

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

ORNISH & GIBBS,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1827.

VOL. I, NO. 11.

SEYMOUR CUNNINGHAM.

The last New-England Galaxy contains a most interesting and affecting account of Seymour Cunningham, a mulatto, who was apprehended in Boston, as a run-away slave, from Alexandria. We have not room for the whole piece. The story is related as facts, which took place last winter. Cunningham was apprehended in the streets of Boston, by an agent, who had followed him from Alexandria for that purpose and taken before Justice Whitman, for examination. The agent testified that he was a well known slave. Cunningham, on the contrary, denied that he was a slave, and produced a certificate of his freedom, regularly made out and authenticated. The agent, on seeing the certificate, acknowledged that it was genuine, but asserted that it did not belong to the prisoner, but to a brother of his, who had served in the late war, had received many wounds, lost a finger and a leg, had one leg fractured, and the calf of the other shot away, and his right arm broken by a grape shot. The marks of these wounds were all described in the certificate, and an examination of the prisoner, were all found upon him. His person answered exactly to the certificate. The agent then said that the real owner of the certificate was then in Alexandria, and requested that the prisoner might be committed until he should have time to produce the real Seymour Cunningham. His request was complied with, and in due time it appeared that the agent's story was strictly true, that the certificate belonged to the brother of the prisoner, who had never been disfranchised, but was what the agent asserted him to be, a run-away slave. He was accordingly delivered up and re-conducted to slavery in Alexandria. He was, however, soon restored to liberty, at the price of six hundred dollars, subscribed by the coloured people of Boston, or procured by them from the friends of emancipation.

But, in the manner in which the body of the pretended Seymour was made to correspond with the description in the certificate, speaks volumes of warnings to the holders of slaves throughout our country. The facts in the case cannot give any additional impression beyond the simple narration which we copy from the Galaxy. The people of colour in Boston had a caucus concerning the affair of Cunningham, and passed sundry resolutions to protect him. The narration then proceeds:

[Old Hampshire Post.]

"Cunningham, now, to show himself worthy of his patrons, produced his brother's certificate; but as told he must not shew that, for he did not conform to it in many important particulars. 'I know that,' said Cunningham, 'but liberty is sweet; I can easily conform to the certificate.' 'Why how?' 'Cut off my toe; break one leg; cut off the calf of the other; break this arm, and snap off this finger. You can do the whole in five minutes.' 'Brave fellow,' said the Congo, 'are you willing to undergo all this?' 'Most joyfully,' said Cunningham. 'What a pity,' said Cato York, 'that we could not tap him, and let out his little portion of black blood.' Accordingly, they sent for a butcher, and first swore him to secrecy, and then disclosed the object and promised him fifty dollars if he would conform Cunningham to the certificate, and operate like a workman. The butcher paused; then said it was a new case, and addressing Cunningham, asked him if he really desired and consented to have his body thus cut, maimed and mangled? 'Yes,' said Cunningham, 'liberty is sweet, I can endure it all, even if you use your cleaver.' 'Why yes,' said the butcher, 'that and my carving knife are my handiest tools.' 'But, Cunningham,' added the butcher, 'suppose you should die under the operation, your blood would be required at my house.' 'Fear nothing,' said Cunningham, 'in that event, my blood would not be required; you mistake me for a man, whereas I am only a piece of merchandise.' 'I doubt,' said the butcher, 'if any man can endure all this mauling at once; I would scorn to treat any wild beast much less a calf or a sheep, in this manner.' 'Coward!' said Cunningham, 'you know not the sweets of liberty; there, now, be satisfied I can endure all.' Saying this, as if in pain, he bit off his middle finger, and rose to the butcher, observing, 'so much loss of me is a slay at all events.'

The butcher now left the house, and promised to return the next day. On his arrival, Cunningham, to encourage him, and to display his own fortitude, had prepared a little melted pitch, and laying his foot on a chair, with a mallet and chisel struck off his toe, and immediately applied the hot pitch, which stopped the bleeding. The butcher said no carpenter could have done the thing neater; the toe flew half across the room. He was thus encouraged to proceed, and laying his carving knife and cleaver on the table, Cunningham asked him in what position he preferred to commence operations on him, whether standing or sitting? 'You must first be bound,' said the butcher. 'Bound,' said Cunningham, 'no; I have been bound long enough; and now I am in pursuit of liberty, I will begin by slaying you that I am my own master.' (Said the butcher, 'before I cut any creature, I have always been in the habit first, to compose it; the ox is first stunned; the calf, the sheep and the swine are first bled and rendered insensible by exhaustion; but I cannot practise thus on you; therefore you must be bound and ex ended on a table, or I cannot operate with any success.' I will lie quiet as a lamb on the table,' said Cunningham, 'but do not talk of binding me; you shall not know that I am not asleep.' 'Well then, I am ready,' said the butcher, and Cunningham stripped and laid himself on the table. 'Shut your eyes and appear to be dead,' said the butcher. 'or I cannot carry a steady hand.' 'No,' said Cunningham, holding the certificate before his eyes, 'I will see that you conform to the certificate.' 'Well then,' said the butcher, 'there! what do you think of that?—Is liberty worth that cracking of your bones?' 'Liberty is sweet,' muttered Cunningham. 'On my word,' said the butcher, 'here is the handsomest calf of a leg I ever saw.' 'Never mind it,' said Cunningham, 'I care not for it.' 'Now let your arm hang dangling over the table,' said the butcher, 'so that's right! there!—confound thy cleaver! it turned in my hand, however, it is only a compound fracture; and the work is now done! Hav' I earn't my money?' said the butcher. 'Ask G. Cunningham, said Augustus forward; if he says yes, there's your money; we raised it for the Greeks, but it's not your fault that Par—but who say you, Cunningham, shall I pay the money?' 'Stop a minute, let me read the certificate once more. Well, it will do, pay the money, I believe I conform so exactly to the certificate, that brother Seymour would mistake me for himself.' 'Recollect,' said the butcher, 'if Cunningham dies, it is no concern of mine; I am not to be troubled. I would not undertake a like job for double the money; it is wholly out of my line to cut a steak or break a bone if the creature shews any signs of life.'

The sequel proved that the butcher did operate like a workman. Cunningham soon recovered; but all availed nothing, at the second trial he was delivered over to the agent, and agreeably to the laws of the land, sent to Alexandria. *Hail, Columbia!*

THE ABBE'S REVENGE.

Some young persons walking lately in the wood of Boulogne, perceived there an Abbe sitting at the foot of a tree; they drew near and surrounded him. The Abbe, startled at his auditory, stopped short. The forwardmost of them addressed him, and told him, 'That, attracted by the charms of his voice, they were come there to listen to him.' The singer excused himself. They insisted; he refused. The peevish orator lifted up his cap, and threatened to take the measure of his shoulders if he required any farther courtesy. 'A pretty method, indeed, to teach people to sing,' said the Abbe. 'I agree that it is rather harsh; but we will cut off your ears for you, if you like that better.' The poor devil, seeing there was no reason in with these gentlemen, let about his part, and sung, as we may imagine, very ill. 'Do it again, sir,' said the orator; 'we shall perform better the second time.' In short, they main him pass through the whole scale of music, after which they withdrew, with great commendations on his voice, and, above all, on his complaisance in singing. The Abbe, who had this scene much at heart, lost no

time; but, while the gentlemen continued their walk, laughing at his expense, he hastened to the gate of Boulogne, and, by the description he there gave of them, he found out their coachman: from him he learnt that the orator was the count of —, a black musqueteer, and got a particular information of his residence. The next morning, very early, the Abbe, dressed like a gentleman, hastened to his house, where he procured immediate admittance to him. Being left alone with the count, who was yet half asleep, he told him who he was, and that he was come to demand satisfaction for the affront given the evening before. An apostrophe of this kind was well adapted to rouse the musqueteer, who continued still dozing. 'You are absolutely a brave fellow,' said the count: 'I love Abbes who are ready at every thing; and nothing, to be sure, is more reasonable than what you demand; but, pray, do you understand the sword?' 'That is no matter of yours,' said the Abbe: 'you shall see by-and-by.' 'Be it so,' replied the count: 'but where shall we fix the field of battle?' 'On the very spot where the affront was given,' rejoined the Abbe. 'With all my heart,' said the count, and, dressing himself instantly, ordered his horses to be put to the carriage. Our two champions repaired to the gate of Maillot, and getting out there, proceeded to the place of rendezvous. While the musqueteer was stripping, the Abbe took a pistol, out of his pocket, and clapped it to his breast: 'We are not come here to fight, sir,' said he; 'you made me sing yesterday against my will: I take you to be a very good dancer; and you shall dance, or I will blow out your brains.' In vain the soldier, started at the pistol, would have pleaded the laws of honour. 'You were a stranger to them yesterday,' said the Abbe, 'and deserve no other name. No more ceremony, and I will myself immediately, let what will come of it.' The musqueteer squeaked his ears, and was obliged to comply. Accordingly he asked, submissively what he must dance? 'Cypri's minuet is what I am going to sing,' said the Abbe, who thereupon warbled out the tune, directing his pupil all the while by the pistol. When the minuet was over, the Abbe required a country dance, then a hor pipe, rigodon, &c. At last, throwing aside his pistol and drawing his sword, 'We have now nothing to reproach each other with: let us fight.' 'No,' cried the count, 'we will not; you are too brave a conqueror; you have corrected my folly. I am to thank you for the lesson: let us be friends.' The two combatants embraced each other, and went to seal their friendship over a bottle.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

VIEWES

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour.

NO. I.

When societies are formed for the purpose of affecting in any degree, the general welfare, it may be naturally expected that the public will enquire, what are the specific objects they have in view, and the means by which they expect to promote them.

In order to satisfy enquiries of this nature, and at the same time to premise one of the objects of the institution, we propose to lay before the public a candid and temperate exposition of our sentiments and designs; and which we solicit the patient attention of the general reader. We would earnestly crave the aid and co-operation of the patriotic and benevolent. Although most persons will admit, that the system of slavery and domestic slave trade, now existing in this district & the surrounding country, is an evil of serious magnitude,—yet we think the public mind is not sufficiently awakened to its pernicious effects both upon the slaves themselves and the white population, of every class, where they are held.

It frequently happens, that they whose hearts are glowing with benevolence, and charity, have their attention, so much directed to distant scenes of splendid enterprise, that they overlook objects of distress, equally worthy, and more within the reach, of their philanthropy. No age nor country has been more distinguished than our own for public charities and religious pilgrimages; yet we deem it highly necessary frequently and car-

nestly to call the public attention to an evil that exists in the bosom of our own community, and even at our own doors—an evil that not only causes its poor victims to groan with anguish inexpressible, but threatens at no distant day to sap the foundation of our free institutions, and to involve us, or our posterity, in overwhelming calamity.

Although our legislation has been distinguished with the abolition of the slave trade, and the statute book of our country bears honorable record of the national feeling on this subject, yet even now does the slave trade exist to an extent scarcely paralleled in any former age: nor are its ravages confined to the coast of Africa, the Brazils, and the West Indies. In our own boasted land of liberty, and in this District, the seat of the national government, is it carried on with circumstances of the most afflicting and heart-rending cruelty,—separating husband and wife, parents and children, and reading asunder all the dearest connexions of life. Shall we then fold our arms and look on with indifference, while it is undermining the foundations of our government, by corrupting the hearts of the people? Shall we wear a countenance of serenity and composure, while it is preying upon our vitals? Or shall we not rather, by an undisguised and candid exposition of its character and influence, urge upon the people the necessity of speedily taking measures to eradicate the evil, and wipe away the disgrace?

We have no intention of interfering with the constitutional rights of slave-holders; but we think it may be proven, that not only the prosperity of their descendants and of the community at large, but even their present interests, may be advanced by a judicious course of gradual manumission and colonization: It would, however, be premature in this stage of the investigation, to propose a remedy for the evil. Our object is first to enquire into, and lay before the public, the extent of its existence and the effects it produces; and then to consider what may be the best means in our power of promoting its final extinction.

We know that the discussion of this subject frequently engenders unpleasant feelings in the minds of those who are concerned in slavery, many of whom we respect too highly, willingly to offend. But if the subject be not discussed, the evil must be suffered to grow: it has inflicted a wound upon the body-politic that must be probed before it can be healed; and this duty, however unpleasant and unwelcome it may be now, will, if properly conducted, ultimately tend to the general welfare. We are sensible of the difficulty of the task we have undertaken; and know that it is almost impossible to speak on this subject so mildly as never to offend, yet so plainly as always to be felt. And although we would place but little reliance upon our own unassisted efforts, yet our Society, being one of the many that are engaged in this great work, we trust that our feeble efforts will not be altogether lost, and we confidently look for ultimate success to him who commands his people to 'loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke.' When we look abroad through the world, and behold the efforts that have lately been made in other countries for ameliorating the condition of the People of Colour, we think there is much to cheer the heart of the philanthropist, and to stimulate the patriot to exertion. In Great Britain the people have, with astonishing unanimity, called upon their rulers, to enact laws for the present protection and future manumission of the slaves in their West India possessions; and measures have been taken to carry their wishes into effect.

Our sister republics of South America have set us a glorious example of consistency, by declaring that slavery cannot exist under free constitutions. And throughout our country the march of public sentiment towards this point, though gradual, we think is steady, and must ultimately prove victorious. A large and active society has lately been formed in Maryland for the promotion of this object. Numerous societies and branches of similar names, now exist in the States of Virginia and Tennessee. In Carolina there are about fifty societies, and in each of these States, and even farther west,

we are readily informed, that symptoms of the same spirit are manifested.

Nor should we overlook the benevolent and persevering exertions that have been made, and are now so successfully progressing, to promote the colonization of the People of Colour.

DUELLING.

We copy from a late number of the London Observer, the annexed melancholy, yet interesting account of numerous duels which have been fought in England;

Some few years since, a duel was fought on an island opposite St. Louis, Missouri, by two officers of the United States Army, whose names it would be improper to mention, which was signalled by an almost unparalleled degree of blood-thirsty ferocity.

In the reign of the latter Charles, the seconds always fought as well as their principals; and as they were chosen for their courage and adroitness, their combats were generally the most fatal.

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every demonstration of the same nature, receive the same treatment.

In the last six years we have collected a list of 172 duels, comprising 644 individuals, of these 60 persons were killed; in three duels, neither of the combatants survived; 96 persons were wounded; 48 generally, and 48 slightly; and 183 escaped unhurt.

In 1763, the Secretary of our Treasury, Mr. Martin, notoriously trained himself as a duellist, for the purpose of shooting Mr. Wilkes, whom he first assaulted in the House of Commons, and afterwards wounded in the Park.

The Duellist. The House of Commons ordered his Majesty's Surgeon to attend Mr. Wilkes, but Mr. Martin was considered to have done the state much service.

THE FATE OF LA. FEROUSE DISCOVERED.

It is quite remarkable that after all the fruitless search that has been made for the last forty years, to ascertain the fate which interrupted the splendid voyage of this unfortunate traveller, facts should have come to light at this late day, which bids fair, not only to disclose the nature of the disaster which befell him, but probably to restore to their friends some of the survivors of the expedition.

He was himself of a noble family, had been many years in the naval service, and had distinguished himself in the American war. He sailed from Brest on the 1st of August, 1785, on a voyage of discovery in the Pacific Ocean, in the frigate Boussole, accompanied by the frigate Astralabe, commanded by Captain Langle, who was also an officer of distinguished merit.

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heard him in the beginning of the year 1788, and that since that time he had been heard of him.

But the Paris papers, just received, contain a number of authentic documents, relating a variety of facts which justify the supposition that the place where the two frigates were lost has been discovered, and that within a very short period at least, some of the survivors of the wreck were yet in existence.

The principal facts now proved are the following:—Capt Dillon, who in 1813 was an officer on board the Bongo ship Hunter, Captain Robson, on a voyage from Calcutta to New-Holland, the Islands of Fiji and Canton, was on shore at a town called Wilian, on the Sandal Wood coast, when a quarrel arose, in which of several Europeans who were there, nearly all were killed.

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MEN RAISED BY SMOKE.

Dr. Franklin, who had been a member of the Continental Congress, became one of the first to be raised by smoke.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL THE TWO GRAVES.

In one corner of the churchyard in the village of N. may be seen two little mounds of earth, where repose all that is mortal of William and Clara Lee.

The family with whom I lived, gave me all the information I desired respecting the graves I had visited. They had been married about two years, and doubtless had counted upon a long life of happiness.

When the mortal knot was tied, no young couple ever had more fervent wishes for their happiness and success in life, than were uttered from full and feeling hearts at the wedding of William and Clara Lee.

... he had drank the poisoned wine... and held it near to his lips, when they would have him dash it from him.

When he looked cease from troubling, and the angels are at rest."

And what became of the poor misguided William Lee of him who had ruined the happiness of himself and living wife, and sent a lovely and accomplished woman to an untimely grave?

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL NEW YORK, MAY 25.

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.

FUEL SAVINGS FUND.

A Society for the above purpose has been organized in this city, under the direction and patronage of many of our most respectable and wealthy citizens.

The Managers of this Society will commence receiving from the judicious labouring class of our citizens at their office, in the New-York Institution, (opposite the Savings Bank, Chamber-street) on the first Saturday evening in June, from six to eight o'clock, two shillings or more, according as persons may have the means of depositing; and continue receiving such like sums during the same hours, every Saturday for four months.

Such a system of prudent economy would be extremely serviceable to us and our children, in all our habits and expenditures.

... influence upon their future lives and conduct. We have often lamented that so much of the earnings of our brethren, which might be turned to good account, and conduce to the happiness of themselves and children, is spent in superfluities.

The Constitution of the Society may be seen at our Office.

Begging in London is one of the most singular and amusing arts of that great Babylon. We once promised to give some account of it, and when a lecture hour arrives, it shall be done.

Domestic News.

A Philanthropic Barber & Doctor.—The Plattburg Republican says, gravely enough, "On Thursday last, Dr. Thomas dressed hair and shaved in this village, for the benefit of the Greeks; and at evening, the total avails of his services were deposited with the Greek fund in the hands of Mr. Moore.

The editor of the Providence American, says he was much gratified a day or two since at seeing more than a dozen laborers unloading a brig at one of the wharves with great activity, all of whom had cheerfully agreed with their employer to use beer instead of ardent spirits.

Canada.—The crime of burglary is punished with death in Canada. The Quebec Mercury gives the following novel and painful account of an execution for robbing the house of a curate:

On Tuesday forenoon, Jean Baptiste and Michael Nonnque, brothers, were taken from the jail, escorted by large parties of the 71st and 70th regiments, to be executed at Point-Lévi, for the robbery at the parsonage house of that parish. The prisoners followed on foot, their collars placed in carts, each having a halter round his neck.

The brother, after witnessing this scene, walked backward, and in a state of distraction passed through the streets, reproaching heaven that it had preserved his life.

Foreign News.

Mr. Gilfer, Burns, brother to the poet, died at Grant's Bridge, on the 3d of April, in the 17th year of his age.

It is said that Austria will have on foot two Armies of Observation, of 60,000 men each, one of which will be placed in Italy, the other in Transylvania.

The King of Sardinia has issued an ordinance, by virtue of which his Catholic Piedmontese subjects, who do without having received the sacrament, shall not be buried except in the night, and in unconsecrated ground.

Persian Gulf.—Accounts from this quarter, received at Bombay, mention that a war had broken out between the Imam of Muscat and the Sheikh of Bushiro. The Imam had seized several vessels and property belonging to the Sheikh, but no fighting of any consequence had taken place.

FROM A SIERRA LEONE PAPER.

We have occasion to notice in this week's paper, the arrival on Monday last, of the Brazilian slave invincible, mentioned in our No. 447, as having been captured in the Cameroons by two boats of his Majesty's Ship Esk, under the command of Lieutenants Kellott and Tolley.

All the members of the old cabinet have resigned, except Mr. Canning, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Huskisson.

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Lieutenant Tolley, the officer in the charge, then determined on returning away to the westward, seeing no probability of succeeding, in making southing, and after a wretched passage of fifty-six days, reached this port, having, during the period, been twice struck by lightning—on the 1st of January, at four in the morning, which shivered to pieces the mizen-top-mast; and did other damage, killing one marine on deck, and two slaves (women) below; and, secondly, at noon, in a heavy squall on the deck, and killed two slaves in the hold—a man and a boy.

The mortality on board this vessel on the way up, we believe, has never been exceeded. Out of the 440 unfortunate Africans on board at the time of capture, 174 died, in addition to the four killed and four missing (supposed to have jumped overboard in consequence of the vessel's pitching) before her arrival at the harbor, and eight in the twenty-first day after anchoring, making a total of 188 natural deaths.

... Southern papers... against Jacob... Philadelphia, was... A young man named...

... On the 4th of September... Revolutionary pensioners... living, were... Invalid pensioners...

... Rhode Island has presented \$100,000... Collins \$60 to the fund for educational... amount usually expended for the... Election day... Sullivan, of Keene, N.H....

... The South Carolina... all complaining of cold weather... severe frost had nearly destroyed... and ice had formed of very...

... The N.Y. Eng. is a cure for... Unionial... half an ounce... two drachms; and extract of... drachm; are to be mixed with the... the person is most addicted... colour in Bellouin county, Ohio, has...

... The Great On... attracted so much attention in Boston and Providence, is now exhibiting in this city... in Greenland, N.H. In weight it exceeds 4,000 pounds. It is said to be well shaped...

... A Southern paper mentions that a gentleman travelling, on a light horse, from the state of... entrusted his wife with a stranger, and... heard of her since. Capt. E. D. of Mendon, Mass. lately killed a sheep about 2 years old, which weighed 566-1/2 pounds.

... Miss Elliot, of Savannah, has fabricated a garment without seam... buttons are woven to the garment... paper is about to be established in Troy, called "The Troy Palladium, Commercial and Literary Chronicle."

... The season at Buffalo is very backward. Snow fell there on the 21st of March... of Brooklyn, has been elected Assistant Chancellor of the diocese of Pennsylvania. At a dinner given in Louisville, Ky. in the month of April, there were present five gentlemen, whose united weight was thirty-two pounds.

... such was as follows: the tallest was 6 feet 6 inches; the next 6 feet 6 inches; the next 6 feet 4 inches; and the last 6 feet 4 inches. The foundation of a new State Capitol has been laid in Frankfort, Ky. It is to be built of brown stone.

... The Warren (Pa.) Gazette mentions that Miss Sarah Owen recovered last week \$200 damages in a suit against Johnson Wilson, for breach of promise. The new steam boat Victory of Albany was launched in Albany on Saturday last. She is described as being a very fine vessel.

... Mr. Ronseigneur Dunham, aged 24, was killed a few days since in Lyander, Ontario, while engaged in the felling of a tree. The N.Y. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church are now holding their annual session in Troy. Messrs. Webster and Wood, of Albany, have issued a new religious publication, entitled "The Inquirer."

... The purpose of the publication will be chiefly to expose and refute the attacks made upon Christianity through their Correspondence of this city. A shocking murder was committed on the body of a free woman of colour, who resided near Charlottesville, Va. in April last. On the evening of the 22d inst. Robert Stokes was murdered by Hugh McClinton, in Spruce street, Williamsburg, in a large butcher's knife.

... The Pennsylvania-Cambridge African Methodist Church are now holding their annual session in Philadelphia. Call for the Calcutta, raised by Daniel McCallister, were for sale in the Times market of the Strand. Twenty six new books, published by the same publisher, have been destroyed by fire, in consequence of a boy shooting at black powder, which was fired on the roof of a building, which was on board the vessel, on the 21st of March.

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SONNET

SYMPATHY

There is a charm, whose powerful spell
The vocal feelings often cast,
While thro' her veins a thrill there flies,
Whose sweet impression never dies.

SONNET

See a fond mother, and her young ones round,
Her soul soft melting with maternal love;
Some to her breast she clasps, and others prove
By kisses her affection: on the ground

MAN

Like to the falling of a star,
Or as the flights of eagles are;
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or silver drops of morning dew;

VARIETIES

Oriental Jealousy.—The ladies of the Persian harem, when on a journey, are preceded at about the distance of four score paces, by a troop of horse, who reiterate the cry of "courage! courage!" as a signal for every man to retire at a proper distance.

man, of what service is the lantern to you?
It is not for my own use, replied the blind man,
I carry it, but for fear such a heedless fellow
as yourself should run against me,
and overstep my jar, which it has cost me so much trouble to fill.

The wife of a saxon belonging to one of the churches in Whitehaven, was, last week, interrupted in the middle of a harangue about the hardness of the times, by a person who offered to sell her a couple of ducks. 'Ducks!' exclaimed she, 'how can I buy ducks or any thing else—we have not buried a living soul these six months!'

The prudent choice.—A handsome, well-made gentleman having married a small wife, was asked by a friend why he made choice of such a little thing.

An old bachelor, whose name was Page, having picked up a young lady's glove, at a ball, returned it to her accompanied with a piece of paper on which was written the following:

If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is love—and that I feel for thee.
To which she replied—
If from your name you take the letter P,
Your name is Age—and that wont do for me.

Smart Answer.—A lawyer observing a little boy to be very talkative and sprightly took him between his knees and commenced conversation with him. The boy inquired what trial was to come on next, (as the court was then in session) to which the lawyer replied that the next was between the Devil and the Pope, and asked the boy's opinion as to who would gain it: he immediately replied, he thought it would be a hard trial, as the pope had the most money, but the devil the most lawyers.

Moral Honesty.—They that neglect moral honesty, neglect that which is a great part of religion—their duty towards God, and their duty towards man.—What care I to a man run after a sermon, if he cheat us soon as he comes home? On the other side, morality must not be without religion; for if so, it might change, as suits its convenience. Religion must govern it. He that has no religion to govern his morality, is no better than my mastiff dog; so long as you caress him, and please him, and do not hurt him, he will play with you as finely as may be; he is a very good moral mastiff; but if you hurt him, he will fly in your face and tear out your throat.—Selden.

Literary Curiosity.—The following is a true copy, excepting names, of a genuine receipt, the original of which we have seen, in the hands of the constable who was directed to execute it.—Herkimer American.

Herkimer County, ss.—Esqr. one of the Justices of the Peace of the said county, greeding. In the name of Beale of the state of New-York to command you forthwith to apprehend personally to carry him before the said Justice, to answer in a plea of trespass on the case to his damages fifty dollars an under; and to you notify the Plaintiff of trial and have you then there this receipt hear of fail Not at your Barial given under my hand and seal at this 6 Day at Jby 1827— J. B. L.S.

Sombody asked the Baron Rothschild to take vengeance on No. 1, said the Baron, I never catch venison; I don't think it is so cool as mutton. Oh, said his friend, I wonder at your saying so, if mutton were better than venison, why does mutton die so much more? My friend replied the Baron, I'll tell you why—in such wild and people always prefers the deer to what she shops.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSONY. N. MOLLESTON & J. 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 the continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.

JAMES LAW. FIRST-RATE COAT DRESSER, 177 William-street, New-York.

CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloon, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

B. P. HUGHERS' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils. IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

DRUGS & MEDICINES, JOHN SICKELS, JR., 100 Chapel-st.

Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms. Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions.

"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, Pantaloon, &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. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain: caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

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. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer.

CHARLES MORTIMER'S SHOES

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 33 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; Bottoming Boots, 2.00; Soling and Heeling Boots, 1.50; Half Soling and Heeling, 1.00.

NOTICE. PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms. B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received and procured by GEORGE W. EVERITT, General Agent, 33 Catharine-street.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED! CHARLES MORTIMER

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 33 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; Bottoming Boots, 2.00; Soling and Heeling Boots, 1.50; Half Soling and Heeling, 1.00.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH

New-York, March 20. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

Is published every Friday at No. 112 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 Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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