

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLOURED POPULATION.

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PROPOSALS,

BY S. R. JONES AND W. C. HOWELLS, FOR PUBLISHING IN WHEELING, VA.

A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED

THE AFRICAN LIBERATOR.

EDITED BY S. R. JONES.

The title of this work is fully indicative of its intended character—an advocate of the emancipation of the oppressed and degraded sons of Africa, from their present state of bondage, to that freedom guaranteed them by Heaven, in the common rights of man. The work will embrace the following items, viz:—

Structures on slavery, original and selected; Reports of Emancipation, Abolition, and Colonization societies, etc. Literary and Miscellaneous items, etc.

CONDITIONS

The African Liberator will be published every second Monday—Each number shall contain 16 two pages, neatly printed on good medium paper, \$1.50 cents, in advance, exclusive of postage; with an addition of 25 cents for every three months delay.—Any person who shall procure six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will be entitled to the seventh copy.

DR. DALE.

When queen Elizabeth proposed to Dr. Dale the employment of being her ambassador in Flanders, among other encouragements, she told him that he should have twenty shillings a day for his expenses. "Then, Madam, said he, I will spend fifteen shillings a day." "And what will you do with the odd shilling?" asked the queen. "I will reserve that for my Kate, and for Tom and Dick," meaning his wife and children. "This induced the queen to enlarge his allowance." During the doctor's stay abroad, he once sent, in a packet to the secretaries of state two letters, one to the queen and the other to his wife; but that which was intended for the queen, was superscribed 'to his dear wife,' and the other 'for her most excellent majesty,' so that when the queen opened her letter, she found it beginning with 'sweet heart,' and afterwards met with the expressions 'my dear,' and 'dear love,' and others of a like kind, acquainting her with the embarrassed state of his circumstances. This mistake occasioned much mirth, but it procured the doctor a supply of money.

The doctor, being engaged with some other ambassadors in a negotiation, a dispute arose concerning the language in which they should treat the Spanish minister said that the French would be the most proper, because, said he to Dr. Dale, 'your mistress call herself queen of France.' "May then," said the doctor, 'let us treat in

Hebrew, for your master calls himself King of Jerusalem.

AFRICA.

The Death of Major Laing—The following interesting letter, written from Timbuctoo by Major Laing the day before his departure from that city, and a few days before his death, and the account which follows of his death, is copied from the London Standard of Jan. 27, where they are credited to an article by Mr. Barrow in the Quarterly Review, which was to be published in London on the following day. It appears that the papers of Major Laing referred to in the latter part of this article, have not been recovered, but there is some faint hope that they may yet be, as an Arab who carried a correct account of the murder to the English consul at Morocco said that a friend of his had books, not printed but written, that belonged to the Christian, and he thought he could get them. He was of course encouraged by the consul to make the attempt.

TIMBUCTOO, Sept. 21, 1826.

My Dear Consul—A very short epistle must serve to apprise you, as well as my dearest Emma, of my arrival at, and departure from, the great capital of Central Africa; the former of which events took place the 18th ult.—the latter will take place, God willing, to-morrow morning. I have abandoned all thoughts of retracing my steps to Tripoli, and came here with an intention of proceeding to Jeneba by water; but this intention has been entirely upset, and my situation in Timbuctoo rendered extremely unsafe, by the unfriendly disposition of the Foolaahs of Massina, who have this year upset the dominion of the Tuarie, and made themselves patrons of Timbuctoo, and whose Sultan, Bello, has expressed his hostility towards me in no unequivocal terms, in a letter which Al Saidi Boubokar, the Sheik of this town, received from him a few days after my arrival. He has now got intelligence of my being in Timbuctoo, and as a party of Foolaahs are hourly expected, Al Saidi Boubokar, who is an excellent, good man, and who trembles for my safety, has strongly urged my departure; and I am sorry to say, that the notice has been so short, and I have so much to do previous to going away, that this is the only communication I shall for the present be able to make. My destination is Segoo, whither I hope to arrive in fifteen days; but I regret to say the road is a vile one, and my perils are not yet at an end; but my trust is in God, who has hitherto borne me up amidst the severest trials and protected me amidst numerous dangers to which I have been exposed. I have no time to give you any account of Timbuctoo, but shall briefly state that every other respect appears in order, which does not exceed four months' residence; it has completely the appearance of a town, it is only five miles distant, and is

situated on the very margin of the river. I have been busily employed, during my stay, searching the records of the town, which are very abundant, and acquiring information of every kind; nor is it with any common degree of satisfaction that I say my perseverance has been amply rewarded. I am now convinced that my hypothesis concerning the termination of the Niger is correct.

May God bless you all! I shall write you fully from Segoo, as also my Lord Bathurst, and I rather apprehend that both letters will reach you at the same time, as none of the Ghadamis merchants leave Timbuctoo for two months to come. Again, may God bless you all! My dear Emma must excuse my writing. I have begun a hundred letters to her, but have been unable to get through one. She is ever uppermost in my thoughts; and I look forward with delight to the hour of our meeting, which please God, is now at no great distance!

This letter was left behind at Timbuctoo, and appears to have been brought by the nephew of Babani, together with an important document in Arabic, of which the following is the substance:

"About a month after their safe arrival at Timbuctoo, [Laing and young Mokiah] the Prince of the Foolaah, Sultan Ahmad, Ben Mofammed Labo, the lord and sovereign of all these countries, wrote a letter to his lieutenant governor Osman, containing as follows:

"I have heard that a Christian intends coming to you; but whether he has already arrived or not, I do not know. You must prevent him from arriving, if he has not reached you; and if he has, you must expel him from the country in such a manner as to leave him no hope of returning to our country, because I have received a letter from the tribe of Foolaah, containing a caution against allowing Christians to come into the Musselman countries in Soudan; which letter was written in the east, and contained an account of the mischiefs and impieties by which they have corrupted Spain and other countries."

When governor Osman received this letter, he could not but obey it. He therefore engaged a Sheik of the Arabs of the desert, named Ahmad, son of Obeid Allah, son of Rehah, of Soliman, the cousin to the king of the Christians, and ordered him as far as the town of Aravan. Accordingly he went with him from Timbuctoo, but on arriving at his own residence, he treacherously murdered him, and took possession of all his property. This was my first knowledge of the murder, and here I have seen the letter which was written by the Foolaah Sultan, Ahmad, to his lieutenant governor Osman, containing the above account of the murder of the Christian.

The account of the murder of the Christian, and the letter which was written by the Foolaah Sultan, Ahmad, to his lieutenant governor Osman, containing the above account of the murder of the Christian, is only five miles distant, and is

Norfolk, March 16. **Dreadful Accident.** For the first time since the introduction of steam boats in our waters we have the painful task of recording the circumstances of the explosion of a boiler with its appalling consequences; this deplorable calamity, we are grieved to state, has happened on board the steam boat Potomac, Captain Jenkins.

The Potomac was on her way down James river from Richmond, in company with the steam boat Norfolk, Captain Henderson, the Richmond, Capt. Chapman a few miles astern, on Day's Point, about sun set last evening, the Potomac stopped for a boat which came off from the shore, when her boiler burst, and shockingly scalded the unfortunates, persons who were in the fire room.

John Dudley, (fireman,) of Craney Island, Beach Hay, do. a free black, of Alexandria, Geo Wilson, do. a slave, belonging to Mrs. Richards.

Austin White, 1st steward, a slave of Mr. John Cooke, of Portsmouth, who was in the forward cabin, was also dreadfully injured, principally by inhaling the scalding steam which filled the cabin, but may possibly recover.

Wilson died last night at 11 o'clock, and Dudley and Hay, were not expected to survive till morning. No other person on board received the least injury.—There were 20 or 10 passengers on board. The Norfolk immediately went to the assistance of the Potomac, and the Richmond coming up soon after, the two boats took her in tow and brought her in last night at 11 o'clock.

The Potomac sustained no other injury than that which befel the boiler. It is not known from what cause the accident originated, but presumed to be from a defect in the boiler—the steam was not above the ordinary pressure.

Capt. Jenkins requests us to offer his heartfelt thanks to Capt. Henderson, of the steam boat Norfolk, and Capt. Chapman, of the Richmond, for the assistance so promptly rendered to him on this melancholy occasion, as well as for their kind attentions in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate victims to this lamented disaster.—Gerald.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA AT Loughborough, ENG.—The attention of the Faculty of Leicestershire has been considerably excited by the death of an individual at Loughborough, in that country under the following peculiar circumstances:—It appears that the deceased in question, an itinerant vendor of tin wares, whose name was Grange, a resident of Loughborough, was proceeding about six months ago through Mount Sorrell, a small town between Loughborough and Leicester, with his stock in trade upon his head, when a large dog, of the cur species, attacked a smaller one, which was following at his heels the man, in order to save his faithful little servant from the jaws of the savage cur, stooped to lift it from the ground, when the cur seized him by the lip, which was bitten severely.

The wound was sore for upwards of a week and at length healed. Nothing more was thought of the matter for four or five months, subsequently when on various occasions he mentioned to his acquaintances that a fancy continually haunted him that he would die in a similar way to Mr. Bryan's of Six Hills, alluding to a farmer who some time ago died saying mad from the effects of a dog's bite. He also expressed his fears that the ferocious cur which had bitten him, months previously at Mount Sorrell was in a rabid state. The deceased being a man accustomed to indulge rather freely in his potations, his repeated assertions that he should "be mad," were treated by the persons to whom he made them with derision, supposing him to be intoxicated. How

ever on Monday last, the unfortunate man was suddenly taken dreadfully ill, and began to be tray the usual symptoms of insanity, a leading this horrible malady. He occasionally barked similar to a dog—frothed at the mouth, refused all sustenance, and recoiled at the appearance of water. He was sensible of his situation on all intervals, cautioned his attendants to beware of him, and having expressed his conviction that his death was at hand, he gave orders for his funeral, and threatened the surgeons with his re appearance after death if they dared to touch his body with the knife. The physicians and surgeons by whom he was visited resorted to the customary means in cases of hydrophobia, which seldom prove efficacious but their endeavors to save him were of no avail, the poor fellow expired in the greatest agonies on Wednesday last, being but three days from the first symptoms of hydrophobia appearing.

Dr. Peech and Mr. Palmer, two eminent professional men, of Loughborough, opened the body, which they examined with the most minute care, but there were no appearances of disease in a perfectly healthy state.

The deceased was a widower and had no family, and is stated to have been some time since in good circumstances.

CHINESE GEOGRAPHY.—Till very lately the Chinese in their maps of the earth, set down the Celestial Empire in the middle of a large square, and dotted round it the other kingdoms of the world, supposed to be 72 in number, assigning to the latter ridiculous or contemptuous names. One of these, for example, was Sinoquin, que or the Kingdom of Dwarfs, whose inhabitants they imagined to be so small as to be under the necessity of tying themselves together in bunches, to prevent their being carried away by the kites. In 1668 the Viceroy of Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, on the subject of the Portuguese embassy, says, "We find very plainly that Europe is only to be found in the middle of the sea. With such ideas of other nations, it is not wonderful that they should consider the embassies and presents sent to them as marks of submission, and hasten to write down the donors in their maps, as tributaries of the Chinese Empire.

CHESS.—The origin of this game—if it be lawful to call it a game—is lost in remote antiquity. The philosopher Xerxes, the Grecian prince Palamedes, and the brothers Lydo and yrreno, have each in turn received the homage of inquirers as the inventors; others ascribe the honour to the Egyptians, and others to the Chinese. In the first book of the Odyssey, supposed to be written a thousand years before the Christian era, there is a game mentioned, which was probably chess. In China, the game is somewhat different from ours. A river separates the two contending parties, and the KING is entrenched in a fort, where only he can abide. The mandarin, our BISHOP, is unable through age to cross the river; and instead of a QUEEN, there are two PRINCES to support his majesty. The other peculiarity is a rocketry still used in the Indian armies, who is stationed between the lines and vaults, rocket like over intervening obstacles, still he picks off his man at the other end of the board.

London Weekly Review. **Case of Mr George Hamlet.** It may not be generally known, that Mr. George Hamlet, of this city, a British subject while travelling in pursuit of his lawful business, has been arrested and cast into a leathern prison, at Norfolk, Va because he had not the necessary documents to prove that he was a free man. Mr. Hamlet, though a man

of colour, is a subject of the British Empire, as he was born and educated in England; and while there, never was his freedom of action controlled in the least by barbarous and partial laws; but in republican America, he is arrested and cast into prison, with felons and murderers—he is almost scourged & tortured by "Roman magistrates" because, forsooth he is a shade or two, darker than his persecutors. O Liberty! thy abode cannot be in the midst of so much injustice! it cannot be pleasing to thee to behold thy name daily profaned by false worshippers!

For public information, we can state, that the father of the individual, who is the subject of this article, is Mr William Hamlet, of London, a man of colour, who is profile painter to his Britannic Majesty and the Royal family, and his mother, is a white subject of the same government; so that if the righteous judges of Norfolk, are desirous of seeing the body of George Hamlet sold to the highest bidder in the market place of the aforesaid republican city they will find themselves most sadly mistaken. In future, we recommend to their worshipships, more caution in laying their hands upon our brethren; for though we have but few, who would devote themselves so assiduously as Mr William J. Poyer has to the liberation of his friend assured: we are from Mr. P. that he is not wearied in his labour of friendship, and would at any time extend a helping hand to others who may be in the same predicament.

We are proud, to have it in our power to state that through the exertions of Mr. P. in procuring the necessary documents to be forwarded immediately, we have every prospect to hope, that ere long, Mr Hamlet will be restored to the bosom of his family and friends.

Honorable Cruelty.—The following extract of a letter from a young officer in Bengal to his friends in Nottingham, and containing an account of a suttee, at which horrible ceremony, he was a spectator, may perhaps be interesting: "On the 16th of June an order arrived in camp from Brigadier Lumsley, directing me to proceed to Odeypore, there to take command of the political escort. I left the camp at Koolacree on the 17th and arrived at Odeypore on the 18th. The morning I went to the lake, where the Ranah Prince and all the great people of the Court were assembled in boats to celebrate some festival. We went into a boat, and pulled up close along side the Ranah, and the entertainment which was varied, concluded with a fine display of fireworks but alas! for the poor old Ranah, he ate too much that fatal night and died on the morning of the 30th for want of proper advice, after a reign of fifty years. At sunrise the body of the Ranah was carried out from the palace in a splendid litter: he was full dressed, decorated with all his jewels, and sitting cross-legged, just as if he had been alive; eight of his wives, splendidly attired, covered with valuable ornaments, and mounted on most beautiful horses rode in advance of the royal corpse; they had three miles to go from the palace to the bury-

ing ground. The women threw among the crowd immense sums of money. Arrived at the burying ground, the body of the Ranah was placed lying in state, in the inside of the funeral pile. The ground from the floor had been removed, and the hollow occasioned by this was filled with cotton, grease, resin, &c. over this was laid a carpet of crimson silk with a broad border of rich gold lace. The whole of the women went to a small stream, washed themselves said a brief prayer; they then walked round the outside of their pile, stood at a time, prostrated, seating themselves near the body, according to the rank; the door was then closed. The principal Ranees sung three verses of a hymn, and then gave the order for firing the pile. In a moment the whole was one, complete flame, and the heat so intense that every one ran to a distance. There was no noise—not even a shriek. Oh, horrible! most horrible! Even now it makes my blood run cold to think of such a dreadful thing! The women burst with almost all their ornaments on—many of very great value; one of them gave a priest a set of pearls worth 15000 rupees. The fire was kept up three days & three nights, and the cooled with milk: the ashes were carefully collected and sent to be thrown into the Ganges. It is generally supposed that at a latter time the women are intoxicated with opium; this was not the case here. Never were women more collected, or more perfectly in their senses: they bore more the appearance of going to some place of pleasure than to go to a horrible death. There was a pretty young creature among them, aged about twenty one years. I wished much to have got something belonging to her, if it had only been one of the wreaths of roses, to have kept as melancholy remembrance. The cloth of their dresses has so much gold in it, that it is sold by weight. What can equal the courage of these women! Nothing but their vanity. Their religion does not require such a sacrifice from them, and their vanity alone gives them courage.

Lost Child Found.—The body of James Dancy Allen, a child aged between 4 and 5 years, was taken from the bottom of a well on Pawtuxet street on Wednesday fore noon. This is the child which has been missing since Friday afternoon of the 20th ult; the commencement of the memorable snow storm. The boarding of the front of the well curb was not more than 21 inches from the ground to the opening, and the evidence given to the jury, was, that a foot or more of snow in depth was on the sidewalk, adjoining the curb on the afternoon, after the commencement of the storm. The well is situated but a short distance from the door where his mother resided, and it was the opinion of the jury that he, probably, much bewildered, might have taken the opening in the curb for his mother's door, and fallen into the well.—(Providence Journal.)

News—Or rather the want of it.—We have received no Eastern papers for several mails, the consequence of which, it is said in the Nashville Republican, is, that the members of Congress have "crowded them out" with documents to their constituents for electioneering purposes. That paper states, that in one pile lying on the table in the Nashville Post Office, was about one hundred and fifty large packets, all bearing the frank of the Hon. David Crockett. It

would seem that Davy's constituents are learning to read. The letters of members have a preference over those of other persons, and Davy had carefully folded up his documents as letters to obtain for them that preference to a possible extent. Davy takes the full benefit of his franking privilege. "If he don't I may be shot." Our member has been very clear of such abuses. Indeed, if he is in fault, it would rather be that of not exercising the privilege extensively enough.—(Western Empirium.)

A comical petition was presented to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly by George Harlow, for relief from military fines. We mention some of the statements embraced in the petition for the double purpose, of showing the beauties of the Nova Scotia militia system and the beauty of the petitioner's phraseology. Petitioner has been enrolled in the militia 14 years—was not warned to attend, the last training—lives in the woods three miles from any one else—says that his wife was threatened with a peccoliar and invincible sickness—the peccoliar, filled with military ardor, although not warned, made every preparation for training—went and engaged Jane Beech to come and stay with his wife training day—was rainy on training day and Jane Beech could not come; so petitioner staid at home—Capt Horton paraded his company in a field near a grist mill, where they waited for Col. Mc Dougal "until they were wet as rats." Col Mc Dougal came and ordered them men into the mill, where all the business of a warlike nature they did was to impose a fine of thirty shillings on George Harlow. The Edinburgh Murders.—It had been ascertained that the number of murders was not so great as had been at first conjectured. They probably exceeded twelve but were not a score in number. The woman Mc Dougal has disappeared from Edinburgh, & is not known where she went to among her other relations she said that on one occasion she and the concubine of Hare overheard their two protectors talking over their cups in an adjoining room; when Hare said they could not be at a loss for subjects, as when others failed they could kill the women. And it was agreed between them to kill Mc Dougal first.—Hare is yet imprisoned, and it is supposed he will be tried and convicted on charges. Mr. Jeffrey is engaged as Senior Counsel for the prosecution, by the friends of Daft Jamie.

A man named Paterson had been in the practice of purchasing the subjects from Hare and Burke for £10, and selling them at a profit of £5. Burke says he is resigned to his fate, but the wretch assigns as a reason for his wishing to have Hare convicted before he is executed himself, himself that he is afraid the spirits of the future victims (whom Hare would kill if set at large) would reproach him (Burke) in the regions of bliss for not preventing their untimely death!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 9. **Another Murder.**—On Friday night last a man of the name of Birdsell, committed

to the jail of this county for the murder of his wife. We have not been able to obtain the exact particulars, but learn that in a fit of jealousy he knocked her down with an axe, and severed her head from her body. Several children, in whose presence the deed was perpetrated. He made no attempt to escape. His trial will take place before the Supreme court in May, next.—Gay.

Wanted immediately. Person capable of teaching a school. For further particulars apply to William Randall, Hartford, Connecticut.

I have seen a young man of stating ignorance never to venerate wisdom, but where it actually appears: I have received literary titles and distinctions myself; and, by the quantity of my own wisdom, know how very little wisdom they confer.—Goldsmith.

In forming a judgment, say your hearts and your foretaken opinions; else whatsoever is done or said will be measured by a wrong rule; like them who have the jaundice, to whom every thing appeareth yellow.—Sir P. Sidney.

The Chief Justice of the United States.—We find the following article in the Richmond Compiler.

"I was struck [said a southern member of congress to me the other day] with your Chief Justice. He is a singular man—is he not? I have never seen his equal in point of vivacity and simplicity. It was but the other day that going from Gadsby's hotel to the capitol, I met with a tall, plain-looking striking man with a sort of a por folio under his arm. He was walking at a pretty rapid rate—and though the day was very cold and wet, he had neither cloak nor umrella over him—while the hack drivers had all of them an umrella over their heads. He was going at such a gait against a smart wind that his coat tail was standing up on a level with the horizon. I ascertained that it was your Chief Justice! And on the day of the inauguration, I was struck with his bright eye and florid face. He must be several years older than the President; and yet he had the air of looking several years younger. A strange man this Chief Justice of yours.

"Then you have never seen him at one of our barbecues—pitching quoits in all his glory with his long tailed coat off, stripped to the sleeves, with his long tall boots drawn to the knees—and all his soul as much given to the right laying of his quoits, as he would be in trying the knots of a difficult case in the law of nations. You must see him thus in order to form some idea of his juvenility of spirits and simplicity of manners."

A Simple Story.—About one hundred years ago, their lived in Massachusetts, a clergyman, who had a respectable neighbor belonging to his Parish, who was notoriously addicted to lying; not from any malice, or pecuniary purpose, but from a paroxysmal habit. The parson was every day grieved by the evil example of his neighbor. The parson was Capt. Clark, a friend of the parson's in all temporary matters, and man useful in the parish. But his evil example was a source of much inquietude to the parson; he was determined to do beyond especially for the benefit of the parish, and accordingly took his seat "the next morning." He expressed his

ickedness and evil example of lying, in such a pointed manner, that nearly every person present thought the parson was aiming to the Captain—meeting being done, some one said to the Captain, what did you think of the sermon—He replied, excellent. But I could not, for my life, keep my eyes off of old Mother Syminton, thinking how she must feel for the parson certainly meant her. His story was told the writer by his mother, who was a daughter of the clergyman, and heard the sermon—to which she added, and my son when you hear any folly or vice exhibited from the pulpit, before you look out for a Mother Syminton, look within yourself to see if Captain Clark is not there. Her advice has had some effect and perhaps may have.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
New-York March 28, 1829.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
As this No concludes the second volume, and is also the termination of our labours, we hope subscribers, who are arrears, will see the necessity, of immediately balancing their accounts. The money, in all cases, may be sent by mail. Our agents in different places, will accept our feeble thanks for their exertions in behalf of Freedom's Journal.

We are authorized by Mr. Cornish (who succeeds us in the publication of the Journal.) to state that the next No will appear during the first week in May: in the mean while it is his urgent request, that exertions be used by the different agents to enlarge the subscription list.

TO OUR PATRONS.
The time having arrived, when our connexion with the Journal is about to be dissolved, we feel it our duty to offer, for the last time, a few words to the candid consideration of those friends who have been kind enough to patronise our feeble attempt; to dispel the clouds of ignorance & folly, which surround us as a community. If we cast our eyes at home, in our own land, or abroad, in foreign lands, we find no people exactly situated as we are—we find none so low and degraded—so dead to all the noble feelings which actuate in intelligent and immortal beings. In the bosom of the most enlightened community upon the globe, we are ignorant and degraded; under the most republican government, we are denied all the rights and privileges of citizens; what is still worse, we see no probability, that we as a community, will ever make it our earnest endeavour to arise from our ignorance and degradation. The vain & idle things of the moment occupy our minds, and we beside the being who has the faculty to denounce them, and tell us that we should aim at displaying our time more profitably. He is denounced in turn, and certain of our females are, forgetful of that modesty becoming to their sex, assume all the airs of the beautiful race of Amazons, and run down upon us, blessing the unlucky day.

ever had in view, have been the dissemination of useful knowledge; the defence of our community; and the necessity and advantages of education; and lately the expediency of emigration to Liberia. It is admitted, that for a community to become eminently virtuous, it is highly essential, that there should be a general dissemination of knowledge; and for the attainment of this, the press is a powerful auxiliary in the hands of enlightened and virtuous men. But we are apt when taking a view of the objects which are made subservient to human happiness to forget this, as if society could exist in its present happy state, without its aid. We would then inculcate upon our readers, the necessity of extending a patronising hand to the support of whatever is calculated to promote their happiness, and to improve their minds. It is admitted, that the standard of education is deplorably low, and that some general movement should be made towards raising it—but what avail all these admissions, without an effort to do something for it is a fact, that while the rest of the community, are daily making higher attainments in knowledge, we remain almost stationary, with prejudices increasing daily. It is not our province here to enquire why prejudices should be in the pathway of the man of colour, all we know is, that they are there, and are ever likely to remain, until the theories of our African Symmes shall take place, and produce a general amalgamation. In many things, it is our duty to experiment until we arrive at the truth; but unless we have reasonable hopes of a favourable issue they are useless; hence then, we conclude, that all efforts here, to improve the mass of coloured persons must prove abortive; and this conclusion we adopt from the evidence of our own eyes.

In our efforts to improve our condition; we have endeavoured to place before our readers every thing which had the least tendency to improve them morally, by portraying virtue in the most alluring colours, and depicting vice and folly unadorned with any of those flimsy veils, with which their votaries are ever desirous of arraying them. We have kept nothing back through fear; when time and occasion called for a defence against the attacks of vile men whose aim, was principally to hold us up as beings devoid of all principle, we have boldly come forward in defence of our brethren from a principle of duty; when our vices or follies deserved censure, we have not been backward in giving it; discarding all motives of self-interest, relying wholly upon the justness of our remarks, and the necessity and sense of duty which prompted us to offer them.

Education being the principal mover to every other improvement, we have laboured constantly to place its advantages in the most striking light, by citing the blessings which have flowed from it in other portions of our country, where it is more generally enjoyed and appreciated—we have endeavoured by holding up ignorance to view, and the evils which befall society from such a state, to render our readers more sensible than ever, of the imperious necessity that more general efforts should be made for the education of our rising youth; for it is upon them only, that all our hopes for the future respectability of our people are fixed; they are the last stay of the departed glory of ancient Africa—if we neglect them now, we must never expect to see them qualified to act their part in life, any bet-

ter than we have. Ten times our present number of schools would be of little benefit unless we endeavour to second those benevolent individuals who have been kind enough to establish those now in operation, by sending our children regularly; by placing daily before them examples which would tend to excite them to virtuous actions; by upholding the hands of the different teachers, by precept & example. The times of present are those of action; the common sense of the blessings to be derived from peace, seem anxious to improve present opportunities; and shall we remain idle spectators—while others are marching onward to the temple of science, shall we not fall in? or be ranks also, and turn our faces toward their lofty portals, which are open to all? True! education is the pearl of great price. It makes us better acquainted with our duty to our Creator & to our fellow-men; it elevates the soul and teaches us to look down with contempt upon the idle and frivolous things of the moment.

According to our ability, it has been our aim to be as practical as possible, in the few remarks which we have made at different times; and now we have arrived at the close of our labours, we must say that frequently, we should rather have wasted off our time; knowing that we had the sufficient leisure at command to do justice to the different subjects of discussion. We conceived the Journal under the impression that the whole of our time would be devoted to the editorial department—that none of the manual labor of the office would fall upon us; but how disappointed we have been, we need not mention. We are sensible that our columns have often been issued with many typographical errors; which when our inexperience in printing is taken into account, should not be matter of much surprise. Generally speaking, an editor's office is a thankless one; and if so among an enlightened people; what could we expect? We are therefore not in the least astonished, that we have been slandered by the villainous—that our name is by word and deed, more ignorant, for what less could we expect? Prepared, we entered the lists; and unvanquished we retire, with the hope that the alien committed to our care, may yet be exerted under more favorable auspices, and upon minds more likely to appreciate its value.

Celebration.—On Monday last, the N.Y. African Society for Mutual Relief, celebrated their anniversary in Zion Church. The day being fine, a large concourse had assembled long before the arrival of the societies, who walked in procession from the Hall in Orange Street.

The exercises in the church commenced by singing, under the direction of Mr Collins a hymn very suitable to the occasion, after which, the Rev. William Milner offered a very appropriate prayer. The reading of the Constitution followed by Mr. William Nicholas; after which, the Orator then rose and delivered his address. We were much pleased with the oration. Its originality attracted our attention, being much superior to the general standard of addresses on similar occasions. Beginning with the society at its formation, Mr Siphkins entered into minutely interesting particulars, which brought to light the obstacles which the first founders had to encounter in their career of usefulness, and the present prosperous state of the society, the result of their labours of love. Societies for mutual relief are so useful, that we feel it our duty,

to urge every young man to become member, and every female to enrol her name as one of the African Dorcas Association.

For Freedom's Journal.
Mr Editor:—I perceive by the remarks in your last that your desire was to say something to us on economy: to be candid with you I shall give you my opinion fully—you are certainly the editor of the Journal, and have always taken an independent stand, for which you have been much slandered, by many, who think their judgment superior to yours; but in my opinion they have been too fast to judge, & I am afraid that too much learning will turn them all mad. Upon the whole; and under the head of economy, I think, that you have acted from no other motives than pure and independent principles. Your remarks in my opinion, were not personal; they were laid down for the good of our population, and sorry am I to know that our people have mistaken the true aim of your subject. As respects all the calumny which has been heaped upon you, you could expect nothing less placed as you were; your predecessors in the same line, have not only been abused, but personally assaulted; and no man could expect less.

A subscriber but no press stock holder.

DIED.
In Charleston S. C. on the 5th instant of Consumption, Miss Rebecca Gaillard, and on the 6th, Miss Harriet Hopton.

In Selahetady on Sabbath Morning last after a short but distressing illness which she bore with Christian fortitude Mrs Barbara P. Wright, consort of the Rev. Theodore S. Wright, of this city, aged 29.

In this city, on the 26th inst. Jno. Perrineau. His Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral Sunday precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. at his late Residence No 11 Orange street.

Also the societies in general are respectfully invited to attend, in Society order
W. P. Johnson Sec.

A Desolate Husband.—The consul's wife at Mycon had been Married upwards of six years, and yet at the time I was introduced to her she was scarcely twenty years of age. The consul appeared ardently attached to her; nor did she seem to hold that servile rank to which the L. vantine ladies are devoted; she was gay, young and lovely; her husband good humoured, frank and affable; and, in short, the family was a perfect oriental picture of domestic happiness. Here we were visited by my former host, the consul whom I was started at seeing equipped in a full suit of mourning, and with a beard of six weeks growth, according to the mourning customs of the Greeks. On enquiring the cause of his distress, he informed me, with streaming eyes, that his beloved signora had expired about two months before. The sight of me seemed to tear open all the closed wounds of the poor fellow's bosom; he wept profusely, sighed long and deeply and seemed a melancholy picture of fixed and overwhelming grief. On his departure I communicated to an old acquaintance my sympathy with the sorrow of the consul; but, judge of my surprise when he informed me, that Signor Cordin had omitted in his acts of misfortunes to

mention one incident—namely, that he could sooth himself with a second partner about a month after the death of the first, and by a strange commingling of joy and grief, had absolutely com pelled his present lady to put on, with himself deep mourning for her predecessor.

BOARDING.
W. P. JOHN-ON 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, are from 9 o'clock until 12 A. M. and from one o'clock until 5 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 re-opened 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.

EVENING SCHOOL.
THE New-York African Mutual Instruction Society re-opened their School on Wednesday Evening, the 4th 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 tuition to 35 Cts.

AARON WOOD, Pres.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Sec.
New-York, 1829.

SCIPIO C. AUGUSTUS,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently opened his house for the accommodation of general Persons of Colour, with BOARD and LODGING. His house is in a delightful part of the city, on the corner of 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 Plain and Ornamental NEEDLE-WORK, and DRAWING, for all which competent teachers are provided.

The liberal patronage which the academy has heretofore received from a generous public, has stimulated the subscribers to renewed exertions to render it worthy of their continued patronage.

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

TERMS PER QUARTER.
Children, under 7 years, for Reading and Spelling, \$1.50
Spelling, Reading, and Writing, 2.00
Arithmetic, do. do. do. 2.50
In addition to the above, Grammar, Geography & Natural Philosophy, 4.00
Latin and Greek Languages, 5.00
Philadelphia, Oct. 6, 1828.

WM. P. JOHNSON,
Successor to James P. Johnson, No. 551 PEARL-STREET, near Broadway, that old and well known establishment.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make BOOTS and SHOES to order, at reasonable prices; and as it is generally known that assiduity and despatch are the life and spirit of his profession, he has no need to publish, at the shortest notice.

ALSO—He keeps constantly on hand a superior quality of LIQUID BLACKING, of his own manufacture, free from the use of vitriol, 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.

CLOTHING.
Kept constantly on hand, for sale by DAVID WALKER, No. 42 Brattle-street, Boston, a great variety of New and Second-hand Clothings.

He also cleans all kinds of Woollen Clothing in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable terms.

Oct. 30, 1828.

TO LET
Cornelius Henry has just finished a handsome two story frame house, on the New African Burying ground, about five miles out of town, and will be let on moderate terms. Any wishing to know the particulars, may call on the

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHARLES MORTIMER,

No. 107 Church-street, New-York, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues manufacturer of Boots and Shoes of a superior quality at reduced prices.

As a generous public by their patronage has hitherto 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. 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 unremitted 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. 64

LEGHORN BONNETS.

MRS. SARAH JOHNSON,

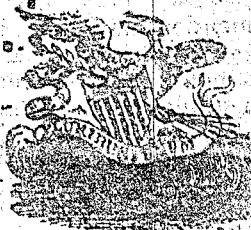
No. 551 PEARL-STREET, respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that she has commenced BLEACHING, PRESSING, and REFITTING LEGHORN and STRAW HATS, in the best manner. LADIES dresses made, and PLAIN SEWING done on the most reasonable terms.

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. 167 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, PANTALOONS, &c. is by STEAM SPONGING, which is the only correct system of CLEANING, which he will warranted extract all kinds of STAINS, GREASES, oil, Tar, Paint &c. or no pay will be taken.

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

All kinds of Tailoring Work done at the above place.

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

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS.

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

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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

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

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

BOARDING.

LEWIS HARRISSON,

Respectfully informs the public in general, that he has opened his House for the accommodation of genteel persons of Colour, with Boarding and Lodging, at No 90 Mulberry street.

There shall be no pains spared to render their situation as agreeable as possible on his part.

New-York, July 25, 1825.

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

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

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

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 75cts.
" Each repetition of do. 50
" 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
" Each repetition of do. 25
Proportional price for advertisements which exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for persons advertising by the year; 12 for 6 months; and 5 for 3 months.

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NOTICE TO BOOT CLEANERS.

SUPERIOR POLISHING BLACKING (FROM LONDON) Which the subscriber offers for sale, whole sale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by N. VANLIEW, 580 Broadway-street. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.