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TOUSSAINT L'OUVREURE. (Concluded.)

Such was the man to whom the island was indebted for its prosperity: which, however, was unfortunately not of long continuance. No sooner was the peace of Amiens definitively settled than Buonaparte, determined on the recovery of the colony, the reinstatement of the former proprietors, and the subjugation of the emancipated slaves.

On the arrival in the bay of Samana of the French fleet, having on board twenty-five thousand men, the flower of the French army under the command of General Le Clerc, the brother-in-law of Buonaparte, Toussaint hastened to the spot to reconnoitre its movements. Having never before seen so numerous a fleet, "No shall all perish," said he to his officers; "as France is come to St. Domingo." The division under Rochambeau having effected a landing at Fort Dauphin, the negroes who had assembled in crowds to behold the strange sight, were charged with the bayonet, and numbers of them killed on the spot; but the main body of the fleet and army, on preparing to land at Cape Francois, received a message from General Christophe, prohibiting of any disembarkation of troops without the orders of his commander-in-chief. Le Clerc, on this, sent a letter to Christophe, with mingled expressions of conciliation and menace, to which Christophe replied, with great firmness and moderation, that he was responsible for his conduct only to the governor and commander-in-chief, Toussaint L'Ouvreure; that if he attempted to carry his threats into execution, he should know how to resist as became a general officer; and that he accounted those troops which he threatened to land as many pieces of card, which the slightest breath of wind would dissipate. Le Clerc had sent on shore printed copies of a proclamation drawn up by Buonaparte, in which the same insidious mixture of cajoling and the threatening was used to seduce or intimidate the blacks. "Inhabitants of St. Domingo," it commenced, "whatever be your origin or your colour, you are all French: you are all free, and all equal before God, and before the republic;" and it concluded, "Italy round the captain-general: he brings you peace and plenty. Whoever shall dare to separate himself from him will be a traitor to his country, and the indignation of the republic will devour him as the fire devours your dried canes."

This menace, backed by such an overwhelming force, shook the allegiance of the white inhabitants to Toussaint; Christophe perceived the disaffection, and knowing the town not to be defensible, set fire to it in several places, retreating in good order, and carrying off with him above two thousand of the whites as hostages not one of whom was injured, in the confusion and massacres which followed. This spirited measure, and the active preparations making by Toussaint in the interior, induced Le Clerc to make trial of a scheme, which, if resorted to previous to the commencement of hostilities, might have been successful. He had brought but with him the two sons of Toussaint, whom the father was to be permitted to see, in the hope that, through them, he might be prevailed upon to acquiesce in the wishes of the First Consul. From the smoking ruins of Cape Francois, Coisson, their tutor, was despatched with his pupils, to Toussaint's country residence. The interview was affecting, and the artful pedagogue employed all his eloquence to prevail on Toussaint to relinquish the chief command, and become the lieutenant-general of Le Clerc; but it was too late. Toussaint had made his arrangements to oppose the French army, and, after an interview of two hours, left his two sons to decide between their father and their adopted country. In the *History* it is stated that the sons returned to General Le Clerc, and were never heard of more; but Lacroix says, that the mother succeeded in detaining them, and that one of them was afterwards intrusted with the command of a body of insurgents.

When Le Clerc found that Toussaint was inexorable, he issued a proclamation, declaring the generals Toussaint and Christophe to be put out of the protection of the law, and ordering every citizen to pursue and treat them as rebels to the French republic. The war now raged with great violence, and every artifice was practised by Le Clerc to procure the defection of the black troops, in

which he was but too successful. The black generals La Plume and Maurepas, went over with their forces to the French; and what was their recompense? Lacroix confirms, to the letter what King Henry has stated in the able manifesto of September 1814:

"Maurepas, a man of mild and gentle manners, esteemed by his fellow citizens for his integrity, had been one of the first to join the French, and had rendered them the most signal services; yet this man was suddenly carried off to port de Paix, and put on board the Admiral's vessels, then at anchor in the roads, where, after binding him to the main-mast, they, in derision, with nails, such as are used in ship building, fixed two old epaulettes on his shoulders, and an old general's hat on his head. In that frightful condition, these cannibals, after having glutted their savage mirth, precipitated him, with his wife and children into the sea! Such was the fate of this virtuous, and unfortunate soldier!"

Toussaint, however, had under his immediate command, a well disciplined army; and Dessalines, one of the most courageous, enterprising and skilful of all the negro generals, held the strong fortress of Crete pierrat, which had been built by the English. The French army laid siege to this place, which after a brave defence, was evacuated by Dessalines, who carried off every thing that was valuable, leaving a small detachment to follow him in the morning. Intoxicated with the successful issue of the siege, the French committed all manner of cruelties on the unfortunate negroes who fell into their hands; and Le Clerc, with equal baseness and folly, publicly restored to the proprietors of estates all their ancient authority. The consequence was such as might have been foreseen; all the blacks who had adhered to the French now deserted them, and again took up arms. Le Clerc perceived his error, and had once more recourse to the delusion of proclaiming liberty and equality to all the inhabitants of St. Domingo, without regard to colour; with the reservation, however, of the approval of the French government.—The negroes, tired of the war, again deserted their leaders; and at length, Christophe negotiated in behalf of himself, his colleague Dessalines, and Toussaint the general in chief, a general amnesty for all their troops, and the preservation of the respective ranks of all the black officers. Le Clerc was too happy to grant these conditions; and a peace was accordingly concluded, by which the sovereignty of France over the island of St. Domingo was acknowledged by all the constituted authorities.

Toussaint had liberty to retire to any of his estates which he might please to make choice of. He selected that called by his own name, L'Ouvreure, situated at Gonaïves; there, in the bosom of his family, he entered upon the enjoyment of that repose of which he had so long been deprived. The secret instructions however of Buonaparte were now to be obeyed; and Le Clerc lost no time in putting into execution an act which has entitled everlasting disgrace on his memory. In the dead of night, a ship of the line and a frigate anchored near Gonaïves, and landed a body of troops; they surrounded the house of Toussaint, when Brunet, a brigadier-general, entered the chamber where he slept, with a file of grenadiers, ordered him to surrender without resistance, and hurried him and his whole family on board the Hero of seventy-four guns, which proceeded immediately with them to France. Two negro chiefs of the neighborhood, who attempted to rescue him, were taken, and Le Clerc ordered them to be shot. He then caused about one hundred of the confidential friends of Toussaint to be arrested, and sent to the different ships of the squadron; none of them were ever heard of afterwards, and it is supposed that they were thrown overboard.

Toussaint on the passage, was kept a close prisoner, and separated from his wife and family; and on the arrival of the ship at Brest, he was merely allowed to see them once and take leave of them for ever. He was conducted to the castle of Joux in Normandy, with a single negro to attend on him; his wife and children were conveyed to Bayonne, and nothing more was ever heard of either. On the approach of winter, Toussaint was subsequently removed to Besancon, and there immured in a cold, damp, gloomy dungeon,

which became, as doubtless was intended, his sepulchre—the floor being actually covered with water. Thus did this great and good man perish.

From the Abolition Intelligencer.

The surprising influence of prejudice.

That savage nations enveloped in the darkness of ignorance, inured to scenes of rapine and cruelty and murder, should become so lost to all the finer sensibilities of our nature as that "their tender mercies are cruel," is not a matter of very great astonishment. But it is really something more than marvellous that the man whose character has been humanized by civilization, whose mind has been illumined by the rays of science, and whose heart has been renovated by the power of the gospel, should become the advocate of the cruel policy of those dark and ruthless sons of nature.

Should the origin of African slavery be enquired for, it must be sought among the most barbarous nations, and will be found growing out of the most sordid and malignant passions of the human heart; while fraud and violence have in almost every instance, been the means by which our slaves were originally procured. Yet are there multitudes in our own enlightened country, in our boasted land of liberty, who, with the book of God in their hands, and a public profession of allegiance to the compassionate Saviour in their mouths, unblushingly stand forth as the advocates of this cruel system.

How shall we account for such conduct? By supposing that such characters are sturdy hypocrites, who have continued to do violence to their own sense of duty until "their consciences have become seared as with a hot iron?" This may in some instances be the fact; but we are persuaded that in most cases their conduct should be regarded merely as a specimen of the surprising influence of prejudice on the human mind. The prejudice of education, of example, and self interest, all uniting, prepare the mind to receive the most glaring sophistry and to settle down upon its distinctions as securely as upon those of the most logical reasoning.

In our last we attended to the argument drawn from the colour of our slaves in support of African slavery. In the present No. we will notice that which is drawn from the assumed fact of the inferiority of the blacks in point of intellect. That the blacks are inferior to the whites in intellectual powers is constantly asserted with the utmost confidence as a fact by the advocates of the system. And from this fact they seem to think the inference fair that they were intended for slaves. But we do not hesitate to declare that the fact is gratuitously assumed, and that the history of mankind not only contradicts but abundantly refutes the assumption.

But before we refer to history we ask how is this inferiority of African intellect to be established? By comparing the slave with his master? Yes, the poor African born in the land of strangers, denied the advantages of education, excluded from all means of mental improvement, bowed down under the burden of a hopeless and perpetual slavery, without any motive to exertion, save the fear of the lash, is brought into contrast with the high minded and aspiring son of fortune, who has been dandied on the lap of affluence, favoured with all the advantages of education, and stimulated with the high hopes of distinguishing his character, immortalizing his name, and ennobling his posterity. Is this fair, is it candid, is it honest?

And almost equally unfair would it be to compare the inhabitants of our own country, or of any of the civilized nations of Europe, with the barbarous and uncivilized tribes of Africa; and from the comparison to pronounce an original and permanent inferiority of mind as characterising the African. Let it be remembered that climate and manners and customs and religion and government all have influence in giving character to a nation, and that in all these respects the African labours under an obvious disadvantage. Nevertheless their character is doubtless far superior to what is generally represented by those who feel interested in degrading them.

"The African," says Sir James Yeo, who has for a considerable time been stationed upon the

Now keeping in mind the many disadvantages under which for so many ages they have laboured both at home and abroad, let us turn our attention to the character of a few individuals whom history represents as having, by the energies of their own native genius, arisen to a degree of eminence, which not only rescues their race from the charge of original inferiority of mind, but also sheds a brilliancy and dignity over their own characters.

Hannibal, an African who had received a good education, rose to the rank of lieutenant-general and director of artillery under Peter the great of Russia, in the beginning of the last century.

The son of Hannibal, above mentioned, a mulatto, was lieutenant-general in the Russian corps of artillery. Greg. p. 173.

Francis Williams, a black, was born in Jamaica about the close of the 17th century.—He was sent to England and there entered the University of Cambridge. After his return to Jamaica he opened a school and taught Latin and the mathematics. He wrote many pieces in Latin verse in which he discovered considerable talents. Greg. 207—219.

Anthony Williams Amo was born in Guinea, and brought to Europe when very young.—Under the patronage of the princess of Brunswick, he pursued his studies at Halle in Saxony, and at Wittemberg, where he greatly distinguished himself by his talents and good conduct. In 1734 he took the degree of doctor in philosophy at the university of Wittemberg. "Skilled in the knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages," and "having examined the system of ancient and moderns," he delivered "private lectures on philosophy with great acceptance." In 1741 he supported a thesis at Wittemberg, and published a dissertation, on the absence of sensation in the soul, and its presence in the human body. He was appointed professor, and the same year supported a thesis on the distinction which ought to be made between the operations of mind and those of sense." Gregoire highly commends these "two dissertations," as evincive of a mind "exercised in reflection" and addicted to "abstract discussions." In the opinion of Blumenbach they "exhibit much well digested knowledge of the best physiological works of the time." In a memoir of Amo, "published at the time by the academic council, his integrity, talents, industry, and erudition, are very highly commended." Gregoire was unable to discover what became of him afterwards. Greg. p. 173—176. Rees under man.

Job. Ben Solomon, son of the Mahometan king of Banda, on the Gambia, was taken in 1730 and sold in Maryland. He afterwards found his way to England, where his talents, dignified air, and amenity of character procured him friends, among the rest Sir Hans Sloane, for whom he translated several Arabic manuscripts! After being received with distinction at the Court of St. James, he was sent back to Buda. The letters which he afterwards wrote to his friends in England and America were published and perused with interest. This man is said to have been able to repeat the koran from memory. Greg. p. 160—161.

James Maza John Capitein was born in Africa. At the age of eight he was purchased on the river St. Andre by a slave dealer, who made a present of him to one of his friends. By the latter he was carried to Holland, where he employed himself in painting, and acquired the elements of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldaic languages. He afterwards went to the University of Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of theology. "Having studied four years, he took his degree, and in 1742 was sent Calvinistic minister to Guinea. What became of him was never known. While in Holland he published an elegy in Latin verse, two Latin dissertations, (one on the culture of the Gentiles, and the other on slavery) and a small volume of sermons. Greg. 196—207.

coast of Africa, "is very superior to the capacity to the generality of Indians in America. They are more sociable to strangers, and accept of the civilization of the European settlements, than the African man." (Sir James Yeo's *Journal*, p. 181.)

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

NEW-YORK, MAY 18.

Arrested Sancho was born on board a slave ship on her passage to Carthage in the South America. Before he was two years old he was carried to England, where in the course of his life he distinguished himself as a literary character. He died in England in 1790. After his death an edition of his letters was published in two octavo volumes, which were well received by the public. Greg. p. 227-234. *Recs under man.*

Thomas Fuller, a native of Africa, and a resident in Alexandria in the district of Columbia, though unable to read or write, excited admiration by the facility with which he performed the most difficult calculations. Being asked one day how many seconds a person had who was seventy years, seven months and seven days old, he answered in a minute and a half. On reckoning it up after his departure the result was obtained. "Have you not forgotten the leap years?" says the black. This omission was supplied, and the number then agreed with his answer. When this account was given by the late Dr. Rush, Fuller was seventy years old. Greg. p. 183-185. *Recs under man.*

Helinda was brought from Africa at the age of twelve, and sold in Massachusetts. After being a slave to one man forty years, she addressed to the legislature of that state, in 1782, an eloquent petition for the freedom of herself and daughter, which has been preserved in one of the volumes of the American Museum. Greg. p. 167-168.

An African by the name of Maddocks, was a Methodist preacher in England. *Recs under man.* Othello published at Baltimore in 1780, an essay against the slavery of negroes. "Few works can be compared with this for force of reasoning and fire of eloquence. Greg. p. 185-187.

Cesar, a black of North Carolina, was the author of different pieces of printed poetry which have become popular." Greg. p. 168.

Ottobah Cugoana was born on the coast of Fantin in Africa. He was dragged from his country and carried to the island of Grenada. Having obtained his freedom he went to England, where he was in 1788. Niatoli, a distinguished Italian, was for a long time acquainted with him in London, and speaks in strong terms of his piety, his mild character and modesty, his integrity and talents." Cugoana published a work on the slave trade and the slavery of negroes, which discovered a sound and vigorous mind, and which has been translated into French. Greg. p. 248-250.

Gualvus Faso, whose African name was Olando Equiano, was born in the kingdom of Benin in 1746. At the age of twelve he was torn from his country and carried to Barbadoes. After passing into various hands and making several voyages to Europe, he at length obtained his freedom, and in 1781 established himself in London. There he published his Memoirs, which have been several times reprinted in both hemispheres, and read with great interest. "Vasa published a poem containing 112 verses;" and in 1789 he presented to the British parliament a petition for the suppression of the slave trade. His life and works are familiarly known in England. Greg. p. 219-227. *Recs under man.*

Phillis Wheatly, born in Africa in 1753, was torn from her country at the age of seven, and sold in 1761 to John Wheatly of Boston.

Allowed to employ herself in study, she rapidly attained a knowledge of the Latin language." In 1762, at the age of nineteen and still a slave," she published a little volume "of religious and moral poetry, which contains 81 pieces," and has run through several editions in England and the United States." She obtained her freedom in 1775, and died in 1780. Greg. p. 231, 241.

Benjamin Banaker, a black, of Maryland, applied himself to astronomy with so much success, that he published almanacks in Philadelphia for the years 1794 and 1795. Greg. p. 185, 188.

The son of Nimbana, or Niambanna, king of the region of Sierra Leone, who "ceded a portion of his territory for the use of the colony." (*New York Spectator*, No. 2019.) "came to England to study." "He rapidly acquired different sciences," and in a short time was so well acquainted with the Hebrew as to be able to read the Bible in the original. This young man who gave such promising hopes, died a short time after his return to Africa. Greg. p. 101, 102.

James Derham, born 1707, was formerly a slave in Philadelphia. "In 1788, at the age of twenty-one, he became the most distinguished physician at New-Orleans." "I conversed with him on medicine," says Dr. Rush, "and found him very learned. I thought I could give him information concerning the treatment of diseases, but I learned more from him than he could expect from me." Greg. p. 182, 183.

mingo, was once a slave. He was a man of "prodigious memory," brave, active, indefatigable, and really great. Greg. p. 102, 103.

Christophe, the late king of Hayti, arose from slavery to a throne, and has displayed great energy of character.

Extract from an ADDRESS, delivered in Poland, N. Y. July 4th, 1826, by the Rev. O. P. Hoyt, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that town.

"Among the omens which portend evil to our country, I must mention Slavery. But what shall I say of it? To say that it is the disgrace of human kind, the curse of the earth, the scourge of Heaven, the offspring of hell, would be speaking the truth. But all this is not even the preface to its horrors. There is a cloud gathering over our country. It does not resemble a man's hand. It does not promise a refreshing shower. It is heavy with vengeance and black with the elements of ruin. It covers half the nation, and louder than our cannon can proclaim our 'liberty,' it thunders back the voice of 'Slavery.' Its lightning have already kindled a conflagration in many of our southern cities. 'And even now they cannot hear the midnight cry of fire unaccompanied with agonizing apprehensions, that it is bursting with all its latent horrors on their defenceless dwellings.' There are now as many as 2,000,000 slaves in the United States. Their increase is almost incredible. Let fancy carry you forward to the end of another half century and contemplate the possibilities of our condition. Twenty years is more than time enough to double the black population. In 1880, therefore, at this rate, we shall have a number of negroes larger by about 4,000,000, than the present white population. In some states the increase of the slaves is more than three times as great as that of the whites. In South Carolina for ten years preceding 1820, the increase of the latter was only 8 to every hundred, while that of the former was 26. As often therefore as a given number of the white inhabitants increased 100, the same number of the black was increased 2,600. In some of the states the number of slaves is already greater than that of the free. Many of these are subjected to sufferings of which we can have only a faint conception. It is not true, as we are prone to imagine, that all masters are alike cruel. Many of them are humane. But this not uniformly their character. There are monsters of barbarity among them, having nothing human but the form. It was such wretches who sat for the picture which Cowper drew.

"There is no flesh in Man's obdurate heart." Let it be remembered that these negroes only need to know their strength and the unrighteousness towards by which they are held in bondage, together with an artful leader, and they would drench the whole continent from the Potomac to the gulf of Mexico, in the blood of the whites. It is vain to think of keeping them in ignorance. They know it to be unreasonable that they should be thus oppressed. Some of the free blacks are men of intelligence. Their influence is great. A new spirit is kindling through the whole body of the slaves. You cannot make the poor black believe it right thus to oppress him. His nature revolts at the thought. The monuments of our country's liberty, they see every where. They hear it in the rejoicings of this day. They see there a coloured population, intelligent and free and happy. Nay more. They see them standing on the shore, and with a fraternal philanthropy offering them the hand of friendship; offering them houses and lands and liberty. Alas, chains and bondage forbid them to go. Their only relief is to retire into their comfortless cabin to dream of a freedom they are never to enjoy, or meditate on some plan to cut their way with a bloody sword, to liberty and happiness. A secret influence is imperceptibly conveyed from the land of Bolivar to the miserable slaves. It invites them to freedom. You cannot intercept that influence. You may build a wall to heaven around the island of the blacks and still you cannot resist it. Their example will be perpetually before the slaves and serve as a beacon to invite them to insurrection. It bids them to go forth to freedom or to death. The stifled voice of discontent and desperation has long since been heard. The young black, preferring death to slavery, has proved that his soul could meditate on vengeance and his arm could execute it. The plot of Charleston will be long remembered.

"Something must be done." The day of vengeance is not far distant. The tempest is gathered on the mountain tops and threatens to sweep down into the plains below, descending with its lightning and deafening with

its thunder. A convulsion may yet shake Virginia which we shall feel to this remote corner of the Union. Slavery is a national sin. The stain cleaves to the Constitution of the whole country. And when Jehovah makes inquisition, as He surely will, for the blood of His black children, our garments will be all stained with it. The judgments of heaven may sweep through the whole land. The arm of the slave may yet grasp the battle axe and the sword, and if not we, our children, or our children's children may perish beneath the stroke. Am I told that blacks dare not rise upon their masters? So said the men of St Domingo. "The slaves dare not rise." But they did rise. A plot was formed and matured and executed for the achievement of their freedom. And the rains of more than thirty years have scarcely yet bleached the soil from the blood of the French.

I know not what the interposition of heaven and the exertion of men may do to avert this danger. But the cases now at work, are moving on as steady as the progress of the sun to this very result. Slavery must be abolished or scenes will here be witnessed, of which the very story will make our ears tingle and our hearts bleed. The tale of St. Domingo, with all its horrors, will be but infant's prattle by its side."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors—

I beg leave to draw your attention to Mr Clay's Speech, delivered before the last Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, at Washington. It should be matter of no small concern to the free people of colour, to perceive the rapid progress of the Colonization Society: its increase cannot be viewed in another light, than a desire to get effectually rid of the free people. Mr. Clay particularly informs us, that it is to have nothing to do with the delicate question of Slavery: it is, says he, intended to be exclusively applied to the free people. I am aware that many philanthropists have become converts to the colonization scheme; many, I doubt not, who have at all times espoused the cause of the oppressed, and imagine that it will ultimately prove beneficial to them; others, think that it is the only means by which Africa can become civilized, and "Ethiopia stretch forth her hands to God," but they do not penetrate the real views of the Colonization Society, who have carefully disguised their intentions; which have since the formation of this society been aimed at the liberty of the free people; many of the Southern States have the same object in view, witness their severe laws against those people: for instance, they are prohibited from returning to the state of South Carolina, on any pretext whatever. The colonizing plan, as exposed by Mr. Clay, is intended indirectly to force the free people to emigrate, particularly those in the Southern States, where they are so much oppressed by prohibitions and taxation. It cannot but be warmly patronized by slave-holders. Mr. Clay contradicts in the most positive manner, those advocates of the colonizing system, who have so repeatedly assured us that it is the only way by which the nation can get rid of that curse to the country, Slavery; the only means of ever atoning to Africa for the injury we have done her. Ministers of the Gospel have preached to us the same from the pulpit. Those who are favourable have in this manner been deceived.

Mr. Clay's proposal is to remove annually six thousand of those persons, and thus he says keep down their alarming increase; this he avows to be the grand object of the Society. The Baltimore Memorial, to which he adverts, was not the unanimous sentiments of the coloured people: for I am credibly informed, that at least two-thirds of the meeting dissented from it. At a meeting lately held in Philadelphia, of the most respectable people of colour, consisting of nearly three thousand persons, to take this subject into consideration, there was not one who was in favour of leaving this country; but they were all opposed to colonization in any foreign country whatever. I have read with much attention, the remarks of a writer, under the signature of "P." in Mr. Poulson's paper of the 21st. of March, on the subject of colonizing the free people of colour in Africa; he speaks the sentiments of those people in Pennsylvania.

A MAN OF COLOUR.

At the Superior Court for Warren county, [N. C.] Judge Ruffan presiding, a free boy of colour, named William, Henson was convicted of forcibly breaking into a house and of stealing therefrom a few articles of small value. Sentence of death was passed upon him, by the Court, to be carried into execution on the third Friday in May.

Our Patrons will recollect that the terms of payment for our Journal are, \$2 50 in advance for the year; or \$1 50 in advance for every six months. We are sorry to be under the necessity of saying that these terms have not been complied with by many. We sincerely hope that such of our patrons as live in the city, will come forward and pay their several dues; and that those abroad will make payment to our Agents, as the issuing of our paper depends on the punctuality of our subscribers.

AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Though the interesting subject of Education has been so ably discussed by our correspondent Philanthropos; yet, as we are from experience of its vital importance to society, we hope we shall not be considered by a majority of our readers as trespassing unprofitably upon their time, by what remarks we shall offer. Though a hackneyed theme, it is ever a profitable one to reflect upon; and though to a portion of our readers, our remarks may have nothing new to recommend them; yet to others, they may not only be new and interesting, but profitable.

As the education of our rising youth is an object of the highest importance to the community, we would respectfully invite the attention of all our friends to the present state of the different African Free Schools. Believing that the future respectability of our people will eventually rest on the education which our children and youth now receive; we confess, that we are quite solicitous, that they should enjoy to the full extent what few advantages, public or private benevolence has granted them. The generality of us are so engaged and advanced in life, that but little can be expected of us; to the rising generation we are to look—upon them our anxious eyes are fixed, as the future "pride and glory" of our race. And we see no reason why at this enlightened era, our children should not enjoy more of the advantages of education. While the benevolence of the age has founded and endowed Seminaries of Learning for all other classes and nations; we have to lament, that as yet, no door is open to receive the degraded children of Africa. Alone they have stood—alone they remain stationary; while charity extends the hands to all others.

We believe, that it is time for us to be dissatisfied with our former irregular mode of education. The day has been, when if any of us could read, it was considered "passing strange;" and we believe this has been unavourable towards our improvement. This wondrousment and praise from our fairer brethren, instead of exciting, has been the cause of many halting in their career of acquiring knowledge; and Ignoramus-like, possessing just enough to be, the laughing stock of all. We feel that we cannot reprobate too highly this custom of lauding the most simple actions performed by a person of colour. Can he read and write a little? Can he cypher and transact the common affairs of life, almost as well as other men? He is praised and flattered—he is considered a prodigy of learning—his fame extends from Dan to Beersheba. The effects of flattery are often dangerous to the middle-aged and intelligent; and what ought we to expect them to be on the youthful mind, unsupported by the sage counsels of age and wisdom?

We confess, that we are so zealous for the future welfare of our race, that we cannot bear the idea, that our children should advance no further than we have, in the acquisition of knowledge, or in the acquisition of the mechanic arts. Education is so important, that we feel highly interested at all attempts, however imperfect, to advance the civilized and enlightened man, to his superiority over the savage. Without

man cannot perform one half the design of his Creator: for though he may worship him, and have some ideas of Deity, yet how can he fulfil the chief end of his creation, without an insight into those pages of inspiration which were designed as the foundation upon which he should ground his belief, and future hopes of a resurrection beyond the grave? While the mind of the savage and uneducated left to himself, will be as contracted as the room in which he resides; to the more fortunate member of civilized society, all the secret stores of nature are unlocked; all her secret laws are revealed; the powers of other creatures become subject to his control; and the faculties and attainments of men are made subservient to his advancement.

So manifold are the advantages of education, that we should trespass upon the good sense of our readers were we to enumerate them; but if any subject was ever worthy of their consideration, it is this. It is the pillar of civilization; it is the foundation of good order. So high a sense had the Pilgrim Fathers of New England of it, that the subject of schools was ever considered by them as one of the greatest. Long have they slumbered in their graves, but the beneficial results of their wisdom still remain, in the intelligence which more particularly distinguishes their descendants.

In Scotland, we behold the same good effects, resulting from like causes. Since the establishment of parochial schools, the people have been distinguished for their honesty, sobriety, and decency. Nor is it a mere experiment; but at this late period, we must impute the knowledge, prudence and love of order, which mark the Scotoman, to the operation of her excellent schools. In no country in Europe, with an equal population, do so small a number of crimes fall under the chastisement of the law.

We all know, how highly important the Ancients considered the education of youth. In Sparta, children being considered the property of the State, were not entrusted after the age of seven, to their parents; but they were educated at the expense of the State, under teachers of approved abilities and learning. In the rising ages of Rome, while their primitive virtue and integrity flourished with their arms and command; the training up of youth was considered as a most sacred duty; thinking themselves, in the highest manner, obliged to leave fit successors to the empire of the world. Cornelia, Aurelia, and Accia must themselves have enjoyed superior advantages of education, to have formed such men as the Gracchi, Julius Caesar, and Augustus. The beneficial results of the Spartan system were evident in the intelligence, bravery, and love of country, which characterized the future years of her sons. And as for Roman bravery, Roman eloquence, who has not heard of Manlius, Regulus, and Tully?

Schools then, being so necessary to the welfare and existence of society; how can we, who are as watchmen upon a high tower, remain silent, when we behold our children neglected, and enjoying so few advantages? Surely the age we live in, is one of experiment, enterprise and improvement; but are we only to behold the good effects of these, and Tantalus-like, not taste them? We hope not. We believe that we have as many, and as warm friends as ever; who need only to be reminded of the unequal disadvantages under which our children labor, before they will devise something better.

We can never expect to behold enlightened citizens of color, unless a commencement is made towards the formation of such in the proper education of the rising youth. For education is to the mind, what gold is to the miser. Without it, man is little superior to the brute creation—with it, he is a companion for angels. With it, he can trace the superintendence and providence of the Deity, through all his work of creation; but with-

out it, he must impute them all to chance, or some blind fatality. For though the powers of the mind are the gift of nature; to education we are indebted for their direction, their exercise, and their enlargement. Nature may implant our affections; education must cultivate, invigorate, and refine them.

While other members of the community are daily advancing from the present improved modes of instruction; our children have been altogether excluded from a participation of them. So prejudiced are the minds of some, that they think a little reading and spelling all that is necessary for them; while others care not whether they acquire even these. And so imperfect has been their acquisition, that many after leaving school, and before arriving at manhood, have lost even this little; while the difficulties others have encountered, in the perusal of other authors besides the "Testament," have ever after given them a distaste to reading. The few who study Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, advance so little, that after leaving school they can derive no advantage from them. Parrot-like they have acquired them, and parrot-like they forget them.

(To be Continued.)

Domestic News.

Melancholy Accident.—In Fairfield, on Sunday, the 8th inst. a Mrs. Robt Thorpe, with her father Mr. Jeremiah Pierce, and her son, a boy of 8 years, were proceeding in a one horse wagon to the Eatonville church, the harness became displaced from one of the thills in such a manner that the wagon struck and frightened the horse, who was soon unmanageable, and went at random over descending ground for nearly a mile. Mr. Pierce was first thrown from the wagon, and had a shoulder dislocated by the fall—the boy escaped injury by slipping through the fractured bottom of the wagon; but Mrs. Thorpe, who still determined to adhere to the crazy vehicle, and held upon the reins; was at length thrown from her seat in descending a sharp declivity in the road and struck upon her head with such violence as to leave her senseless on the ground. She lingered to the 15th inst. and expired.—Little Falls paper.

Mad Dogs.—A mad dog was killed this morning in the yard of Alexander Telfair, Esq between eight and nine o'clock. We communicate the fact that our citizens may be put on their guard, as it is very probable that there are other dogs that have been bitten by this animal. The dog law, we are authorized to state, will be rigidly enforced from this day. Let every dog in this city be sacrificed rather than the life of one individual should be lost by the dreadful effects of hydrophobia.—Savannah Republican.

Patrick Mallory, has been confined in jail at Concord, Mass. upwards of 24 years. He was imprisoned on a charge of murder, and was brought forward for trial, but remanded to prison on the plea of insanity. Since his imprisonment he has been wilfully dumb for three years. For 14 days he abstained from all nourishment, and was greatly emaciated: on being solicited to take some food, he replied "bring me a pint of rum." He took food however on the 14th day. Tobacco is his only solace, and when he cannot get it, he chews the straw from his bed. He lately made an attempt to assassinate the jailer with a chisel, in consequence of the jailer's dressing him in a clean suit of clothes. He is about 70 years of age, a native of Ireland.

Hurricane in Virginia.—We are informed, says the Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday last, that a most destructive hurricane was experienced near Dixier's Bridge, in Princess Anne county, about noon on the 24th ult. which, although of but a few minutes duration, spread desolation in its course, destroying houses, trees, fences, and laying prostrate every thing which opposed its fury. Its direction was from the West towards the sea. Several houses were unroofed, some utterly demolished, and many of their inhabitants severely bruised, and in some instances, their bones broken, so as greatly to endanger their lives. The fury of the storm and the destruction thereby occasioned says our informant, are without a parallel in that section of country.

CAPE FEAR, May 2.

New Hanover Superior Court.—Several criminal prosecutions excited much interest at this Court. On Saturday, the last day of the Session, came on the trial of Archibald Johnston, a colored man, for conspiring on board the brig Sally Ann, bound for Boston, thereby to assist his escape, a slave named Frederick, an offence made punishable with death. Much time was consumed in forming a jury, the prisoner exercising his right of challenge in numerous instances. The jury returned from the box at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued in consultation until within a few minutes of 12 o'clock, P. M. when being sent for by the judge, they stated that they could not agree on a verdict. The legal duration of the Court, being on the eve of terminating by the lapse of time, his honor the judge, discharged the jury; and remanded the prisoner to jail, to await his trial at the next term.

James McGuire, in Greenup, Ky. was lately killed in defending his son from arrest. The son had stabbed a young man, and retreated to his father's house. The officer who was sent to arrest him, received a stroke from a sword by the father, and immediately ordered the guard to shoot him down, which they did.

Cure for Intemperance.—Andrew H. Hutton, of Newcastie, in the State of Delaware, has published a certificate, under his own name, that after having been twelve years a common drunkard, he has been cured by the medicine of Dr. Chamber's. The quantity of liquor to be drank was about five quarts a week, which cost him \$2 1/2 cents, and the time he lost by drunkenness he estimates at \$3 a week. He says he is now a hearty man, sleeps well at night, has a good appetite, and can accomplish more work in a week now, than formerly in three months. Mr. H. states that his wife now thinks herself "in a new world." He took the last of his medicine on the 26th of March, and up to the 13th of April he had not tasted or had an inclination to take ardent spirits.

[Freeman's Journal.]

Accident.—As three gentlemen were riding into town yesterday morning, from an excursion in the country, their horses took fright, in consequence of the violent shaking of the limbs of a tree, in the Bowery, into which some boys had clambered, and setting off at full speed, their vehicle was upset, and its inmates precipitated to the ground. One of them received considerable injury. But the poor horse was the greatest sufferer, for both his hind legs were broken by his striking them against the fore part of the carriage, one so that the parts only adjoined together by a slight tegument. In this situation he is said to have run, on the stumps, for about a hundred yards.—M. Ch.

Removal of Counterfeits.—A new emission of counterfeit three dollar notes of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, has just made its appearance. The signature of Mr. Knowler, the President, and Mr. Oleott, the Cashier, are admirable, and the filling up easy and natural. The paper and engraving is as good as the genuine ones, which is saying a good deal. The bill before us is of the letter "S," dated July 4, 1823.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The formation of the new ministry is cause of much excitement in London. Whatever may be the opinions about the resignation of the old Tory Members, it seems Mr. Peel's retiring has given satisfaction to no one, not even to those who differ from him in politics, so high he stands in the estimation of all, for talents and moral integrity.

The following was handed about on Saturday, as a programme of the new Administration:

Mr. Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary. A. Huskisson, Home Secretary. Mr. Robinson, Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Dudley & Ward, Privy Seal. Lord Harrowby, Lord President. Mr. Wynn, Board of Control. Duke of Buckingham, Chancellor of the Duties. Mr. Sturges Bourne, Board of Trade. Sir John Leach, Sir John Copely, and Mr. Scarlett, are named for the Seals. The Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral. Lord Anglesea, Commander-in-Chief. Lord F. Bentick, The Ordnance.

Thomas Cambell, Esq. was installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on 12th April. This is another mark of the homage the Glasgowians always pay to genius. We shall publish an account of it to-morrow.

A Carlisle paper says, that a number of operatives have set out to embark for America, or are preparing to do so. The price of weaving the lowest class of Ginghams is now so much reduced as to render it perfectly impossible for a weaver to provide for a large family, even oatmeal or potatoes, though he toil fourteen hours a day.

SUMMARY.

The Connecticut School fund amounts to more than one million seven hundred thousand dollars.—A Piano Forte manufactory is about to be established in Williston, Vt.—Thirty people have been drowned, and several more maimed by the wreck of the Rob Roy, which was ashore at L'Islet, L. C. The schooner Lewis M' Lane of Seaford, Del. has been lost near Barnegat.—Seamless Shoes.—A method has been invented in Eng. of making a shoe from a single piece of leather, without a seam.—On the 9th inst. the boat of the Mail stage was cut open on its passage between Trenton and Kingston, N. J.; and an unsuccessful attempt made to obtain the mail bag.—On the eve of the 7th inst. Mr. John Whipple, of Albany, was fired upon and killed while sitting in the second story of his dwelling house.—One of the runners of the U. S. Bank at Philadelphia, was committed to prison on a charge of having stolen two notes of \$1000 each.—Nine valuable horses belonging to the Erie line of stages were lately poisoned in Cleaveland, Ohio.—The powder mill of Mr. John Reed, near Sawneytown, My. city, with all its contents, consisting of 1500 weight of powder, and the same quantity of salt petre, together with the adjoining buildings, have been totally destroyed.—The Physicians of Connec-

ticut have resolved that they do not consider it their duty to visit patients on the Sabbath unless satisfied that the case is urgent.—At Cheraw, S. Carolina on the 10th inst. the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was at 98 degrees in the shade.—Rev. A. Harding of Greenfield, Mass. has recovered \$44 of Dr. W. Brooks, in an action for slander.—By means of a telegraph, 30 spots have been seen on the sun's disk at Charleston, S. C.—So much snow fell in New Ipswich, N. H. and vicinity on the 8th inst. that the drifts in the road were seven feet.—Strawberries and cherries have appeared in the Richmond Va. market.—The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph says, a machine has been invented for making Lee's Pills by steam, by means of which, five pecks can be manufactured in a minute.

William C. Barton, Esq. Justice of the Peace, &c. of Savannah, Geo. has been indicted for mal-practice in office, and found guilty, and sentenced, to ninety days imprisonment, and removal from office.—A man, woman, and child were drowned on the 5th ult. by the upsetting of a stage at Fort Edward in the northern part of this state.—Nancy Hewlett of Groton, Conn., aged 15, lately committed suicide by taking laudanum.—The Mayor of Baltimore has ordered all street beggars to be taken to the alms house. At the Merrimack Company's Mills, in Lowell, Mass. eleven thousand yards of cloth are manufactured daily.—Mr. McKenny was lately married to Mrs. Mary Jackson, both of Harper's ferry, he being the lady's fifth husband, and she only in her twenty-eighth year!

A fire occurred at New-Orleans on the 15th ult. which consumed nearly half the square opposite the Theatre.—New potatoes raised upon Albany Hill have this season, been sold in that market.—There are 8 yearly meetings of Friends in the United States. Their whole number of members exceed 150,000.—In Indiana there are a father, mother, and child, whose united ages do not amount to twenty-six!

Thomas Dummer, jr. who killed John Fry in Richmond co. Pa. in October last, and for whose apprehension the governor of that state offered a reward of \$200, has been arrested at Geneva, Ontario co. and lodged in jail.—Mrs. Minty Graham of Hagarstown, Md. who was lately tried on an indictment as a common scold, has been honourably acquitted; it being proved to the satisfaction of the jury that she was an uncommon scold.—Mr. Thomas Wright, of Cincinnati, has invented a machine to go by steam, which will cut 3000 lath per hour.—The corner stone of an Episcopal Church was laid in the village of Meadville, Pa. on the 11th ult.—Leonard Moore, of Blandford, Mass. lately leaped from his chamber window, in a deranged state of mind, and has not been heard of since.—Mr. Haddock, the Androsides man, is engaged in inventing a new machine for the manufacture of paper.—A very extensive bed of stone coal has been discovered in Perry county, Penn.—The population of Niagara, U. C. is stated to be 2587.

On Monday last the Coroner was called to view the body of an unknown coloured man found floating in the dock, foot of Fulton-st. He had on blue cloth trousers, thin black and white striped vest, a red and white handkerchief around his neck, and appeared to be about 36 years of age.—A Mr. Switzer was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, what a flock of young dreams will be produced!—The City Inspector reports the death of 83 persons during the last week, ending on Saturday, 12th inst. viz:—33 men, 15 women, 15 boys, and 20 girls.

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. John Ashford, to Miss Catharine H. Steens.

DIED.—On the 11th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Moses Evans.

ALMANAC.

MAY.	SUN Rises.	SUN. Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
18 Friday	4 49	7 11	☾
19 Saturday	4 48	7 12	☾
20 Sunday	4 47	7 13	☾
21 Monday	4 46	7 14	☾
22 Tuesday	4 45	7 15	☾
23 Wednesday	4 44	7 16	☾
24 Thursday	4 44	7 16	☾

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 11th, Ship John Wells, from Liverpool, with dry goods to Acosta; Clidwick, London; Brigs Albion; 70 days from Cork; Enterprise; Down, 20 days from St. Thomas.
May 13th, Ship Niagara, Brown, 33 days from Charleston, with cotton; Joseph Clark, 13 days from St. Croix, with rum, &c.; Mary Ann Rositer, 108 days from Cuba, with rum, &c.; Brig, Mary Livingston, Ewen, 33 days from St. Juan, de Nicaragua, with hides, &c.; Emma Higgins, 14 days from Havana, with sugar, &c.; Pacific, Jones, 21 days from Guayaquil, with molasses; Cleto, Nye, 14 days from Rio de Janeiro.

POETRY.

From the New-York Mirror. THE SWEDISH STRANGER.

No children weep o'er thee; No wife mourns thy doom, But strangers have laid thee Within the dark tomb...

RETROSPECTION.

I love thee, long-past time; Thy memory is to me, Sweet as the early village chime, Slow wafted o'er the lea...

VARIETIES.

LEANING TOWER OF PISA.

In the city of Pisa there is a round tower of eight stories of pillars, 180 feet high, including so much out of the perpendicular...

ANECDOTE OF WHITFIELD.

One evening while Foots was exhibiting Mr. Whitfield to public ridicule in the theatre of Drury Lane, the venerable man himself was engaged in preaching at Tottenham court chapel...

DECIPHERING OF HIEROGLYPHICS.

From the Christian Observer for February. Professor Seyffarth of Leipzig, who has been employed in deciphering the Egyptian Antiquities at Rome, states, that he has discovered all the dynasties of Egypt, from Minos to the times of the Romans...

Henry VIII.—The connubial history of Henry may be stated in a few words:—He divorced his first wife upon the convenient plea of conscience, in order to marry one younger and handsomer. He murdered the second through satiety, and growing passions for another...

Burial of a Man alive.—The last papers from the Arabian Gulf, bring an account of the seizure and barbarous murder, at Bussorah, of a courier, conveying letters from a rebel chief to persons in that town...

A person named Owen Moore once left his tradesman somewhat unceremoniously, upon which occasion a wag wrote:— Owen Moore has run away. Owing more than he can pay.

ART OF LIVING HAPPILY.

The following maxims or rules of action, might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietude and miseries of life:— Observe invariably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions.

Do not too much out of humor with the world; but remember it is a world of God's creating; and however sadly it is marred with wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness towards you than cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, nor lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind, and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconveniences and crosses.

Be ready to heal breaches in friend-ship; and to make differences, and hunt litigation yourself as much as possible, for he is an ill calculator that does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law suits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains, and do not fret what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep in it, and abide your own calling, rather than run the chance of another. In a word, mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being who is merely journeying through it towards an immortal abode.

Birth, Parentage, and Education of a Book.

It may, perhaps, not be known to the generality of readers, that the following 22 occupations are engaged to produce a single book.—The author, the designer, the ramberchant, the paper maker, the stationer, the type-founder, the press-maker, the ink-maker, the roller-maker, the chase-maker, the reader, the compositor, the press-man, the gatherer, the folder, the stitcher, the leather-

seller, the binder, the copper-plate printer, and the bookseller!

A friar once preaching to a convent of nuns, on Easter, assured them that our Saviour when he arose first appeared to a woman, that the news of the resurrection might be, sooner spread abroad.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

SOL. MOLESTON & JOHN ROBINSON. TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed...

James Law, 177 William-street, New-York, CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner.

APPO & SAMMONS, TAYLORS, No. 123, South Third-street, nearly opposite the Mansion-House, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the publick, that they continue to keep an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which they will make to order, on the most reasonable terms.

DRUGS & MEDICINES. JOHN SICKELS, JR., 100 Chapel-st., Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY." UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND STEAM SPONGING. JOHN H. SMITH, No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new.

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CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Third-street, Philadelphia. THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the publick in general, for their favor and patronage...

NOTICE. PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LIBRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms.

LOTS WANTED. TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED! CHARLES MOYER, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the publick in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

New-Boots, \$6 00; Footing Boots, 3 50; Buttoning Boots, 2 90; Soling and healing Boots, 1 50; Half Soling and Healing, 1 00.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the publick, that they continue to keep an assortment of Seasonable GOODS, which they will make to order, on the most reasonable terms.

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