

nearer to us than we had our... I gave the alarm, which was echoed to our friends...

The lion shot, however, convinced us that our position was not safe, for the ball passed very near us...

This is the usual plan, and it is done to secure any person from galloping off by his horse taking fright or otherwise...

We had hardly begun to tie our horses, when the Hottentot stationed on the hill, cried out that the lion was running off at a...

Diederik and Mr. S. being on very spirited horses, were the foremost, and we wondered to see them pass on in a direction different from the cop...

All these preparations occupied but a few seconds, and they were not completed when we heard him growl, and imagined he was making off again...

At length Christian fired, the underjaw of the lion dropped—blood gushed from his mouth, and he turned round with a view to escape...

At this moment he looked grand beyond expression. Turning again towards us, he rose upon his fore feet; his mouth heegee...

twelve feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. Diederik and Mr. S. at this crisis rejoined us, and eagerly inquired if all were safe...

PARTICULAR PEOPLE.

Reader! didst ever live with a particular lady? one possessed, not simply with the spirit, but the demon of tidiness? who will give you a good two hours' lecture upon the sin of an untied shoe-string...

in present use were ordered to repose, my fifth—but in short, I should never have done, were I to enumerate every separate enormity of which I was guilty...

From night till morn, from morn till dewy eve. So it is with her servants; if one of them leaves a broom a broom or a duster out of its place, a second, she hears of it for a month afterwards...

DIFFERENT MODES OF SALUTATION.

The Greenlanders never salute one another; they cannot, without laughter advert to the notion of one person being inferior to another...

Black Kings of the East of Africa salute each other by subduing three several times each other's right hand...

The Dutch, who are great eaters, have morning salutations common to all rank. Smaackly eten? Do you eat appetitously? They ask one another, Hoe vaart u? How do you voyage?

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Strip-Book of Africans. HAYTI. No. IV.

During the same month, another rebellion of the people of colour broke out in the Western Division. A detachment of troops set out against them, were defeated with great loss...

Mosanyho, the immigration of the slaves into the Northern Division continuing, the National Assembly, aware of the evils arising from their last decree on the 4th of May, 1792, passed another, by which the people of colour were reinstated in all the privileges...

loists and sailors arranging themselves on the side of the governor, and the people of colour and soldiers for the commissioners.—Previously to the approach of the governor and his party, the commissioners despatched messengers to the revoltors, with the offers of free pardon for past offences, and perfect freedom for the future, to unite with them. But all their offers were rejected. The conflict between the commissioners and the governor was severe; but the commissioners finally prevailed.

On June 17, 1793, the revoltors, amounting to upwards of five thousand, entered the city of Cap-Haitien, at the invitation of the commissioners, and began an indiscriminate plunder, setting fire to many of the buildings, more than one half of which were consumed. Hearing of a premeditated attack of the English, the commissioners again proclaimed the rights of man, and declared slavery abolished throughout St. Domingo. The red cap, symbol of liberty, was paraded through Cap-Haitien, amidst the cries of *Vive la Republique!* There were no longer intermingled classes in society. This decree of the commissioners was ratified by the National Assembly, on the fifth of February, 1794. Numbers then in a state of slavery in different parts of the island, availed themselves of it to secure a retreat to the mountains, where others continually resorted.

Affairs daily growing worse, all the colonists who were able, embarked on board of vessels then in the harbours, and shortly afterwards sailed to different ports. A large fleet arrived at Norfolk (Virginia), numbers preferring a retreat to this country to a return to their native land, almost as unsettled as their own dear St. Domingo.

In 1802, Napoleon, then First Consul of France, at the instigation of the refugee planters, sent his brother-in-law, Le Clerc, with a well equipped army of 40,000 men, to attempt the subjugation of the island. As Napoleon, in his proclamation forwarded by Le Clerc, solemnly promised that the Haytiens should be considered as free as any other citizens of France, and as liberty was all they were desirous of, Le Clerc found but little difficulty in obtaining possession of all the principal forts, after Toussaint, Christophe and Dessalines had acknowledged the authority of the mother country. But the seizure of Toussaint and his whole family at midnight, in defiance of all the laws of justice, opened the eyes of the other chiefs, as to the real determination of the First Consul. This base and treacherous conduct caused them to come forth, and avow their determination to repel the invaders, or die in the noble attempt. Then "was the tug of war." Then had they to contend against the best disciplined troops of Europe, aided by all the inventions of modern warfare, and bloodhounds introduced from Cuba. Then were cruelties perpetrated, at the recital of which humanity shudders—then were thousands murdered in cold blood, sunk by vessel loads, or torn in pieces by bloodhounds. An eyewitness declares, that the eye could rest upon nothing in the noble harbour of the Cap, but the dead bodies of the Haytiens; and that the effluvia arising was so great, as to cause very distressing sickness among the inhabitants.

The war continued to rage with varied success, but at the close of the year, the French had lost from disease and the calamities of war, the greater part of their army and their commander in chief. England declaring war early in 1803, the French general, Rochambeau, found himself surrounded on land by the Haytiens, and blockaded by the English. After suffering the greatest miseries, from pestilence and famine, the French found themselves compelled to eat their bloodhounds; so situated, Rochambeau thought it expedient to capitulate, and with his remaining troops sailed for France. Dessalines then assumed the reins of government, and issued his proclamation declaring the island independent, on the first of January, 1804.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
KOSCIUSKO'S SCHOOL.

This School exists in the sacred Will, and there it cannot be broken up. In the hearts of many, who honourably enjoy the prize, which he also bequeathed to us, we trust that object is secure as in a citadel. And here we not reason enough to blush, that such a thing should need to be founded by an expiring stranger, devoted to our cause, without suffering its foundations to be ploughed up by tolling slaves, who ought to enjoy it? Shall we, with one consent, deprive them of all the benefit of an education—which was to make them do only wiser, but better in every relation, as parents, children, friends and freemen? But whatever others may do, an enlightening, virtuous, christian education, we think will not

be regarded the less, by that portion of the community whose welfare it more directly concerns.

The coloured nations are almost all the world. And what are we commanded to do for all the nations, but what the poor, fettered and cattered, but "United Brethren" have done for many? Is it not to "back them?" Is it not to provide for our own; and especially for the souls of our own house? The cause of education is the great cause of man; without this light, the Sun of Righteousness must be shorn of his beams, and his "people perish."

The African nation needs something to be done for it, that it may be "exalted." That it may have a name—at least a *human* name. For who can be so poor, as one of the greatest nations, and yet, of all kindreds of the earth, the only one denied the common birth-rights of all men!

A. The head of this great nation are the free people in America. Behold them here, and in their own infantine republics. Their great resources are now in their own hands, and they can now avail themselves of those moral, intellectual and spiritual treasures, which make this what Canaan was anciently, "the glory of all lands." The means of restoration, of light and knowledge, are mysteriously brought into their hands, in connexion with their wrongs and humiliations. "The God of Heaven" has appeared in their favour, and caused a day-spring from on high, to visit them. "In the Mount it shall be seen"—in the day of extremity and utmost need, he has sent down the roll of his "lively oracles," to discover the dawn of hope. They record the delinquencies of his people; and describe that "righteousness," by which they have ever been "exalted." How should we despise this birth-right, and the preferred deliverance? Should we do it only for the "flesh-pots" of the world?—Our eyes are upon "the faithful of the land." And let enterprising spirits be excited in this cause; let talents be consecrated to the diffusion of *Scriptural* knowledge; let the zealous sons of "Saron and Levi" be "scattered" among the people, in the holy character of christian teachers of old and young, employed in works of righteousness, and labours of love and good-will, until all the millions of the earth shall truly be "One in Many," one family of "all the families of the earth." AMICUS

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.
NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

MANUMISSION SOCIETIES.

Last week, from the insolent remarks of a Southern Editor, we found ourselves necessarily compelled to offer, in our own justification, a few remarks concerning the Colonization Society; the present week, from motives far different, we feel it our bounden duty, to offer something, concerning Manumission Societies.

No man of colour, of common sense, who has ever meditated upon the motives which have invariably urged the Abolitionists to be so zealous in behalf of our injured people, has ever doubted the purity of their motives. Their uniform conduct has ever proved them the men of colour's "best friends." In his behalf, they have ever been willing to stand forth and assist, when oppressed by cruel and designing men.

Had they never effected the least for us, the great object of Emancipation which they have steadily had in view, would recommend them to us, as friends, in whose integrity we might safely confide. But though their great object has been the emancipation of every descendant of Africa, yet have they never neglected the free people of colour. We are confident, that were we to trace the origin of any of our present established free schools, we should find it to have been instituted by the zeal of our abolition friends. Time would fail us, were we to enumerate all the blessings which their wise counsels have conferred upon our whole body. For while some classes of men have hardly been willing to acknowledge us as fellow-men; the Abolitionists, conscious that education formed the only difference; have been unwearied in their exertions; trusting that time would crown their efforts in the cause of humanity, with complete success. And who will say, they have not been successful? They have not been blindest interested? They do not merit our utmost gratitude, is he a man of colour—enlightened and capable of judging? We discern him as much more insensible than marble, feel he that soul of colour's heart, who does not feel the great obligations we are all under, to their societies? Hardly is he to be considered a man, who, after having experienced so many benefits, feels the least doubt, in the integrity of friends so well-

We do not pretend to say, that all who are not members of those societies, are not our true friends. There are many, whom we know, from experience, as well-tried friends, who are not members of Manumission Societies. Many reasons may be taken into consideration why they are not; a residence in a non-slave-holding state, or a want of that zeal which so eminently distinguishes the members of the different Abolition Societies.

Of a truth, "the times are changed, and we are changed with them," for who would have predicted forty years ago, that so great a change would have been wrought in the public mind, both in Europe and America, in favour of Abolition. The records of time do not furnish examples of philanthropic goodness more honourable to the feelings of our nature; than those which have been displayed by Abolitionists, whose names, from motives of delicacy we forbear to mention. We all know, that at the commencement of their career, amidst the storms of faction, and the contempt of being the poor despised African's friend, unmoved they stood; and avowed their determination, never to desist from the glorious object of emancipation, until liberty should be the happy portion of every descendant of Africa.

Knowing the purity of their motives, when assailed by slave-holders and enemies, they have silently appealed to Him, who knoweth the hearts of all; believing, that time, which often reveals the motives of action, would exhibit them in their true colours.

How zealous they have ever been in the cause of our oppressed race we need not recount. But how negligent we have been of their good counsels—how painful to them has been the alter conduct of many of our brethren, a sense of duty compels us to record.

We wish not to make our brethren believe that their line of conduct could not be more pleasing to our Abolition friends. From daily hints given in the most friendly manner, we know that there is wide room for improvement; and from our improved privileges, we know also, that our friends are anxiously waiting to behold a better state of society among us.

Let us not disappoint their reasonable expectations. Let each divest himself of a small portion of that "Self" for which we are so noted—let public good take its place; and though but little given to soothing, yet we venture to predict, that but little time will elapse before our friends will behold something more pleasing to them, and creditable to us.

About two o'clock yesterday morning, a coloured boy, aged about eight years, fell from the attic of the house at the southwest corner of Seventh and Mulberry streets, into the kitchen area, a distance of five stories. He survived a few hours.

The boy, who was sick, had been entrusted to the care of his parents, who are servants of the family. The father after having administered some medicine to him sometime after midnight, left him, as he thought to repose. The probability is that he attempted to go to his parents, and being confused, mistook the window for the door.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The "Western Carolinian" of Salisbury, North Carolina, says:—"We learn that a pretty severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Wilkesborough, (in this state,) on Friday, the 11th of May. The doors and windows of the houses were quite sensibly shaken; and the water in the river was seen to have a tremulous motion. Something of a shock was felt at Wilkesborough, a year or two ago."

FAYETTEVILLE, May 24.

Robbery.—A trunk was cut from the Camden stage near this town, on Tuesday night last, containing, we understand, checks or drafts to the amount of \$18,000, besides other valuable papers and clothing. The trunk, robbed of the checks and clothing, but containing the other papers, was found yesterday morning in a field about a mile from town, by several gentlemen who promptly turned out for that purpose. A young man named Skipper has been taken up and committed to jail, under strong circumstantial testimony.—*Observer.*

STAMFORD.

On the 5th inst. the house of Mr. Lester Robins, in the N. East part of Johnston, N. Y. was destroyed by fire, together with all his furniture, and about 100 bushels of corn.—A boy, about twelve years old, was run over in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, and shockingly mangled by a dray, on one of the wharves below Spruce-street.—On the

4th inst. a Mr. Barnum living himself on the post which marks the northern boundary, the goal limits in the city of Hudson.—On Saturday the first No. of '74 Age, a new weekly journal, was issued from the press in this city.—The *Queenston Steamboat*, on her passage from York to Niagara, on Lake Ontario, recently burst her boiler. Fortunately no person was injured.—*Quebec Passage.*—The schooner *James Munroe*, of Philadelphia, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, in 28 hours from the wharf at Philadelphia.—A man, by the name of Joel Hutchison, of Guilford, was committed to jail in New Haven, on Friday the 8th inst. on the charge of assault and battery upon the body of his wife, who died on Thursday the 7th inst. in consequence of blows received from the prisoner.—On the 17th ult. the bakery of Mr. Chapus, was destroyed by fire in Mobile. A coloured boy, about eleven years old, who in one of the buildings, we are sorry to learn, was burnt to death.—One of the stages between Boston and Albany overset last week. Mr. Putnam, of the Massachusetts Legislature, had his arm broken, and several others were considerably injured.—Daniel Robinson has been sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Saratoga County, to six months imprisonment in the county prison, for assault and battery committed on a female in a state of lunacy.—A reverend gentleman, who has steadily preached for the last 36 years in Providence, R. I. has during that period united in marriage, sixteen hundred persons.—*Fatal Accident.*—On the 8th inst. Mr. John Little, a carpenter, while at work on the roof of a house building in Nassau-st. Brooklyn, it is supposed, was taken in a fit, and fell to the ground. His skull was fractured, and he expired on the spot.—It is stated in the *Cheraw (S. C.) Spectator*, that the richest gold mine in the southern states, has lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of that place.—A patent has been taken out for manufacturing gas from iron, which gives an vivid light, and is less noisy.—Thomas Reilly, convicted of highway robbery, is to be hung on the 13th July, at Charleston, S. C.—A quack was near killing a man at Ogdensburg, by making him inhale the fumes of burning sulphur as a cure for diseased lungs.—Mrs. Charles Herd died lately at Nevill, about 30 miles from Cincinnati. Her death was caused by fright. She was sitting in a room when a young man came in, wrapped round in a white sheet. Being in delicate health, the fright brought on illness, from which she never recovered.—A severe hail storm occurred at Danville, Vt. last week, which destroyed upwards of 1500 panes of glass. Some of the hailstones were as large as partridge eggs.—A rich gold mine has been discovered in Lancaster dist. S. C.—A man was lately killed in Allegheny township, while engaged in the dangerous attempt to act as mediator between man and wife.—J. Wood, of Pendleton district, was sentenced in Columbia, S. C. to be executed on the 13th June, for the murder of his wife.—In Northampton co. Pa. a justice of the peace has been convicted of counterfeiting.—The two coloured men, charged by Rice, the robber of the treasury of Ohio, with being his accomplices have been discharged.—The body of a man drifted on shore near Fort Richmond, Staten Island, on Friday last, by appearance a seaman, and to have been in the water some time.—*Yankee Calf.*—A cow belonging to Major Gibson, of Frazesdown, N. H. lately produced a bull calf, which weighed, when dropped 108 lbs., when three months old, 385 lbs.; being an increase of 232 lbs. per day.—A boy was killed on Sunday by a kick from a horse, he was leading. Another boy struck the horse with a stick, which frightened him, and caused him to kick the boy who led him, in the forehead, with such violence, that he died instantly.—The *Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal* says, that a white mouse to be between forty and fifty long, came up to our river on Thursday.—He has kept above Portsmouth Bridge, apparently afraid to retrace it, and has afforded the pursuers a fine chase.—The same papers say a codfish was caught off that harbour on Tuesday, weighing 97 pounds.—George J. Hawkins, a deaf and dumb youth of Orange co. about 18 years of age, pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny, and was sentenced to three years imprisonment in the state prison at Auburn.—The *Frederick Greenburg*, Va. was wrecked on the coast the first time by a severe frost, which destroyed the beams and carried down the masts and rigging.—A runaway slave was apprehended in Savannah, Ga. on the 20th inst. and was taken to the jail there.—The *Cheraw*, S. C. has a result of 60 persons on the 20th inst. On the 20th inst. the

POETRY.

MASONIC PROCESSION

From the Masonic Mirror.
I saw a band of brothers move,
With robes and solemn tread;

ad... light's illumina'd ray
Shone on the path they trod;

He said, "and melted into tears—
'They find the poor old man!"

He said, "I once was sick and sad,
My limbs were racked with pain;

I asked a weeping widow, why
She followed thus before;

nd such, said, is Masoury;
Virtue and love are twins;

It would be sport for fools.

MISERABLE BARD.

BEHAVE YOURSELF BEFORE FOLK.

Air—"Good morrow to your night-cap."
Behave yourself before folk,
Behave yourself before folk,

It wadna gie me meikle pain,
Gin we were seen and heard by nan;

Consider, bul, how folk will crack,
And what a great affair they'll mak'

It's no through hatred o' a kiss,
That I saw plainly toll you this;

I'm sure wi' you I've been as free
As any modest lass should be;

Ye tell me that my face is fair;
It may be see—I ditta care—

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Ye tell me that my lips are sweet;
Sic tales, I doubt, are a' deceit;

Not gin ye really do think that
That I should suffer to be kind,

Phleasur Plesaniry.—Abbné who was very fat, coming late in the evening to a fortified city, and meeting with a countryman, asked him if he could get in at the gate;

Books are standing counsellors and preachers, always at hand, and always disinterested; having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lesson as often as we please.—Chamber's Dict.

Anecdote.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion, as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven?

A fair hit.—Two girls of high fashion coming into an assembly-room at Bath, met one citizen's fat wife quitting it.

A well known bankrupt and gambling Peer, asked a celebrated wit the other day, to lend him 50l.—Willingly, (replied he, being one of the best natured persons in the world.)

A good Conscience.—A respectable looking gentleman walked in to a book-auction office in Boston a few days since, and after inspecting various books walked out and went off with one under his arm.

Nuns, amongst other laws, made severe ones against the prattle of the ladies, whom he prohibited from speaking, but in the presence of their husbands.

It is indeed an ornament expressive of modesty at times—but ornaments are not to be used at all times. (What is more graceful, or even forcible, than good sense, from the lips of an intelligent female?)

To preserve Houses from Vermin.—Bugs in particular, may readily be destroyed by dissolving half a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a quart of spirits of salts, mixing it with one quart of spirits of turpentine.

In a late number of the London Courier, it is stated, that the Insolvent Debtor's Court had been that morning unusually crowded, mainly on account of hearing the examination of Wm. Brown, who is opposed by his creditor for not having inserted in his schedule the bones of Thomas Paine, which it is said, he has now in a cellar in his house.

True Welsh Epitaph on a Wife.
This spot is the sweetest, I have seen all my life;
It raises my flowers, and covers my wife.

On a drunken Husband.
I care not what flowers rise o'er the Elf;
Provided the drunkard will not rise himself!

On a Baker—By his Wife.
With babe I have scattered the spot where he lies;
But I hope to the Lord, it will make his crust rise.

UNION INN.
No. 25 Leonard-street, near Chapel-street.
C. BOYLEK returns his sincere thanks, for the very liberal encouragement, which he has received since the opening of this above Establishment, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by paying strict attention to the wishes and comfort of his patrons.

WANTED—Part of a Pew in the lower aisle of St. Philip's Church, near the altar.—Enquire at this Office.

NICHOLAS PIERSON.
RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colow, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delancy-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of genteel and respectable persons of colour.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.
S. 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.)

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,
No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage.

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.

"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.

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.

B. F. HUGHES'S
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.

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 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, 8 50
Bottoming Boots, 2 00
Selling and healing Boots, 1 50
Half Soling and Kneling, 1 00

DISEASES CURED.
THE Piles, Dysentery, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruises; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lungs, felons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctoress, 12 Collect-street.

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; no passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

THE "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL"
Published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street, New-York.
The price is THREE DOLLARS a year, payable half yearly in advance. If paid for the third 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 arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.
All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 25, 1st insertion, 75cts.
each repetition of do. 50
12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50
each repetition of do. 25
Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 25 lines.
N. B. 15 percent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 8 for 3 mos.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
C. Stockbridge, East North Vermont; Maine;
Mr. Ruben Ruby, Portland, Me;
David Walker, Boston;
Rev. Thomas Paul, St.
Mr. John Pottolano, Salem, Mass;
George C. Wallis, Providence, R. I.;
Francis Wood, Philadelphia;
Stephens, Col. Columbia, Pa.;
Messrs. H. Colver & Co., Haverhill, Mass;
Mr. John W. Foulk, Washington;
Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany;
Mr. Theodore G. Wright, New York;
James C. Cowley, New Brunswick;
Rev. B. F. Hughes, New York;
Mr. Wm. R. Gardiner, Providence;
Mr. Austin Stewart, Rochester;
Mr. Paul P. Williams, Philadelphia;
Mr. Leonard Scott, Trenton.