Bay to console his brother, and officiate in his place; but on, at attempting to preach, he also was arrested for preaching, and teaching as an unlicensed person (although he exhibited his credentials as an ordained minister, and a resolution of having subscribed the same) and committed to the common jail along with Mr. Whitehouse. Mr. Orton at length became so ill, that his life was pronounced to be in danger; Mr. Whitehouse was also unwell, and had not the Deputy Marshal taken upon himself the responsibility contrary to the opinion of the Magistrates, of permitting them, on the 23rd of August, after a confinement of nearly a fortnight, to remove to the adjoining house of a friend, on their parole, they probably would have fallen victims of this persecution as Mr. Grimsdall had done. Mr. Whitehouse, attempting, on Sunday the 17th instant, to lead the worship of the congregation, was also taken up and committed to jail, where he was kept till the 20th; the bail for him, which was refused in the first instance, being then accepted.

While these atrocities were proceeding, the other Methodist Missionaries were busily occupied in laying the whole case before the Chief Justice, and procuring the necessary writs for their liberation. A writ of habeas corpus.—The writ was issued, and the prisoners appeared before his Honour on the 20th, when their discharge was moved for on the ground of illegal imprisonment. The Chief Justice did not hesitate a moment, but ordered their full and unconditional discharge, leaving it to be inferred, that the proceedings of the St. Ann's magistracy were illegal, arbitrary, and cruel. They have since, we understand, been put out of the magistracy, which they had so grossly abused to purposes of oppression and persecution. We add to this succinct detail of these atrocious transactions a few brief extracts from the Journals of the Missionaries.

14th.—A few friends came to the jail, and desired to see us, but were not allowed to do so. The jailer says he has received strict orders not to allow any one to come to us, except our wives and children. It would appear, that there is no offence so great in the opinion of these Gentlemen, as to preach the Gospel.

My imprisonment was followed by a mandate, which the jailer brought me a few minutes after I entered the prison, saying, "Sir, I am ordered not to allow any persons to come and see you, except your wife and servants; and the God are not to hold prayers." From the former part of this mandate we are now suffering some inconvenience, as to the latter, we rather obey a higher mandate, than what we always obey. These things are not to be wondered at, in such circumstances, as these are the usual circumstances.

deprived of liberty, detained from our change, and exposed to a noxious atmosphere.—We will endeavour to rejoice, and "in every thing to give thanks; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning us." Nor will we forget to "pray for our enemies, and those who despitefully use us."

16th.—Arose this morning much indisposed, having had but little sleep the last two nights, which I attribute to my miserable lodgings, a disease particularly to the almost incessant cracking of the whip is here the signal for almost every operation. The last two days we have had much rain, which has increased the unpleasantness of our situation, by the noxious vapour arising from the ditches, with which this place is surrounded, and which under the rays of a scorching sun, exhale effluvia, which are almost suffocating.

"I have, however, abundant cause to praise God, that I feel a peculiar calmness of mind and resignation of will suited to my present circumstances; and whilst I feel indignant at the abuse of power, I look down upon my persecutors with feelings of Christian sympathy, and can say, 'Father, forgive them.'"

18th.—This Sabbath I had occasion to be an awful Sabbath; one continued scene of confusion arising from a variety of unavoidable occurrences, connected with our confinement, and from the incessant clamour, and the slashing of whips in the yard of the workhouse. The whole of the Negroes belonging to the establishment have been on the premises all the day, the most industrious of them have been variously employed for themselves, the Sabbath being their only day for domestic engagements. Our very souls yearn over them, and though restrained from giving direct instruction, yet trusts that an occasional word, followed up by our prayers may prove beneficial to them.

21st.—Yesterday and today Brother Orton and my self had access to the condemned criminals underneath, and I trust that our visits have not been in vain. They appear to be very grateful for the attention we have paid them, and are evidently under serious impressions respecting their eternal state. Several others also who are in confinement for various offences, but who have not as yet received their trial, are very willing to be instructed, so that there are many souls waiting to be planted in the field of the Kingdom of Heaven. The presence of the God of the living and the dead, is felt by all of them at the head of the bed, and they are all in a state of great anxiety, and are all in a state of great anxiety, and are all in a state of great anxiety.

Meeting of the Colonization Society.
The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States, was held at the City Hall, in Washington, on Saturday the 17th of January. Though the evening was rainy and unpleasant, the meeting was quite respectable, and was honoured with the presence of many of the most distinguished men of our country; among whom were Chief Justice Marshall, the Secretary of State, and many eminent members from both Houses of Congress.

At seven o'clock, Judge Washington took the Chair, and the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, read the names of the Delegates from various Auxiliary Societies. He then read the report, and so from the numerous interesting events of the past year, it was necessarily rather longer than usual, it was heard with profound attention, and deep interest, which were more manifest toward the close than near the commencement. The Report developed very clearly the state, progress and prospects of the Colony Society. It appears, that though the hand of Providence has inflicted great bereavements; yet no year has transpired that has been so auspicious to the interests and prospects of our cause. The Colony has been greatly blessed, and in its very aspect it stands a conspicuous and persuasive argument to prove the wisdom as well as the benevolence of the scheme.

When its opponents require an absolute demonstration of this beneficial tendency, expediency, and practicability, we point to Africa. In this country 4000 events have been no less animating and auspicious. The sound of opposition has been sinking to a whisper; the spontaneous and persuasive tones of the female voice, are beginning to be heard in our behalf; an increased interest, and a decisive conviction, in favour of Colonization, has gone forth throughout the Union; the hand of beneficence is obviously opening to supply the means which have heretofore been so scanty, although productive of almost miraculous results; and Virginia and Kentucky have risen in their might, and have at once taken their stand among the very foremost of our advocates and supporters. These states possessing as great an influence as any in the country, and having a common interest with all the people of the south, the most glorious results may be expected from the bright examples which they have so freely and so nobly exhibited. At least the shadows of mere suspicion, must rapidly flee before it.

The meeting was closed by a series of suitable resolutions, and by interesting and able addresses from some of those who moved them, not from other gentlemen who attended the meeting. There was obviously a very great quantity of sentiment and feeling, and the proceedings of the evening were not disturbed by a single dissenting voice.

Desiring a further account of the meeting for a future number, we close with the animating remark, that the cause of colonization is

triumphant over every thing but neglect and apathy. *African Repository*

ACOUSTICS.—A bell rung under water returns a tone as distinct as if rung in the air. The a poker up to the middle of a strip of flannel two or three feet long, and press with the thumbs or fingers the ends of the flannel against your ears, while you swing the poker against an iron fence, and you will hear a sound like that of a very heavy church bell. These experiments prove that water, wood, and flannel, are good conductors of sound, for the sound from the bell, the watch, and the fender pass through the water, and along the deal & flannel to the ear.

Suppose a ship in distress fires a gun the light of which is seen on shore, or by another vessel, 20 seconds before the report is heard, it is known to be at the distance of 20 times 1142 feet, or little more than four miles and a half. Again, if I see a vivid flash of lightning and in two seconds hear a tremendous clap of thunder, I know that the thunder cloud is not more than 760 yards from the place where I am, and should instantly retire from an exposed situation.

The pulse of a healthy person beats about 76 times in a minute; if therefore, between a flash of lightning and the thunder, I can feel 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. beats of my pulse, I know that the cloud is 900, 1800, 2700 &c. feet from me.

ANTIQUITIES.—The house of Arius Dionædes was the meeting place of our troupe. The remains of this edifice announced it to be one of the most beautiful and convenient buildings. Its interior consists of a large square yard, the portico of which is supported by columns of gypsum. In the middle of this was a small garden with a railing. Eight rooms of the ground floor look into the yard; most of them are painted red, the floors laid in with mosaics, and the ceilings are flat. Some of them are beautifully decorated with figures and arabesques. On the ground floor a skeleton was found, which was supposed to be that of the proprietor. He held in one hand a key, and gold coins and decorations in the other. A slave behind him carried a bronze & a silver. These two individuals were overtaken and overwhelmed by a terrific shower in the moment of flight. Below the portico which surrounds the garden, is a subterraneous apartment—perhaps a cellar—where many jars were found. Two staircases lead to the upper story, the right side of which only remains standing, which like all the houses in Pompeii, is without a covering. In the middle of the house is a covered yard, surrounded with fourteen columns, lined with tiles, and inlaid, forming a portico with mosaics. The ground floor contains several apartments, apparently destined for balls, dining rooms, bed rooms, &c.

YELLOW FEVER.—Dr. Chervin de Paris who some years ago visited all the sea ports of the United States, for the purpose of investigating the nature and origin of the Yellow Fever, went to Gibraltar in November last, on the same errand with some French physicians. He wrote from that place to Paris, on

15th December, that he and his colleagues had prosecuted their enquiries and examinations with unremitting assiduity and care, so that he was convinced of the identity of the pestilence with the yellow fever which he had seen in America. He denies that it is contagious any where.

EDINBURGH MURDER.—The trial of William Burke and Helen McDougal for murder, took place in Edinburgh, in the latter part of December. They were connected with a gang who supplied the surgeons with subjects for dissection; and the testimony of one of Burke's accomplices went to show that many murders had been committed. The details are too horrible for repetition, and if the facts were not unquestionably established the story would not be credited. The report, or rather the attempt at a report on this case, which we find copied from a Scottish paper, is so bungling and obscure, that it is not fit to reprint. We gather from it however, the following particulars:—The prisoners, who passed for man and wife, and were of Irish extraction, were indicted for three murders, known to have been committed: one of a poor woman named Mitchell, in April last; another of these victims was a poor idiot called Wilson, known by the name of Daff Jamie; and the third a wretched Irish woman, named McGonegal, whose case was selected for trial as the most recent of the three; though such was the fear of rapidity with which murder was perpetrated by these wretches, that both of the last named took place within three weeks!

The witnesses produced to prove the murder of McGonegal, testified that she was seduced by Burke from the shop where she had gone to ask for charity, on the 31st of October. As her countryman he professed himself willing to assist her, and took her to his house. They he supplied her with liquor, until she became completely intoxicated, when he pushed her down, pressed the weight of his person upon her, and suffocated her with his fingers. This transaction took place in the presence of the woman McDougal, Hare, an accomplice, and a woman named Gray, who was forcibly detained in the house. The parties were all under the influence of liquor, and the testimony, as reported, evinces, that their recollections were confused. The defence was conducted by the Dean of Faculty, and the celebrated Mr. Cockburn. The lord Justice Clerk summing up the evidence, said he had never heard the defence of any individual conducted with more zeal and consummate ability. Burke was found guilty. The jury returned as to the woman McDougal, that she like was not proven. She was discharged; Burke was sentenced to be hanged on the 23th of January, and to be publicly dissected. The lord justice clerk expressed his doubt whether the holy right ought to be exhibited in chains, but believed the public eye would be offended by so dismal a spectacle. He hoped the skeleton would be preserved, that posterity might have a memorial of so atrocious a wretch. The conduct of Burke during the whole trial, and the sentence which he had made up his mind as to the result.—He is said to have subsequently appeared penitent.

Hare made disclosures in which he confessed having been concerned in no less than twelve different acts of murder, in some of which he was the principal, and in others an accessory; and that he knew of another, in which, however, he was not a party.

The particulars of the murder of the poor idiot Wilson, known as Daff Jamie, are very shocking. He was inveigled into the house of the mercantile Hare, by Burke, and tempted to drink. He refused at first, but having

taken a little was gradually plied with more, till he lay on the floor fast asleep. His personal strength was great; and Hare advised Burke to wait a little, but getting impatient to accomplish his object, he suddenly threw himself upon Jamie, and attempted to strangle him. This roused the poor creature, and muddled as he was with liquor and sleep, he threw Burke off and got to his feet, when a desperate struggle ensued, Jamie fought with the united frenzy of madness and despair, and Burke was about to be overpowered, when he called out furiously to Hare, to assist him. Thus Hare did by tripping up Jamie's heels, after which both the ruffians got upon him, and at length not even then without the greatest difficulty, succeeded in strangling him.

ANEC'DOTES OF CORPULENCY, &c.
From a new work published in England, entitled "Comments on Corpulence, Lineaments of Leanness," &c.

A late worthy distributor of stamps in the country, whose size was rather unusual, was in the custom, when contemplating a journey by the stage, to take two places to his own use. Being called from home hastily on one occasion, sent a Mercury to engage two inside in the mail. The messenger returned, "Well, John, have you taken my two places?" "I have taken two, and please your honor; but they had not two inside amply, so I took one inside and one out." Another time, the same gentleman actually succeeded in taking two inside places; but on going to the vehicle, he found two fellow travellers, one on each seat of the coach. He remonstrated in vain; one gentleman could not ride with his back to the horses, nor the other the contrary way. He appealed to the coach proprietors. Their answer was, "Sir, you engaged two inside places, and there they are." The joke which was premeditated, ended in a rump and wozen being exacted from our obese traveller, as the consideration for one of the coach inmates changing sides.

The celebrated Dr. Watts though a puny man, took a fancy, in his late days, that he could not pass through a door; an error which was only corrected by his passing through the portal of Death.

A Reverend doctor of divinity, of very ghosly appearance, was one day accosted by a vulgar fellow, who, after eyeing him from head to foot, at last said, "Well, doctor I hope you have taken care of your soul!" "Why, my friend," said the amiable shade, "why should you be so anxious that I should take care of my soul? 'Because,' replied the other, "I can't tell you that your body is not worth caring for."

Monsieur Lorry, a celebrated French physician, indulged in some curious speculations relative to acute diseases, arising from the admixture of bile, milk, or pus, with fat in a fluid state. Either of these uniting with the last in certain conditions of the body, would produce a sort of tertium quid, in the shape of a soapy liquor, causing acute diseases in some and chronic diseases in others; and persons have been supposed to die of consumption, when in fact, they were washing away to the other world with their own soap!

Every practitioner must have seen or heard of persons facing themselves made of glass. I once had occasion to visit an earthenware patient. A fat gentleman sent for me, having met with an accident, not very serious, in its nature, but very painful. Lotions, bandages, and plasters were applied, secundum artem, and the case went on most prosperously; but in proportion as he got on successively he fell off physically, and instead of being thankful, he became querulous and morose. Remembering Bouvart's Scale for Convalescence, and that "Good morning, Mr. Bouvart," was the

announcement of a perfect cure, I guessed this was my patient's case. I did not, however, perfectly comprehend all its bearings, till his valet, a very shrewd fellow, said, "Bless you, Sir! you must not mind him; he's only coming to his own way." "Oh, way," said I, "he's going to be a tea-pot again!"

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

We are indebted to a friend in England for the following interesting little narrative, which strikingly illustrates the remark of Lord Byron, that "Truth is sometimes stronger than fiction." We have before heard of the circumstance, and it is very beautifully alluded to in one of Mr Hazlitt's Essays; but the following is a minute and we may add, an authentic statement, for it was drawn up by a gentleman who knew the parties, and was long connected with the noble family to whom it relates.

"When the late Earl of Exeter was in his minority, he married a lady of the name and family of Vernon, of Hambury, Worcestershire, from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, Lord Exeter, his uncle, advised him (them the Hon. Mr. Cecil) to retire into the country for some time, and pass for a private gentleman. He complied with the request, and took his course into a retired part of Shropshire. There fixing his residence for some time at an inn in the small village of Hodnet, he became liberal to an unexampled degree to all about him. Some people in the neighborhood formed suspicious notions of him, surmising that he was a rogue in disguise, and accordingly shunned his company. Others took him for an Indian Nabob, or some eminent personage in disguise, and frequently he heard the rustic exclaim, 'there goes the gentleman!'"

Taking a dislike at this situation, he looked out for board at some farm house; but here again was a difficulty. Few families cared to take him because he was too fine a gentleman. At last, in consideration of the liberal offers that he made, a farmer agreed to fit him up a room. Here he continued under the name of Mr. Jones, for about two years, apparently contented with his retirement. He used occasionally to go to London for a short time, for the purpose, as the country people supposed, of collecting his rents, but in reality to resume the dignity and society of his station.

During this reclusive life, time frequently hung heavy on his hands, and he purchased some land with the view of building upon it. The workmen were at first desirous to undertake it, and he did not choose to oppose or expostulate with them, as it might tend to a discovery. But on his lordship's offering to pay a certain sum in advance, it was agreed that his design should be executed. About this time, too, he undertook the superintendance of the roads, the management of the poor rates, &c. all which offices he filled with so much skill and discernment, as surprised and established the neighborhood.

He refused also to pay his address to a young man in the family, who had been but was not intended to be known, and being Bouvart's Scale for Convalescence, and that "Good morning, Mr. Bouvart," was the

lived being less scrupulous than he, permitted him to pay his address to the daughter, a young lady, whose beauty and merit he admired. And although the young man was not a nobleman, but a young man of letters, that her virtuous mother day shed a lustre on a more exalted station. On the farmer's return from his labor in the field, the Hon. Mr. Cecil (as Mr. Jones made proposals of marriage, and asked the consent of the female) said, "What?" exclaimed Mr. Jones, "the farmer's wife, marry our daughter to a fine gentleman, a stranger? No, no, no." "But yes," replied her husband, "the gentleman has house and land, and plenty of money, and there is no objection to his conduct. Consent being obtained, the match was made up, and in twelve months by the aid of proper means, this charming young country girl became an accomplished lady."

Shortly after this event, the Right Hon. Bronlow Cecil Earl, of Exeter, died, and his nephew succeeded to his title and estates. This obliged him to leave his beloved retirement and hasten to town. He took his wife along with him, but said nothing of her new honors, and changed station. In his way he called at several noble men and gentlemen's seats, and at length arrived at Burlington House, the seat of his noble ancestors, near Stamford. The road was lined with gentlemen and ladies, assembled to welcome their new lord and lady. They entered in their carriage through the Gothic porch, which was hung round with flowers and evergreens, and passed up the staircase shaded by the old trees. "Oh," said she, "what a paradise is this?" The Earl could contain himself no longer, but exclaimed, "It is thine, dear, and thou art Countess of Exeter?" She fell back in the carriage and fainted with joy. They arrived at the house, her ladyship being uncovered, and were welcomed with every demonstration of respect and affection.

Having settled his affairs, his satisfaction he returned into Shropshire, to his rank, and placed his father-in-law in the mansion that he had built in the country and settled upon him an annuity of 2500 per annum. Afterwards he took the Countess to London, and introduced her to the fashionable world, where she was universally admired and esteemed.

Editorial importance.—It is not certain when in life elevated by some happy circumstance, or success, which is accompanied with merit, assured & ridiculous proposals, so among editors, we had some of these. We will not believe, that the majority of them, will resist the strength of seductive, but not of magnitude, & that many of them, will be seduced by some of these. We will not believe, that the majority of them, will resist the strength of seductive, but not of magnitude, & that many of them, will be seduced by some of these. We will not believe, that the majority of them, will resist the strength of seductive, but not of magnitude, & that many of them, will be seduced by some of these.

BOOTS AND SHOES

CHARLES MOETIMER, No. 107, Church-street, New-York. Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues the manufacture of Boots and Shoes of a superior quality, at reduced prices. As a generous public by their patronage...

BOOTS and SHOES repaired at the shortest notice.

New-York, September 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING.

DAVID SEAMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his HOUSE, No. 62 Leonard-street, (next door to Zion Church,) is still open for the accommodation of respectable persons of colour, with Boarding and Lodging, on the most reasonable terms.

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

New-York, Sept. 9, 1828.

BOARDING & LODGING

The subscriber respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the public in general, that his House No. 28 Elizabeth street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging.

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

DAVID JOHNSON

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

No. 551 Pearl-Street, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced READING, PRESSING, and SEWING, 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, 1828.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE or TWO white BOYS, between 10 and 15 years of age, for the purpose of being sent to the West Indies. For particulars apply at No. 157 Bleecker-street, New-York, Sept. 25, 1828.

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



JAMES GILBERT, Who has removed from 411 to 423 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the Clothes Dressing in correct and systematic style, having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing COATS, Pants, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warrant, extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASE, &c. Tar, Paint, &c. or no pay will be taken. N. B. The public are cautioned against the imposture of those who attempt the Dressing of clothes, by STEAM SPONGING, who are totally unacquainted with the business as there are many Establishments which have recently been opened in this city.

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

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

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

By order of the Board of Trustees,

PETER S. TITUS,

RICHARD FIELD.

BOARDING

LEWIS HARRISON

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No. 30 Mulberry-street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on every point.

New-York, July 25, 1828.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

is printed & published EVERY FRIDAY, OF JOB B. RUSSELL, No. 149 Church-street, NEW-YORK.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than one year.

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

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; except at the discretion of the Editor.

All Communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

TABLE OF ADVERTISING.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (e.g., For over 12 lines, 22 1st insertion, 1st repetition of do., 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 1st repetition of do.) and Price (e.g., 75cts, 50, 50, 25). Includes a note: N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 6 for 3 months.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING (FROM LONDON)

Which the subscriber offers for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash price, by N. VAN LIEW, 530 Broome-street. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.