

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

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[From the African Repository.]

## AFRICA

Of African rivers, the most of the Nile, the Senegal, the Gambia, and a part of the Niger, are too well known to require a description. It is chiefly the rivers of Central Africa, that are not only known very imperfectly, but in the various accounts respecting them, present such a labyrinth of mysteries, such a series of contradictions, and such a medley of absurdities, that it would seem as if they were possessed, of no permanent character, but were changeable like the colours of the camelion, and unlike the camelion indicating no cause of the diversity. A good many facts, however, respecting them, are already established by competent observers. It is certain that a fresh water sea or lake, six or eight hundred miles in circuit, called Tchad, or otherwise Chad; Shad, Chadee, Shadee, Cuga, Cadce or Caudce; lies about 13 degrees north by 15 degrees east. Into this lake the river Yeou or Yow, empties from the west, which near its mouth is 150 yards across, and its probable source and continued eastern direction, have been ascertained entirely. From the south by several channels, empties the Shary, Shar or Sharee, running two or three miles an hour, measuring only five or six feet in depth, and more than six hundred yards across. Its general course, though not far ascertained, continues to be from the south. — Kano, which is doubtless the Ghana of the Arabs, and the Cano of Leo Africanus, and which is near the centre of Houssa, instead of being situated on a great river running east or west, between the sources of the Yeou, running eastward into the Tchad, and the Quorrama, which runs to the westward. Kano is about 12 degrees north, by 2 degrees east from London.

We now pass from these known premises to the wretched native accounts, and of some of them we shall be able at least to discover the falsity. Though Major Denham did not go quite round the Tchad it was the unanimous testimony of those who had often done so, that it has no outlet. They agreed, however, that its waters formerly passed off to the east, and that the dry bed of its stream still remained though covered with large trees, and full of pasture. On this account doubtless it is proper to place no dependence, though the freshness of the lake argues in favour of an outlet. Major Denham himself, viewed from the distant southern hills the great basin of which the lake occupies the centre, and a northern outlet, if any ever existed, appeared to him the most probable. A venerable patriarch shepherd on the east shore of the Tchad, informed him that from Tchad to Fittre will four days; there was no water, and but two wells on the road. Fittre, he said, was large and fertile like Tchad. His infan-

cy had been passed on its borders. He had often heard the Fittre called the Darfoor water, and Shilluk. A river, also came from the south-west, which formed lake Fittre, and this and the Nile were one, he believed this was also the Shary; but he knew nothing to the westward. Major Denham says, "There is a prevailing report among the Shouas, that from a mountain, south-east of Waday, called Tama, issues a stream, which flows near Darpoor, (Darfoor,) and forms the river Bahr el Abiad; and that this water is the lake Tchad, which is driven by the eddies and whirlpools of the centre of the lake into subterranean passages; and after a course of many miles under ground, its progress being arrested by rocks of granite, it rises between two hills, and pursues its way eastward." Here we have a very intelligible, and very satisfactory specimen of African fanciful philosophy. But this is not all, Native accounts have agreed, that the river Gambaroo, separated from the Niger near Tombuctoo, and flowed eastward into the lake Tchad; whereas it has been ascertained with certainty, that the Gambaroo, is merely a branch or portion of the Yeou, which rises at Kano and flows eastward to the Tchad. — Here then we have ample proof even if we had no other, that the African testimony, with regard to the identity of rivers, is not at all to be trusted. By a single freak of the imagination, they can make a single river, run all over and under the earth. And they do not hesitate to make them even run up stream, as the Niger was represented by them to run up the Quorrama, and down the Yeou, in to the Tchad, by Kano. Major Denham makes evident another source of error. An intelligent Moor of Mesurata again told me, this water (the Yeou,) was the same as the Nile; and when I asked him how that could be, when he knew that we had traced it into the Tchad, which was allowed to have no outlet, he replied, "Yes, but it is nevertheless Nile water-sweet." I had before been asked if the Nile was not in England; and subsequently when my knowledge of Arabic was somewhat improved, I became satisfied that these questions had no reference at all to the Nile of Egypt, but merely meant running water, sweet water, from its rarity highly esteemed by all desert travellers.

We will now proceed with the native testimony, carefully rejecting it, however, when it is plainly rendered worthless, and will pursue a course, of analogical reasoning, which has heretofore been too little regarded. They unanimously agree, that a little to the west of Sackatoo, the capital of the vast and powerful kingdom of the Relatay, which was visited by Capt. Clapperton, and which lies about 12-2 degrees east, by 13 degrees north, flows the great Quolla, Quorra, Marara, Killa or Welle, which is three or four miles wide,

and is universally allowed to be the Niger. It is certain that the Niger does not pass north of Sackatoo. — The natives also unanimously agree, that the Quolla flows eastward toward the Nile, this latter testimony has been seen, amounts to nothing, but that there is a great river connected with the Quolla, and having the same name, in that direction, flowing either eastward or westward. They also agree, that a branch flows from the Quolla, southward, to the sea. Bello Sultan of the Felatabs, a man obviously possessed of extensive information, and of a quick & powerful intellect, informed Captain Clapperton, that the Quolla entered the Sea at Fumalia two or three years before, the sea closed up the mouth of the river, and its mouth was then a day or two farther south. "I will give the king of England," said he, "a place on the coast, to build a town; only with a road to be cut to Kakani, if vessels should not be able to navigate the river." He said nothing at the time of a river flowing eastward from the Quolla, afterwards, when it was known that he had become jealous of the designs of England on his empire, he drew a map of the river, which represented it as flowing eastward to the Nile, and having no outlet to the sea. — This mere fact of his jealousy, throws distrust on his map, and fixes our confidence on the unbiassed testimony which he had given before. By a mere glance at the gulf of Guinea, compared with similar gulfs on the map of the world, we are irresistibly led to the probable conclusion, that it is the estuary of one or more great rivers. In confirmation of his analogical conclusion, Mr. Bowditch, entered the Gaboon, near the equator, ascended it forty five miles, and there found two branches, one of which was four, and the other two miles wide. Several other rivers, as the gulf were, of a similar magnitude. We have seen that the native testimony does nothing to show, whether the great eastern branch of the Quolla flows eastward or westward, though its existence cannot at all be doubted. It is, then, at least a very probable analogical conclusion, that it rises in the country of Dar Koolah or Killa, a place plainly of the same name with the river, and flowing westward, enters the great river the Niger, flowing from the north, or runs directly into the gulf of Guinea (as denoted in the map of Akle). But the source of a river running westward, is laid down in Dar Koolah, by the authority of Howard, who said that "some of the natives, at a distance of three days journey to the west of Cabah, where there were three rivers, the largest of which was the Niger, and the other two were the Quolla and the Killa, which were three or four miles wide."

As a proof of the great height of this country compared with Central Africa, it is stated, that the mountains "are frequently covered with snow." A glance at the rivers of the gulfs of Persia, Bengal and Birmah; will give at least a probable general idea of the rivers of the gulf of Guinea. The native testimony that the rivers of Africa in the interior, separate, in their downward course, into two or more branches, has been shown to be false in some instances, and in all good for nothing. At the utmost, there are not more than two examples of this kind known in the world; and the obvious reason is, that rivers in the interior are constantly lowering their beds, and thus diminishing the chance of a division; and even if a division actually existed, there would be a constant and unavoidable tendency to flow in a single direction; whither near their mouths, rivers are continually raising their beds, and thus preparing to burst their boundaries, and to pour their waters in any direction.

Mr Boydich concluded from native testimony, that an arm of the Quolla and one of the Zaire, have their sources nearly together, and flow in different directions; and analogy shows almost irresistibly, that such is the fact.

Africa is distinguished for the richness and fertility of its soil, as well as for the number and magnitude of sterile spots which are found on its surface. The fame of Egypt's productiveness has already filled the world, and accounts fully agree, that other parts of the continent will even vie with Egypt in point of fertility. Indeed it would seem as if nothing had contributed more to lower the character of the African race, than the comparative ease with which life and even luxury may be supported. The abundant resources of Egypt, under a wise and rigid government, were once brought to operate in elevating the character of its inhabitants. But where such a government is wanting, and where there is no sufficient moral influence, and no pressure of necessity to operate in its stead, resources, in almost exact proportion to their abundance, are wasted in dissipation, and consumed in comparative idleness. The same profuseness of nature, which under judicious management would improve and elevate its possessors, serves only to degrade them, when no controlling influence is exerted over it.

The climate of Africa has generally had the reputation of being unhealthy. But when the number and extent of its marshes, and the habits of the natives are known, this circumstance will appear to be no cause of wonder. When those marshes shall be cleared and cultivated, and the inhabitants shall become civilized and cleanly, it is perhaps not too much to expect, that the world will not furnish a region more salubrious or healthful than Africa.

**SOMNAMBULISM.**—The following case of Somnambulism, as translated from a foreign journal, appears in the Gazette of Health, Mademoiselle B., 18 years of age, delicate constitution and nervous temperament, had a night cold, to which little attention was paid till after the expiration

of a fortnight, when her throat became sore requiring the use of baths, fomentations, &c. She was also bled in the foot, an operation which produced faintness, and was followed by slight convulsions. The sore throat disappeared, but she was attacked first with fever, tooth-ache, then with fixed pain above the orbits. She became tired of taking remedies, and exhausted with suffering. At the end of a month she was better; when one night she precipitated herself, without knowing how, from the room where she slept into the court below, a height of about eight or ten feet; she was fortunately but little hurt. A short time after, Dr Laurant, who attended her, having paid his visit earlier than usual, found his patient still in bed, but dressed as for a ball, with flowers, necklace, &c. Mademoiselle B. was herself very much astonished when she discovered how she was covered with ornaments, and had no recollection of having put them on. For some days she complained that extraordinary things happened to her during her sleep: at one time her sheets had been removed; at another she awoke holding a bottle in her hand, &c. Every effort was now made to quiet her apprehensions, and she was watched, unknown to her. Dr Laurant undertook this office himself. Scarcely had she fallen asleep when she attempted to sit up. She was then awoke with great precaution, but appeared mortified, and cried for a long time before she fell asleep again. Two hours after she got up very gently, and the doctor, with a light in his hand, preceded her as she walked. She went towards the chimney place, and taking down a glass which had been accidentally left there, proceeded across the apartment, turned aside to avoid a door, which was ajar, and opened very dexterously another, which was shut; avoided a third, which was in her way like the first, and continued her course to the kitchen. During the whole of the way she walked without hesitation, having the eyelids partly open, with the eyes motionless and fixed before her, without regard to the light. Her pulse, which was frequently felt was regular, but rather frequent; and the respiration hurried, as in a person agitated by a dream. She resembled an automaton, of which one almost expected to hear the internal machinery in motion. When in the kitchen she opened a stop-cock, filled the glass upon a table, and turned to retrace her steps. Her mother thought it advisable to stop her, and awoke her suddenly. She was much frightened, and afterwards wept for a long time. After this, in compliance with the advice of Dr Laurant, she was not suffered to rise when she attempted, but was gently awoke by passing a feather over her lips. She was treated with great kindness amusements were contrived; and her attention diverted. Her diet was light; no supper was allowed; and laxatives and valerian were prescribed. Under this plan the somnambulism permanently disappeared at the end of three weeks. This most extraordinary part of the case is the patient having the power of vision. She took down the glass, and turned aside to avoid a door, which was ajar, but was prevented

ly not conscious of having a companion, although the doctor walked before her with a light.

**Irish Wit.**—The *New Patriot*.—"Who goes there?" said one of our citizens who was on duty as a patrol, on Friday evening to a red-headed Irishman, busily engaged in rolling along a hog-shead through the snow. "By Jesus, the self-same as yourself," quoth Pat. "How so?" said the watchman. "Pat-rolling to sure, honey."

**A Threat.**—An Irish gentleman in South-Carolina, had a slave who was both lazy and tricky. On day having ordered him to perform a certain service, seeing him do it very sluggishly, "you black rascal" (said the Irishman) "you do not move a little faster, I'll cut a hickory off that peach tree, and give you a cow-skining."

**Fecundity of Rats.**—Rats multiply so prodigiously, that were it not that they are universally a proscribed animal, and receive quarter from neither man nor beast, nor even from one another, it is calculated the world itself could not contain them. From one pair, 1,000,000 may be propagated in two years. *Vide* Buffon's *Querhoent*, &c.

**How to cure the Small Pox.**—In Abyssinia where this dreadful disease is supposed to have originated, when any person is seized with it, the neighbors surround the house and set fire to it, and consume it with its miserable inhabitants.

**Ancient Russian Tombs.**—Near Tainisly are extensive ancient burying-grounds, where vast treasures are dug up. The sepulchres appear to be those of warriors. In one of the vaults, a body was found in complete armor. Gold and silver images of deer, were also found.

**Remedies.**—For sea-sickness Stey on shore. For drunkenness Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout Board with the printer. To keep out of jail Get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body. Mind your own business.

To allay hunger. Scrutinize the cooks.

**SLAVERY.** The sympathies of New-England are daily acquiring strength and intensity on this all important subject. Our newspapers are beginning to wake up, and to plead eloquently for those who are in bondage. Without their co-operation, nothing comparably can be done—with it every thing that is desirable. But until we, of New-England, pray more, give more and labor more for the cause, how shall we charge our brethren of the south with a want of benevolence, energy and zeal. Speaking of our general lukewarmness, and of the southern slaveholders, the *Christian Mirror* pertinently remarks:

"Let us withhold reproach from them, sinners above all men, till they cease to be upheld by our own representatives and till we cease to make their wickedness our own by granting them re-election. We are, at this moment, so deeply surrounded

for the existence of the system and the cruelties connected with it, in the District of Columbia, as an equal number of citizens in any other part of the country. We have even permitted inhabitants of the slave States to take the lead, and bear the chief burden, in prosecuting measures for its abolition. We have been slow in coming up to their help—indeed we offer no general co-operation. We suffer Friend Lundy, with a few others like-minded, to wear out his life in the cause of the oppressed negroes, and when we are requested to "touch the burden with one of our fingers," our zeal and sympathy all evaporate."

#### FOOD OF BIRDS.

To the sportsman, to the gentleman farmer, and to horticulturists, the knowledge of the habits and the food of birds is indispensable, inasmuch as ignorance of the subject may often give rise to most serious injury and loss. For example, in New-England the cultivated grounds were some years ago much frequented with a species of crow, and the farmers, supposing that their crops were thus injured, resolved to extirpate the whole race, and offered a price for their heads. The proscription was very successfully carried into effect; but the farmers instead of being gainers, were severe sufferers. The crows, it should appear, like the rooks of our own country, did not frequent the fields so much for the sake of the grain as to feed upon grubs, which after the universal massacre of the crows, increased so numerously as nearly to destroy the entire crops, and threaten a famine. When the error was discovered, the crows were as anxiously protected as they had been formerly persecuted. Similar instances, in the case of rooks, have occurred in Great Britain.

#### Mechanism of the neck in Birds.

The contrivance by which the spine of animals is rendered susceptible of varied motion, is by means of a strong chain of bones (vertebrae) locked together by means of knobs and projections to prevent dislocations—a chain which stretches from the head to the extremity of the tail. Every body must have remarked that in birds the neck is more capable of varied motion than in quadrupeds; but it is not so generally known that this can be accounted for from the greater number of bones, and consequently of joints, in the necks of birds. Except in the three-toed sloth; indeed, the bones in the neck of quadrupeds and of man are uniformly seven in number, the short-necked mole having the same as the long-necked giraffe; in birds the number is never less than nine, and varies from that to twenty-four; facts which, we think, are as interesting as they are curious.

#### The study of natural History.

There are few studies better calculated to expand the mind, and gratify our natural thirst of knowledge. The gradation and inter-approximation of animal forms, amid whose countless variations a relation to a given standard can be traced to one common and original type, the intimate relation between organized beings and the local circumstances by which they are surrounded; the structure of peculiar organs which necessitate a modification of all the

others, and fix irreversibly the habits and mode of existence of the animal; the varieties produced by accidental causes, and the grand and permanent distinctions, whose preservation has been guarded by nature with impassable barriers; the proportionate development of the intellectual principle following the varieties of organization; and, in fine, the astonishing results of that mysterious cause which our ignorance has termed instinct: all these are surely subjects of the highest interest, and constitute the essential province and peculiar charm of zoology. The writers who unfold them are deserving of the gratitude and admiration of mankind, as much as those who employ themselves in disguising and degrading the science, by a cacophonous nomenclature, and a parade of barbarous Latinity which fools think learning, are entitled to reprobation and contempt.

From the New Haven Chronicle.  
SLANDER.

Of all the characters in life none can be more despicable than that of a slanderer. He seems to possess a genius only fit for mischiefous and dark designs. He seizes every opportunity to heighten his own importance, whilst he takes every advantage of weakness or misfortune to depress that of others. He envies those whom he sees united, and waits for a convenient opportunity to dissolve the union. If adversity is our lot how alleviating is the solace of a friend! Should success smile on our endeavors, still his conversation is one of the most satisfactory pleasures we can enjoy. What ideas then can be sufficient, or expression severe enough to characterize a being who would destroy that comfort which a friend can afford us in distress, or when we are prosperous, that delight which arises from his participation! But how much worse, and more unpardonably cruel is it, if he slanders us to those who have it in their power to resent, nay, perhaps to ruin us, by withdrawing their favours to our disadvantage. It is not in the power of imagination to paint in its true colors villainy like this.

Mr Addison asserts, and on his authority I presume, "that every honest man sets as high a value upon a good name as upon life itself, and I cannot" says he but think that those who privately assault the one would destroy the other, might they do it with secrecy and impunity." He that shall rail against thy absent friends, Or bears them scandalized, and not defends, Sports with their fame; speaks what he can And only to be thought a witty man; Tells tales, and brings his friend in disesteem, That man's a knave, be sure, beware of him. Against slander there is no defence. Hell can not boast so foul a friend, nor man deplore so fell a foe—it stabs with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence, walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid.—It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin—it is the poisoned word whose wound is incurable—it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder; murder is its an-

ployment; innocence its prey; ruin its sport; As Shakspeare justly observes, Who steals my purse steals trash; it's something, nothing; It was mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;

Robs me of that which enriches him not, And makes me poor indeed.

The only method to prevent this pest of society is for every one to shut their ears against the officious tales of scandal and envy, since experience proves, that if people in general were not too much too inclined to listen when any account is brought of the faults and failings of others, the tongue of scandal would no longer find the mean satisfaction it now enjoys. The mischief that accrue to mankind from calumny and slander are innumerable. How many families have their peace destroyed by evil reports! By such means the seeds of enmity are too often engendered between the dearest connections in life. This temper has ever been in the highest, degree odious to gallant spirits. The Persian soldier who was heard reviling Alexander the Great was well admonished by his officer, "Sir, you are paid to fight against Alexander, and not to rail at him."

It has already been observed that scandal is the only weapon of little minds against superior worth and abilities. The truth of this remark ought to be a sufficient preventative; for I believe no one would wish to incur the merited appellation of a mean and envious mind. If there must still remain in the breasts of some, a slanderous spirit, and a delight to fabricate scandalous reports; if what people will also retain a propensity to hear whatever comes from such a source, let us act with some degree of impartiality; before we credit an undoubted truth, tales injurious to the reputation of another, we ought at least to examine whether what we hear does not wear the most flagrant marks of falsehood. This we may often be enabled to discover from truth, and be satisfied that the person accused is entirely innocent; and it is the province of great minds to vindicate the character of those who are absent, when unjustly assailed by the tongue of scandal.

#### NOTICE.

The ANNIVERSARY of the incorporation of the New-York African Society for Mutual Relief, will be celebrated on Monday next at the African Zion Church. The members of the several societies which have been invited are requested to meet at the Mutual Relief Hall, to form a line of procession, precisely at 12 o'clock, A. M. when will move directly to the Church.

The exercises of the Church will be,

1. A solemn address to the people of grace by the Reverend William Miller.
  2. Sacred Music under the direction of Mr. George Collier.
  3. An Oration by Mrs. Henry Simpson.
- The different societies will assemble at the Hall themselves, at 11 o'clock, and will move directly to the Hall where the exercises will be held. The order of the procession will be under the direction of Mr. Downing, Grand Marshal.

Published by Wm. Miller, at the African Zion Church, No. 145 Nassau-st. N. Y.

MULTUM IN PARVO

Esculapius invented the probe. By means of it, water can be made to freeze in summer. Augustus Cæsar established landing boats. Basins were formerly used instead of mirrors. Bladders were used by the Romans to preserve their hair during the night. Chemical names of metals were first given to the heavenly bodies. There has been an instance of an elephant that walked upon a rope. Fuller's earth was used by the ancients for washing. The streets of Rome have no lights but those placed before the images of the saints. The Duke of Mantua is said to have had in his possession a powder which would convert water instantaneously into ice, even in summer. The Greeks and Romans kept servants whose duty it was to announce certain periods of the day. Ancient watchmen carried bells. Watch men among the Chinese are placed upon towers. At Petersburg they announce the hour by beating a suspended plate of iron. Porus, an Indian king, sent to Augustus, a man without arms, who with his feet could bend a bow and discharge an arrow. Printers originally endeavoured to make the books they printed resemble manuscripts. Puppets were employed formerly to work miracles. Chinese puppets were put in motion by means of quick silver. The Roman ladies dyed their hair with plants from Germany. Salt petre is used by the Italians for cooling wine. Thomas Seweiké wrote and made pens with his feet. Soap was invented by the Gauls, and used by the Roman ladies as pomatum. Boiled water is said on good authority to freeze sooner than unboiled. Widman taught bees to obey his orders. The Greek and Roman physicians prepare their own medicines. Gustavus Brickson king of Sweden, when he died, had no other physicians with him than his barber, master Jacob, an apothecary, master Lucas, and his confessor, magister Johannes. King Charles II, invited to England, Brower, a Fleming, to improve the art of dying scarlet. Buckwheat was not known to the ancients & was brought from the north of Asia into Europe about the beginning of the sixteenth century; sows itself in Siberia four or five years by the seed that drops. Butter was known to the Scythians; it was called the Hippocrates pike-rión—eaten by the Thracians at the wedding entertainment of Socrates;—used by the Lusitanians instead of oil. Pliny ascribes its invention to the Germans. Carthaginians had the first paved streets. Chimneys are not to be traced at Herculaneum. Dogs in Kamtschatka hard socks upon their feet, to preserve them from the snow. Honey was used by the ancients for preserving natural curiosities. Smoke jacks are of high antiquity. Horses in Japan have their bodies made of straw. The transformation of insects was little known to the ancients. Justin, emperor of the west was so ignorant that he could not write without his secretary guiding his pen. The kitchens of the ancients were insufferably smoky. The streets of London were not paved in the eleventh century. Quarantine was first established by the Venetians. The ancients wrote with reeds. Rotendin sent the cochineal plants, with the insect on it, to Linnaeus at Upsal. The first mention of horse shoes is in the works of

the Emperor Keo. The first account of stirrups is to be found in a book written by Mauritius on the art of war. Emperors and kings formerly held the stirrups when priests mounted their horses. The windows of the ancients had no glass. The use of quills is said to be as old as the fifth century. Reeds continued long in use after quills began to be employed. Bulls were so scarce at Venice in 1228, that it was with great difficulty men of letters could procure them. Jacob Eberli was beheaded in the Duchy of Wurtemberg for adulterating wine in the reign of Henry VIII. There did not grow in England any vegetable or eatable root, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage &c. Turkeys, fowls, &c. were introduced about the year, 1524. The currant shrub was brought from the island of Zante, in the year 1553. Pocket watches brought from Germany in the year 1537. About 15580, coaches were introduced. A saw mill was erected near London in 1633 but afterward demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. Tea was introduced into England in 1666, and soon became a fashionable drink; it then sold for 80s. It was boiled in a large iron pot until it was tender, and was then sauced with butter, and served up in a large deep dish.

Lewis White, a man of colour in Ballala, advertises for a wife in a paper of colour. He adopts this mode to save time, as the search would interfere with his business that of wheel & chair maker. Lewis may find to his cost, that a good wife is not to be obtained through the newspapers; for those qualities which make a wife desirable, be she black or white cause her to draw public notoriety.

The editors of the Baltimore American are indebted to the kindness of a commercial friend for the annexed letter dated

Port au Prince Feb 5, 1829

We, in common with our neighbours, were completely taken back by the measures adopted by government in withdrawing a great portion of the circulating medium. The proclamation to that effect positively stated that all money would be exchanged at the Treasury. But in direct violation of it we merely get Treasury receipts, for which we now and then get paper money which will not go down with the culivators and hence the cause of the rise of produce. Although the origin of that measure on the part of the government is not to be traced to bad faith the effect is precisely the same

POLITICAL BALANCE OF THE GLOBE IN 1828

concluded

The largest and most populous states are not the same. The Russian empire is the largest, having about six millions of square miles nearly six sixths of the whole globe; but it is only the third in population, about 60,000,000. The Chinese empire is the first in population, having 170 millions, but only the third in extent, being 4,070,000 square miles; while the British empire is both the second in extent and population, having 42 millions in 4,470,000 square miles. This of course, includes British Hindostan, the European population being only 23,400,000.

The fourth state in rank for population is France, which has 32,544,000; and the next or fifth, is Austria, having 32 millions; but their extent is very inadequate, being only 198,509 square miles for Austria, & 189,000 for France.

The fourth in extent is the Turkish empire, which has 1,079,000 square miles. Both Turkey & Japan are stated to have 25 millions of population, & are thus the next in population.

In Africa, the empire of Morocco has 4500,000 and is the most populous state, but by no means the largest.

In America, the empire of Brazil is the most extensive, having 2,213,000 square miles, but the population being only 5 millions it is only the third in rank on that score. The United States hold the first rank in population, and the second in extent, being stated at 11,600,900 & 159,000 square miles, while the Mexican States with 7,500,000 population 1,242,000 square miles, hold the second rank in population, and the third in extent.

The smallest independent state mentioned by Balbi is the Lordship of Knipphausen, in Germany, which has only 2539 inhabitants in 13 square miles. The next is the Republic of S. Marino, in Italy, for extent of only 17 square miles; but it has 7000 inhabitants; while the the Principedom of Monaco also in Italy, has only 7500, and but 58 square miles.

The most populous states in proportion to their extent, are the following:—

Kingdom of Netherlands, nearly 300 inhabitants to the square mile. The German Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort, which averages still more or about 500. S Marino, 41; Tuscany, 205; Drecon, 505.

To reduce these to geographical square miles of 640 acres, one seventh must be added, or deducted for the population, these miles having 746 acres.

The principal confederations mentioned by Balbi, are 1. The Germanic Confederation of kingdoms, states and republics, population 13 millions. 2. The Helvetic Confederation of Cantons, population nearly 2 millions. 3. The Roman Islands, population, 176,000. 4. Confederation of the Serks in India, population 3,500,000. 5. Belucht Confederation in Persia, population 2,000,000; and in America, the United States of the North of Mexico & La Plata.

The largest city in Europe and in the world, is stated to be London, population 1,350,000. The largest of Asia, are Peekin, capital of China, population 1,300,000; and Yeddo the capital of J. pag, population 1,500,000.

The largest in Africa is Cairo in Egypt, population 260,000.

The largest in America is stated to be Mexico, population 180,000; and the next New York, population 176,000; but this last probably exceeds Mexico at present.

M. Balbi omits the new Republic of Greece and also the Republic of Gernógora or the Montenegrins of Dalmatia, who are a population of 50,000 hardy tree mountain shepherds.

Japan ought rather to belong to Polynesia than to Asia. It is one of the most populous on the Globe, having 25,000,000 in 180,000 miles or nearly 140 per square mile.

BURMAN GOVERNMENT

The events relating to the Christian Mission in this country have given high interest to almost every thing pertaining to Burmah. The facts which follow, relating to its civil authority, are from a History of the Burman Mission, and from Malte-Brun.

The government monarchical. The Emperor is an absolute sovereign, and is regarded as the lord and proprietor of life and property in his dominions; and without the concurrence of any, his word is irresistible law. Four private ministers of state, (called Atwenoon) and four public ministers of state, (Woonyee) are the organs of administration. The latter compose the supreme court of the empire, (Flowda) in the name of which all imperial edicts are issued.

The Burman empire is divided into districts, each of which is governed by a viceroys, (Myuwoon) and a court, (Yongdau). The district courts are composed of a president, (Yawoon) (chief magistrate, (Sitkai)—collectors of the port, (Akoookoo)—auditors, [Norland and secretaries, (Saragye.

The members of the district and the wives, relations, and favourites of viceroys, have also the privilege of holding private courts, and of deciding petty causes, subject to appeal to higher authority.

When any thing belonging to the Emperor is mentioned, the epithet "golden" is attached to it. When he is said to have heard any thing, "it has reached the golden ears;" a person admitted to his presence "has been at the golden feet;" the perfume of roses is described as grateful to "the golden nose." The sovereign is sole proprietor of all the elephants in his dominions; and the privilege to keep or ride on one is only granted to men of the first rank. No honours are hereditary. All offices and dignities depend immediately on the crown. The tsalor, or chala, is the badge of nobility; and superiority of rank is signified by the number of cords or of divisions. The council of state consists of the princes of the royal family. Men of rank have their barges dragged by war boats, common water-men not being admitted into the same boat with them. Temporary houses are built for them at the places where they mean to stop in travelling.

A singularly absurd custom takes place in this country in certain forms of political homage shown to a white elephant, a preternatural animal kept for the purpose, superbly lodged near the royal palace, sumptuously dressed and fed, provided with functionaries like a second sovereign, held next in rank to the king, and superior to the queen, and made to receive presents and other tokens of respect from foreign ambassadors.

The court of Ava is fully as proud as that of Pekin. The sovereign acknowledges no equal. The punctilios of ceremony are numerous, and rigidly followed; and the utmost guardedness is observed in any diplomatic intercourse with foreign states. The manners of the great are offensive, but the offices render them rapacious. Obligated to give large presents to the king, they have recourse to extortion, speculations in trade, and almost universal monopoly. Great vicissitudes of fortune are occasioned by royal caprice.

Milton and James the Second.—When James the second was Duke of York, he

paid a visit to Milton, merely out of curiosity. In the course of their conversation the Duke asked Milton, whether he did not think the loss of his sight was a judgment upon him for what he had written against Charles the first, who was the Duke's father. Our immortal Bard made the following reply: "If your highness thinks that the calamities which befall us here, are indications of the wrath of Heaven, in what manner are we to account for the fate of the King, your father?—The displeasure of Heaven must, upon this supposition have been much greater against him than against me; for I have only lost my eyes, and he lost his head."

Immense Steam Vessel.—The Government of the Netherlands has ordered the immediate construction of a larger steam-vessel than has hitherto swam the ocean. It is to be 250 feet in length, to have three decks, four masts and a bowsprit, and steam-engine power equal to 300 horses, and is to cost 800,000 Dutch florins.—This enormous vessel is to draw but sixteen feet water when laden, and ten feet unladen. The object of the Government is to facilitate the intercourse between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, and it is calculated that about forty days, will be sufficient for the voyage, which may be effected with the consumption of about 2,400,000 pounds of mineral coal.

PORTLAND, March 6. Morgan over again.—The new abduction.—MORGAN, who recently murdered his wife, in this town, has escaped, or rather has been carried off. As far as we can understand, it appears that he was under arrest, in the Alms house, guarded by an officer during the day, and by a woman during the night. Yesterday, we have been told, he was so exceedingly sick, and found it so difficult to breathe, that the windows were opened to preserve life. This was probably a part of the plan, on his side—for during the last night he was visited by a number of fishermen, fellow-craftsmen, it is said, who in the absence of the female from the room, contrived to bear him off, and to this hour, has not been heard of. We learn that ladders were provided by his friends who managed the abduction, by which the high fence or wall that surrounds the building were scaled, and he enabled to descend from his window. We are not acquainted with further particulars. The case however, falls in no wise short of that of Morgan, the mason—and the New York abduction has now a parallel, if not in the interest, at least in romance and singularity.

Advertiser

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The Boston papers contain an account of the loss of the brig Persia, Thissell, from the Straits, bound to Salem. The brig was cast away on Cape Ann, near Brace's Cove. The cargo is strewed along the shore. The vessel has gone entirely to pieces. Nine bodies have been found. Among them are recognised the captain and first officer, cook and steward. The two former have been taken to Beverly for burial. About 30 bales of rags have been found. The wreck lies the shore for nearly half a mile. It is stated that when the brig was driven from her anchorage, she had three anchors down, one with a chain.

HURRA! for Jackson.—Not content with the loud exclamations of the white population of our little village, one of the sable descendants of Cain, a fireman of the Steamboat, stimulated to action by the purest motives of patriot-

ism, and believing that the Chief has not been sufficiently honored by the previous salutes, "choosing darkness rather than light," during the silent watches of the night, resolved to make known his adhesion to the Administration of the President. "By day," he "burned" an old river when during the public administration of President Adams had lain useless with powder and grave-stones; and the better to effect his purpose, drove a plug into the muzzle. Our hero had no sooner applied his torch than the gun burst, the pieces flew in all directions, broke his arm, and horribly disfigured his countenance. We commend him to the powers that be for a pension of 100 dollars.

Plymouth Memorial

Thomas Newton, a colored man, steward of the packet ship Britannia, has been committed to prison at Liverpool, on a charge of having robbed Captain Marshall of a large quantity of wine, brandy, rum, preserves, sweetmeats, tumblers, wine glasses, &c. It appears Newton was to have been married the day he was arrested, and had furnished his new lodgings from the cabin of the Britannia.

A seaman, named C Johnson, of the ship Dover, of Boston, has been detected in an attempt to smuggle tobacco at Liverpool, and fined 100l.

We find in the Liverpool Mercury of 18th January, the following notice:

Bravery and Humanity of a Crew of Negroes.—Fourteen seamen belonging to the late ship Pierson, of Whitey Fogg's, master from Quebec to Hull, lost at sea on the 16th December, owe their preservation to the courageous and persevering efforts of the American ship Thomas Dickson, Captain Anthony, whose crew, sixteen in number, consists entirely of black men, originally from the coast of Africa, but now free men of the United States. These brave men not only continued with cheerfulness the most persevering exertion, during two days and nights, to rescue our unfortunate countrymen from the tops of the wreck, to which they had taken refuge the vessel being water logged and in the most tempestuous weather; but, on succeeding in bringing them off to their own ship, resigned to them their beds, clothes, and every comfort they had at their disposal; and, on landing them safely at Havre, on the 12th, divided amongst them all the money they could raise in order to alleviate their distress.

Barbarous:—This morning, as Samuel Berry and James Foy, two laborers in the Brewery of Mr Millbank in Catharine street, were employed about the mash tub, then filled with scalding fluid, in consequence of some altercation Foy pushed Berry into the mash tub where he held him. The water, according to the statement of the sufferer, was at 170 of Fahrenheit. He was examined shortly after by one of the police officers, and gave an account of the affair. He is scalded down to the middle, and presents a shocking spectacle. Foy has been sent to Bridewell. —American

It is not enough that our mechanics, our laborers, our strong men, our gifted and our youth, are engaged in the great work. Our men must be with us, or we cannot hope to prevail over mothers, our wives, and our daughters—the other half; and in such matters, far far the most influential half of our whole population. It is not enough that we concentrate ourselves together abroad, as men, to discuss the uses of strong drink, in our workshouses, in our bars, or in the highway;—to make a display of the qualifications of a ruler, to encourage the culture of the grape, or the best mode of sowing, and safe ways that would be secured for your, and not lead to a desire for more generous labor. It is not enough that you throw of the Deity, and that you

that we do all this, if the wives and mothers, and sisters of our country, continue to make our very homes a snare to us, every sociable coming together, every fire side interview, every joyous event, an excuse for tampering with the shadow, or playing with the skirts of the enemy. As for what we may do—

"We but wear  
Our strength away in wrestling with the air;  
So long as women persist in pouring the fiery drug into the caudle-cup of the babe—  
mingling it with the food of the infant—  
substituting fever for health, and sorrow for strength—  
contaminating the stream of pearl, and hiding the treachery, with flavor, and color, and perfume; for all these things are to be done, before the youthful purity of taste can be prevailed: What are we to do, when we have, under one pretence or another, brandy mixed with our very food—our sauces—our jellies—our cakes and our pies—with whatever is intended to be better and richer than usual? What are we to do, as men; after we have been made to relish the flavor of ardent spirit, in this way, from our cradle to our grave; accustomed to it in our pap; taught in our very childhood, to sit up to the table and throw oil a glass of wine, like a man; of Portuguese wine too, such as the Portuguese themselves never drink, for we, like the English, have it with what we call a body to it, in other words, overcharged with brandy in a glass of our own too; for where is the child without a wine cup of his own?

Fifty years ago, we had few or no drunkards. Now we have three hundred thousand. Fifty years from to day; if our youth should persevere, taking counsel together, not to reprove the age; for they were unworthy of the cause; not to stay the Destroyer with a wall of brass, or a sword of fire; not to try the gathered brow, nor the strong arm; but gently, and patiently to discourage their younger brethren, their associates and all that are with them in the great business of life; I do believe judging by what is already done, that in fifty years from to day, this our great national reproach would be no more.—NEAL'S ADDRESS.

**NEW ZEALANDERS COMPARED WITH THE JEWS.** The London Literary Gazette notices the singular fact, that many of the customs of the New Zealanders bear a close resemblance to those of the ancient Jews. Among other peculiarities it is esteemed unclear to eat twice out of the same basket, and the principal occupation of the women, therefore, is the constant manufacturing of baskets, from the bark of the palm tree, for their lordly masters, after whose meals out of them they are carefully consumed. In other respects there are a multitude of circumstances which render their life or unclean in the code of the natives.

**A LONG TABLE.**—A gentleman, writing the History of the table, has made a curious calculation. Solomon the wise gave a feast in the court yard of the temple at which were consumed 23,000 oxen, and 120,000 sheep. This feast, then, would require sixty acres of land for kitchens—17,800 cocks, and allowing one pound to each guest, and eighteen inches to each seat, the table would extend the whole length of Solomon's kingdom, viz. from Dan to Beersheba, or from Whitechapel Church to Bristol Cross!

**Cura for weak and weeping eyes.** Make a strong decoction of camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk—let the patient's eyes be bathed several times a day, as warm as can be suffered without ineffectness. Persons almost blind have been cured by persevering in the use of this prescription. It is proper, however, to observe, that frequently five or six weeks bathing of the eyes is necessary.—Philadelphia Sentinel.

**From Russell's Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe.**—The church of England, from the period of the reformation, has preserved a peculiar character. The leaders of the reform, falling in with the national temper, loath to destroy what may be corrected, and averse to inquire into abstract truth, when practical utility has been provided for, left subsisting much of the Romish worship and neglected some of the favorite dogmas of the chief retainers. Large possessions were left in the hands of the clergy, and a titular supremacy over the church was transferred from the pope to the king. Hence the deep erudition and dignified bearing of the English prelate; hence the absence of that low fanaticism which disgraced some of the reformed churches; hence that decency of public worship which rejected, on the one hand, all unintelligible ceremony, and on the other, all excess of devotional enthusiasm. But with these qualities, the church of England, as an institution, had serious defects. The clergy, educated with the aristocracy, depending on the king and the aristocracy, had too little sympathy with the people, and too much of political connexion with the governing power of the state. In the age of which we are treating, however, the majority of the inferior clergy, whether they still hankered after the abominations of the Stuarts, or desired only a high church administration, were opposed to the crown; a position which, as Mr Hume has observed was forced and unnatural. The government unable to gain the majority, had yet the power to dispose of the chief seats of the church, and they used it to advance to those high places men, of liberal opinions, attached to the Protestant succession of extensive learning, but free from the narrowness either of pedantry or of their profession. Such men, who, at a different period, might have been left unnoticed by the crown, fell in with the spirit of the times, and, without altering, modified the character of the church. Engaging but little in controversy with their old enemies, the Roman Catholics and the Puritans, they endeavored not so much to prove that their faith was scriptural, as that Scripture was rational. Infidel writings, the calm temper of the age, and the theological turn of Queen Caroline, contributed to this change. The truth and fitness of religion, the beauty of virtue, the advantages of a good and upright life, charity and toleration for all mankind, were the subjects on which the chosen prelates loved to dwell. The epistles of Christianity were defeated by their mildness of tone; the learned were satisfied with the freedom in which they were indulged; but the people at large, too much neglected, fell into the apathy of cold acquiescence.

**FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.**  
New-York, March 21, 1829.

**ECONOMY.**

We have been promising ourselves for some time, to offer something on economy; not because it is the most important subject to which we could invite the attention of our readers, as there are many others equally so; but

believing that a particular attention to it on our part, would add much to our respectability in the public estimation. The subject is one which needs more time than we can devote to it; we merely hope, by placing it here, to gain for it a moment's consideration. What profit is it, if many engage in business, & make much money thereby, if the whole is wasted as fast as earned, by mistaking the riches of men, who are our superiors in wealth and education? What is the material difference, if the man who clears a thousand dollars yearly, & another who earns but one hundred, find themselves equally, at the year's end, without ten dollars to bless themselves. It is true that the former can make a greater figure in Broadway than what advantage will he have, when old age comes creeping over him; then, when it is too late, he will regret that he has paid so little attention to economy—without which, a king is always a beggar, whilst the subject who practices it, may enjoy competency and independence.

The improvidence of our people is a subject of daily remark among our friends, who are desirous that we should advance in respectability; but what can we expect, while the great mass have such imperfect ideas of economy, and of the necessity of a daily practice of it in every family, who desire to lay by something against the necessities of old age, or the infirmities to which all men are liable. Throughout our land, we are held up as beings who pay little heed to economy; and from the general spirit of extravagance which pervades our community, we confess that there is more truth in the remark than we are willing to allow. We know that the advantages of many of our people, have been limited in every respect, but we contend, that no being who is endowed with reason, can be so blind to his own interest, as not to know, that every thing he sees others perform is not proper for him to do; every article of dress he sees others wear, is not becoming for him to wear; every foolish action they commit, is not worthy of imitation—and this allusion is forcibly recalled to our minds, by having heard it remarked a day or two ago, that some persons had been silly enough to demand of our city government permission to have a masquerade ball. What next? where will the spirit of imitation stop? we have our balls and assemblies, with tickets at three dollars crowded with "ladies & gentlemen of colour," but this is not high life enough, and we are yet to have our masquerade and Fancy Balls; our Masonic and Military Balls; and though least, not so in importance, our Coachmen's Ball all talked of, and likely to take place during the present season. Oh the folly, of so much dancing, and waste of time, and money!

We have already alluded to our general improvidence, but perhaps an illustration may throw more light upon it than all we can urge. So apparent was this, that of the many applicants for help, during the present winter, in our ward, three-fifths were coloured; though the coloured population of the city is not twenty thousand. After such a picture, who can blame us, for wishing to impress upon many of our leading men the necessity of discarding all unnecessary superfluities in dress and living; for the mere force of example, upon the minds of their less informed brethren.

**MARRIED.**

In Philadelphia, on 15th. ins. by the Rev. Charles Pierce, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, of Baltimore, to Miss. ROSELLA BAKER, of Philadelphia.

**BOARDING.**

**W. P. JOHNSON** respectfully informs his friends and the public, that after the first of May next, his house, No. 551 Pearl Street, near Broadway will be open for the accommodation of respectable Gentlemen of color.

The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the terms will be moderate. Nothing will be wanting on his part to render the situation of such as favor him with their patronage as comfortable as possible.

New-York, March 20, 1829.

**INFANT AFRICAN SCHOOL,**

This school being kept in the rear of No. 16 Grand Street, for the last two years is now opened in No. 96 Centre street, near the foot of Canal-street, in the basement story of the organ Factory.

A general invitation is given to both sexes of Adults and youths. In this school, is taught Reading, Writing Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of globes and maps, and Natural Philosophy. Also the females, are taught plain sewing and marking.

Hours of school, from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M. and from one o'clock until 3 P. M.

Ladies wishing to take private lessons through the summer, will have an opportunity between the hours, three and 5 o'clock, at a very moderate price.

Terms of Tuition from 2 to 4 dollars per Quarter, half payable in advance.

**S. TREADWELL.**  
New York March 6th 1829.

**BOARDING.**

The subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, that he has made arrangements by which his house will be reopened on the first of May, for the accommodation of such respectable persons of colour, as may have occasion to visit this city during the present season. The situation is healthy and pleasant, and nothing will be wanting to render such as favour him with their patronage, comfortable and happy.

**PETER BANE.**  
No 29 Leonard Street New-York.

**BOARDING.**

**To Free People of Colour**

I beg leave to tender to my patrons my grateful thanks for past encouragement, while by increased exertions, and by the known character and the utility of my school, both to individuals and society, I hope to merit future support.

Having at considerable cost, compared with my condition, built at my residence on 18th street, sufficiently distant from the centre of business, a commodious school house, and having every convenience that could be expected from my prescribed circumstances, for the accommodation of a respectable school of Free Coloured Pupils, I now flatter myself that my exertions to serve my Coloured Brethren, will be duly appreciated by them.

I would cordially invite to this institution the friendly attention of those gentlemen who charitably hope they are fostering for Liberia, callow chiefs and embryo statesmen. By your love for your country, by your commiseration for degraded man, encourage an institution which has for its object, no less the honour of society than individual happiness—the elevation of the free people of colour from mental thralldom, from degradation.

In this school are taught ENGLISH GRAMMAR, MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC, GEOGRAPHY, and MENSURATION with the necessary subordinate branches of education.

Terms—\$3 75 per term, payable quarterly in advance.

**JOSEPH SHIPPAARD**  
Rutwoda, Va. Jan. 10, 1829.

**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 adult persons of colour, of both sexes.

In this school will be taught Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, for the small sum of *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* for six months; to be paid on entering the school. The school will meet for instruction three times a week—*Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,* at 7 o'clock, and dismiss at 9 o'clock, until the evenings are shorter; and then from half past 7 to half past 9 o'clock.

We inform the public 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; 1829.

**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, Pantalons, &c. is by steam scouring and sponging, the only way of cleaning. They respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they extract all kinds of stains, grease, paint, tar, &c. on a plan different from the dyers; felt and altar, to any size or shape, with new collars, cuffs, &c. at very reduced prices. They will not boast of their art, but leave the work to prove itself. Where the seams have worn white in black or blue Coats, they can be restored to their original colour.

New-York, Sept. 25, 1829.

**GROCERIES.**

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favours; he has received at his store, No. 1 Courtland-street, near Broadway, a quantity of superior Canton and Porto Rico Sugars. ALSO—Coffee, Teas, Flour, Goshen Butter, Cheese, &c. Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wine, Cordials, Porter and Cider, &c. which will be sold cheap for cash.

**DAVID 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, 1829.

**NICHOLAS GOLDSBERRY'S**  
Clothes Dressing and Dyeing Establishment,  
No. 161 Greenwich-street, nearly opposite the New York Hotel.

The subscriber having obtained a full and complete knowledge of the art of cleansing all sorts of cloths, silks, satins, merino shirts, &c. from any kind of dirt or stains whatever, and effectually restoring them to their original color, most respectfully solicits the kind Patronage of his friends and the public.

All kinds of Dyeing done in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

His utmost exertions and endeavours shall be to procure all his engagements with neatness and punctuality.

**SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS**

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he recently opened his house for the accommodation of gentel persons of Colour, with **BOARD** and **TOILET** in the basement story of the Organ Factory of this city, at the south part of Neel Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New-Haven, July 21, 1829.

**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 *Plan 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 Mr. W. Mr. Scott, Thos. Bradford, Esq. and Dr. W. M. Rush.

**TERMS PER QUARTER.**

Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling	2 00
Spelling, Reading, and Writing	3 00
Arithmetic, do, do, do, do	2 50
In addition to the above Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy	4 00
Latin and Greek Languages	5 00

Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

**WM. P. JOHNSON,**  
Successor to James P. Johnson,  
No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway.

That old and well known establishment, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to make **BOOTS and SHOES** to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

**ALSO**—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of **LIQUID BLEACHING**, of his own manufacture, free from the use of stricton, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

W. P. J. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage that he has previously received.

**CLYDING**

Kept constantly on hand for sale by David W. Atwell, No. 43 Braile street, Boston a great variety of New and Second hand Clothing. He also cleans all kinds of Woolen Clothing in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

**TO THE PUBLIC**

Cornelius HARRIS has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has recently opened his house for the accommodation of gentel persons of Colour, with **BOARD** and **TOILET** in the basement story of the Organ Factory of this city, at the south part of Neel Lane, facing State and Oliver-street. There will be every energy used on his part to render the situation of those who honour him with their patronage agreeable.

New-Haven, July 21, 1829.

**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, 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. 2, 1828.

**BOARDING & LODGING.**

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general, that his **House** No. 27 *Dundas-street*, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with *Boarding and Lodging*.  
P. S. In addition to the above establishment, the subscriber keeps on hand a quantity of the best *Refreshments* Oysters, &c. served up at the shortest notice. His house is in a healthy and pleasant situation, and he hopes by the unremitting attention that will be paid to all those who may favour him with their patronage, to be entitled to public favour.

**DAVID JOHNSON.**

Philadelphia, June 2d, 1828.

**LEGHORN BONNETS.**

**MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,**

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

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

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY.**

**ONE or TWO** active **BOYS**, as Apprentices to the *Shoe-Making business*. Good recommendations will be required. **Boys** from the country would be preferred.—Enquire at No. 151 *Bowery*.  
Sept. 25, 1828.

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



**JAMES GILBERT.**

Who has removed from 411 to 422 Broadway, and continues as usual to carry on the **Clothes Dressing** in correct and systematical style; having perfect knowledge of the business, having been legally bred to it, his mode of cleaning and Dressing **COATS, PAKTALOONS, &c.** is by **STEAM SPONGING**, which is the only correct system of **CLEANING**, which he will warrant to 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.**

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

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

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

**BOARDING.**

**LEWIS HARRISON.**

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

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.  
New-York, July 25, 1828.

**THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.**

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

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