

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

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VIEW

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

No. V.

ON THE POLITICAL TENDENCY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Much of the happiness or misery we experience through life, depends upon the impressions we receive in childhood. The youthful heart is peculiarly susceptible of the tender emotions of virtue, and no less liable to the insidious influence of vice. The affections of childhood being at first without any object, will pursue themselves around almost any thing that presents itself; and the utmost care of the parent is necessary to place before them only those exalted and ennobling objects, which will raise them above every unworthy propensity, in the pure enjoyments of virtue and goodness; in flow dangerous, then, is the situation of those who are born in the midst of slavery? Surrounded in infancy and childhood by a class of people who are always degraded, and often corrupt; suffered to languish over their fellow creatures before they have themselves come under the dominion of reason; and withheld from the exercise of their own native energies, by having servants at command, to supply the most trivial of their wants.

It has often been observed that the children of despotic monarchs, nursed in the lap of luxury, and surrounded by flattering courtiers and obsequious slaves, seldom walk in the path of virtue when they arrive at the age of manhood, and one of those who is rarely to be met with in the annals of history who has proved to be a blessing to his country, without first undergoing the chastening hand of affliction.

The children of slave-holders being placed under circumstances nearly similar, may be expected to receive the same kind of impressions; they are exposed to all the temptations most likely to overcome the human heart; surrounded with none but inferiors; taught to consider themselves a superior order of beings, and accustomed to the exercise of passions and prejudices, which must render their whole life miserable, if they be not corrected. It should not, therefore, be a matter of surprise, if we find the youth of slave-holding states generally more ready to command than obey; and more remarkable for turbulence than docility. Such is the character they have acquired in the colleges of the Northern and Eastern States, and when we reflect upon circumstances under which they have been brought up at home, we ought not only to commiserate the teachers, under whose care they are placed, but also, extend our sympathy to the young men themselves, whose minds have been so unhappily directed. These effects are not to be attributed to any want of affectionate solicitude on the part of the parents; for they are the necessary result of the circumstances under which they have been placed. Domestic servants are often the corruptors of youth, even in free states, where the parents have an opportunity of selecting such only as they suppose will be suitable. How much more dangerous, then, must be the conversation and example of the poor, degraded wretches who serve in the nurseries of slave-holders—who cannot be discharged without a sacrifice of feeling, nor exchanged for others of the same class, with much hope of improvement. One of the strictest injunctions of eminent authors, who have written on the education of youth, that they be carefully guarded against the corrupt conversation of menials and slaves; "for," says one who had deeply studied the human heart, "what is learned at that age is deeply imprinted on the mind, and leaves deep marks behind it, which are not easily to be effaced." As in the case of a new vessel, which long preserves a tincture of the first liquor poured into it, and like wool which can never recover its first whiteness, after it has been once dyed.

Another maxim, which has received the sanction of the wisest men in every age, teaches us that those who are without any useful employment, will be soon employed in doing evil. Now, there is no situation in which a child can be placed, so likely to produce this result, as that of being surrounded by slaves; from being waited upon continually,

he soon learns to consider every kind of labour as exceedingly irksome, and even degrading to the rank of a gentleman. The whole business of his life is to spend the fruits of others' labour; and if he be reduced to poverty, (which is the natural result of luxury and idleness) he becomes the most helpless and miserable of men—unless by a desperate struggle with the prejudices and habits of his early life, he succeeds in making use of those faculties of mind and body, which were designed to exalt him in the scale of happiness and usefulness. Some illustrious examples of this kind may be found in our country, but they are only a few of the more resolute and persevering, who have escaped a shipwreck by manfully stemming the tide which threatened their destruction.

When we look around us, and see on every side the numbers, who have been reduced from affluence to poverty, by a course of idleness and extravagance, we cannot for a moment doubt the expediency of accustoming the youth, of both sexes, to those active employments which invigorate both body and mind, and prepare them for a life of usefulness. Yet, this can hardly be expected to be done in a land where slaves are almost the only labourers, and where even the lowest class of whites consider it degrading to work. If parents were only as solicitous to give their children a patrimony of good habits and virtuous principles, as they are to leave them large possessions of less substantial wealth, we think they would carefully investigate this subject, and see the necessity of removing from them a degraded and servile class, who, from "the very knowledge of their condition as slaves," must ever continue to be thus degraded, and must always produce the most pernicious effects upon the morals, the habits, and the prosperity of their possessors.

A SKETCH OF COMFORT.

On the 1st of April 1796, a daughter was born unto Mary, the wife of William Stephenson, Elyplace, Holburn, which daughter, from that blessed hour to the present, has never once ceased talking. She has got the gift of tongues in the most exuberant manner; and, it is true, was noisy; she is absolutely deafening; his loquacious perpetual know at times repose; her's is the perpetual motion, which even the grave would have hard work to stop. The very first thing she did when born was to experimentalize on her lungs, and I think I may safely add, that the experiment will stick by her to the last. As she grew up this amiable weakness grew with her; at six years old she would talk at you by the hour together, no matter to whom or to what, whether to a man, a woman, a pug dog, or a bed candlestick. She once talked her grandmother into fits, and when an apothecary was sent for, she chatted him into such confusion that the worthy man forgot to take his fee.

Her father thought a school might possibly cure this distressing malady, so dispatched her, one Midsummer, outside the Rumford stage, to Mrs. Thomson's Seminary. Mark conversation with the coachman, who, in attempting to check her prattle dropped his reins, whereupon the horses bolted, upset the vehicle, and jerked an Alderman, in white cotton stockings, head foremost through the ceiling of a pig-stye. As for the coachman, luckily he only broke his neck. After a year's schooling, our prattling Miss returned home a more desperate prattler than ever. Nothing came amiss to her. Did a Politician, a Poet, a Patriot, a Parson, a Physician, a Polemic, did any or all of these happen by, his duty to dine with her father? no matter; his daughter would still set to talk—talk, little talk, now on dress, now on balls, now on theatres, now on novels, now on—Heaven bless the calendar, is really too distressing, a complete Newgate calendar in short, so I hasten to dismiss it.

In the year of our Lord 1814, this good lady took it into her head to marry; I suppose with a view of talking her spouse to death. The gentleman she selected for this purpose, was a good natured harmless little fellow, (and was who added to that?) Judge, then, what a prize he must have

gained! For the first month, however, things went on tolerably smooth—a newly married husband will pardon much in a good-looking wife—even her tongue—the only edge-tool, I should add, which never wears out by constant use. For a full calendar month, therefore, no very desperate quarrel took place—nothing further than a perpetual buzz, on the part of the wife, and resignation on that of the husband. But since then both parties have become sadly changed.—The wife's buzz has deepened into a thunder-clap, and the husband's resignation has become despair. And who can wonder at it? The dear lady's tongue night and day is perpetually at work; she even talks in her sleep through her nose, makes speeches to every chance visitor, and not only prattles her servants into rebellion, but even details their conduct to her husband, till the poor man grows black in the face with the exertion of listening. The loquacity of the whole female creation, past, present, and to come, seems centred in her single person. There has been but a "Lapsus linguae," but "linguaram," and it has fallen upon her. She stands alone, like Pompey's pillar in the wilderness, an unadorned loquacious anomaly. And who is this garrulous curiosity—this unprecedented egotist—this assiduous linguist—this monument of talkativeness—this human flood of verbiage—this Niagara of nonsense? Reader, this is my wife.

EXTRACT FROM DR. SPRING'S SERMON.

INTERNAL EVIDENCES OF REVELATION.
From a careful inspection of the Bible, we find that THIS BOOK ALONE ANSWERS ALL THE PURPOSES OF A SUPERNATURAL REVELATION.

When we advert to the different systems of religion, which either have obtained, or now obtain, we see they are radically defective, and fall of their object. The systems of natural religion are to a great extent unintelligible, and therefore never have reached the exigencies of the mass of mankind. They are all confused, uncertain, and contradictory; and have never been satisfactorily understood, even by the most reflecting men. Oh! many, and most important points of faith, and duty, and salvation, they furnish no instruction whatever. Every system of human philosophy, or of ancient and modern Paganism, has been complained of by its own votaries; and its best instructed disciples have seen and felt its utter insufficiency to the great purposes of a satisfactory religion.

The religion of the Bible, the more it is examined, will be found adapted to all the purposes for which a revelation could be given. The intellectual, moral, and physical constitution of men, in all the varieties of human ignorance, pollution, want, and misery; in all that is interesting in their hopes, or fearful in their apprehensions,—whether they respect a present or future state of being—is so kindly and fully consulted by the principles of this revelation, that it must be seen and acknowledged to be without a defect. The Bible instructs men in all they need to know. It proclaims the character of that Infinite Being with whom men have to do: It informs us how this world came into existence, and how, and for what end, it is governed: It reveals whatever is necessary for the glory of the Creator, and the happiness of the creature, and discloses the perfect harmony between the honour of the Great Supreme, and the best good of his subjects: It discloses the sinfulness and condemnation of men, and the method of their recovery: It reveals promises that are worthy of God, and threatenings that are required by the character and condition of man: It proclaims pardon, peace, and eternal life to the holy; and disaster, ruin, and death to the unholy: It reveals the object and end of whatever appears unseeable and untoward in creation and providence; and proclaims the design which the Mighty Governor of the world aims at in the whole series of events and revolutions which have taken place from the beginning or will take place to the end of time: And it brings to our view the close of this earthly system, the day of final account, and the New Earth, and New Heavens, that shall never pass away. On all these topics, so infinitely interesting to men, its instructions are clear, full, certain, authoritative. And all this in what a revelation must disclose, to answer the great purposes of religion for a race of fallen beings.

Where is the revelation that makes these disclosures except in the Bible? What other religion informs the world, or pretends to inform it on subjects of such high moment?

From what other source can the mind of man receive satisfaction on every point of duty and of hope? Where shall we look for a system of instruction that meets every emergency, and answers all the purposes of a religion; except to the holy Scriptures? If then it is reasonable to expect a revelation that is intelligible and full—that in all its essential principles is equally adapted to the wise and the unwise—that answers all the purposes for which we can conceive a revelation should be given; and if this revelation is found alone in the Sacred Scriptures, are not these Scriptures a revelation from God?

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A few weeks, and slavery will not be known to the laws of New-York. The wisdom and philanthropy of our legislators, seconded by the cordial co-operation of the people, have within a period of only twenty-eight years, relieved the state from the greatest of moral political evils. This great object has been effected without any disturbance to the public tranquility, without complaint on the part of slave owners, and without expense to the state. As the law on this subject is not generally understood, we state it for the satisfaction of such of our readers as have not an opportunity of informing themselves. The first act for the gradual abolition of slavery was passed in 1799. The act of 31st March, 1817, which repeals the former existing acts, is the last general act on the subject.

The act of 1815, sec. 4, enacts, "That every child born of a slave within this state, after the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall be free, but shall remain the servant of the owner of his or her mother, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of such owner, in the same manner as if such child had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor, and shall continue in such service, if a male, until the age of twenty-eight years, and if a female, until the age of twenty-five years; and that every child born a slave within this state after the passing of this act, shall remain a servant as aforesaid, until the age of twenty-one years, and no longer."

Section 32, of the same act, enacts, "That every negro, mulatto, mustee, within this state, born before the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, shall, from after the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, be free."

After the fourth day of July next, therefore, slavery will be unknown to the laws of our state. But although by the operation of the act, all slaves will become free persons, yet some of the children of slaves will remain the servants of the owners of the slaves, until they arrive at a certain age, in the same manner as poor children bound out by the overseers of the poor. A child of a slave, born on the third day of July next, will remain such servant for twenty-one years thereafter; whereas, if born on the fifth (two days after) it would be absolutely free; the mother on the third being a slave, but on the fifth a free woman. The act, however, requires that the person entitled to the service of such child, should make an affidavit of the facts, and file the same in the city or town clerk's office, within one year after the passage of the act, or after the birth of the child; but as this has generally been neglected, it follows that few will owe even such service on account of the slavery of their parents. Thus in the space of twenty-three years from the commencement of the operation of the first law for the gradual abolition of slavery, will that most dangerous evil be wholly eradicated.

We shall be entitled (says the New-York Statesman) in our rejoicings on the 4th of July to mingle with our birth as a separate state, the proud boast of having liberated a million of the stain of private bondage and human bondage. Even the most ignorant of the laws will permit to remain a slave a very few years, and then will be free, and in the future, that such children have been "Such a triumph of the human mind over the craving of the flesh, ranked among the noblest achievements of the human race."

Kidnaping.—The Office of the Mayor was on Wednesday last, crowded to excess in consequence of the examination of a small, dark coloured negro man named John Smith, alias James Morris, alias John Purdie, of Newhill, Maryland, the latter being his true name. He was charged with being a principal agent of the Johnsons, in the atrocious kidnappings of '25. A number of witnesses, including several of the coloured children who had been snatched by Johnson's gang, and Messrs. Hamilton and Henderson, of Mississippi, testified to the intention of Purdie to his direct agency in the matter. We were particularly struck with the intelligence manifested by a little black boy, named Ed Clair, whose return has recently been effected, after great trouble and expense, from Tusculum, Alabama. In his particular case, it was testified that Smith fell in with the boy in Second or Front street, and held out the usual bait of a quarter of a dollar, to help him buy peaches, melons, &c. from a boat. The boy refused, but accompanied Smith to the end of the New-Market, at South and Second street, where a covered team wagon was standing, and a white man in it, when in the open street, and at 1 or 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Smith putting his hand over the boy's mouth and covering it with some kind of stinking plaster, snatched him in and stepped into the wagon with him, undiscovered, and prevented him from crying out—the wagon was then driven off very fast down below the Hope Walks, and he was immediately put on board of a little sloop at anchor in the Delaware. After a long investigation, he was committed to answer on several distinct charges of kidnaping. True bills of indictment were said to have been already found against the defendant, under different names in the Mayor's Court and Quarter Sessions—but we understand the Mayor to say, that he was as yet undetermined whether he should not feel bound to return the prisoner for trial before the Circuit Court of the United States—that it appeared to him, that the 5th section of the act of Congress of 1820, seemed to embrace the offence of which the prisoner stood so repeatedly charged.

High Constable Garrigue had arrived the preceding day, from Boston, with this prisoner in his custody. He had there been arrested in consequence of information forwarded by the police of this city, who have been indefatigably engaged for a long while past, in bringing these offenders to trial. Garrigue has travelled in pursuit more than 2000 miles. It is said there is another black man now in Arch-street Prison, charged, as an accomplice, waiting his trial, before the Mayor's Court.

There was a white man, of Nanticoke River, who recently died in Arch-street prison before trial, who was identified as the Captain that commended Joe Johnson's sloop Little John, in two of her voyages to this city, in the summer of 1825, and who had voluntarily confessed the fact of his guilt.—Daily Advertiser.

Purnell, the kidnapper, lately arrested at Boston, was tried before the Quarter Session of the county of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon last and convicted. Judge King, sentenced him to 42 years imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$4000, and the costs of prosecution.—Sentinel.

Police.—A den of infamy, unparalleled in atrocity, has lately been discovered by the police in the upper part of the city. A person who kept an oyster cellar and cook shop, has been accused by some of the unfortunate females themselves of being in the constant habit of enticing young and unguarded girls from the lower walks of life, into his store. There in the society of sailors and idle young men, their morals and virtue have been gradually worked upon till finally many have fallen victims to the deadly snare of prostitution. Several of these girls were arrested yesterday at the cellar, who have stated that when they first entered they were plied with liquor, and instructed in cards, gambling, and doing of all kinds. It is a matter of congratulation that a stop has been put to these diabolical practices.—Daily Advertiser.

From the Norfolk Herald.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The brigantine Crawford, Captain Henry Brightman, belonging to Troy, (Mass.) sailed from Matanzas on the 28th ult. with a cargo for New-York, and eight passengers, four of whom, (a Frenchman and three Spanish sailors,) on the 1st of June, about midnight, rose upon the captain's crew and remaining passengers, and SLAUGHTERED all except three, viz. the mate, Mr. Edmund Dobson, of Somerset, Mass. the cook, and a French gentleman, passenger. They then stabbed the mate, but he having run aloft, where he remained during the night, they spared his consideration, the assistance being rendered them by a navigator. After stripping their bloody and revolting

Frabian took the command of the vessel, procured provisions and colors, and captured a complete set of Spanish papers, which they had brought on board with them, supposing that the vessel was Spanish, and that she had cleared at Matanzas for Hamburg. Aware that it would be necessary to increase their stock of provisions for an European voyage, they tried to get into St. Mary's to obtain supplies, but the wind setting them off they were unable to fetch into a port until they made the Capes of Virginia, which they did on Tuesday morning, when they were boarded by a pilot, who understanding their object to be to obtain provisions with the least possible delay, advised them to put in at Old Point Comfort, as the most convenient place; and they accordingly anchored there about 5 o'clock, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Dobson, the mate, from whom the foregoing particulars are obtained, states that on anchoring, the pirate captain ordered him to have the boat lowered and brought alongside as he intended to go ashore at the Point. He accordingly got into the boat, and as soon as he was lowered to the water, he cast off the tackle, seized an oar, and sculled away for the shore, the pirate calling after him and asking if he was going to betray him? On landing, the mate related the above particulars to several of the officers of the Fortress, who were for some time doubtful as to the probability of the story; but on his mentioning that the name of the vessel of the stern had been obliterated, Captain Dana ordered a boat rowed off to the vessel to ascertain if such was the fact. Before he had reached the vessel, however, he was hailed from her by the pilot, and informed that the pirate captain had cut his throat. The three Spaniards had a little before, by some mischance, got possession of a boat from a neighbouring vessel, and made their escape to Elizabeth City shore, where due diligence has been used to effect their apprehension. Captain Dana and his boat's crew boarded the vessel and kept possession of her until she was delivered over to the custody of Mr. Westwood, the custom house officer at Hampton, to whom Col. Gratiot, had in the first instance sent information and she has been sent up to Norfolk. An inquest was held on the body of the pirate captain, (whose name was believed from his papers to have been Alexander Turley,) which was the next morning interred on the beach.

The Murderers Taken.—The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says—"We have this moment learned that the three desperadoes concerned in the murder on board the brig Crawford, have been taken and lodged in jail at Hampton. They had crossed James River, near Newport's Noose, landed in Isle of Wight county, and had proceeded to Sleepy Hole Ferry, having paid a man four dollars for their ferrage over James River. They will arrive here to night in the steam-boat Hampton. They were taken yesterday about sunset, in the neighborhood of Sleepy Hole Ferry, by Col. Wilson, W. Jones, Dr. French, and Messrs. Samuel Servant and Thomas Skinner, all of Hampton, who had fallen on their track in the morning, and continued their pursuit until they arrested them.—On coming up with them a pistol was presented at them, by one of the above-named gentlemen, when two of them immediately fell on their knees; the other took to his heels, and was with difficulty overtaken by Colonel Jones.

Foreign News.

The packet-ship New-York, Captain Bennett, was struck with lightning on the 19th April, three days after sailing from this port; but fortunately no material injury was sustained by the vessel, though some of her rigging was partially on fire. His Majesty held a Court on Thursday at St. James's, when several of the new nobles were introduced, and kissed hands on their appointments. The three vacant Ribands of the Garter, were, on Thursday last, bestowed on the Marquis of Exeter and the Dukes of Devonshire and Leeds. The Earl of Liverpool still continues to gain strength.—His lordship is allowed by his physician to walk in his garden in the middle of the day, when the weather is favourable. The Gazette of Friday next contains the acquisition of the Dukes of Leeds, Lord planter, and Sir S. Hulse, as Privy Counsellors, and the Declaration in Council of the appointment of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Admiral.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society took place in Frenchman's-hall, on Monday week. It lasted five days, and was attended by 1000 members of the committee, by whom a list of names of persons who had been added to the list of members during the year, was presented. The committee acknowledged the

the nation was negotiated. The revenue for the last year was stated at £20,000.

The Common Council of London, on Wednesday last, passed a series of resolutions expressive of the opinion of the Corporation in favour of the repeal of the test and corporation acts; but abstained from presenting a petition to Parliament, urging the immediate discussion of the subject.

The new library at the British Museum was opened to the public last week. The splendid library given by his Majesty is, therefore now open to the public use. The central position of the Museum recommends it as a site for a great public library; and the convenience of a large class of students is consulted by the facilities afforded of referring, at the same time, to the collections in the Museum and to publications in natural history and science. The library, at present, consists of 105,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of MSS. In the King's library, which has been added, there are 65,000 volumes, and in that of Sir Joseph Banks, which will eventually become the property of the Museum by bequest, there are 10,000 volumes, making a total of 180,000 volumes, exclusive of MSS.

We learn from Mr. Hussisson's speech on General Gascoyne's motion, respecting the British shipping, the extraordinary fact, that last summer sixty-five millions of eggs were brought to Southampton and other places on the south coast from France, the duty on which amounted to £22,000.

Letters were received at the Admiralty from Captain Boochy, of his Majesty's sloop Blossom, dated on the 18th of November, at San Francisco, California, to which port she had returned, after sailing to meet with Captain Franklin, off Icy Cape. We understand that one of the boats from the Blossom, which was despatched to look out for Captain Franklin, passed some distance round Icy Cape; but no trace of the Captain's party could be found.

An official account states, that, in the four years, 1822—1826, 50,980 persons were carried off by extremely sudden deaths in the Prussian empire; 4591 were murdered; 5057 committed suicide; there were 641 robberies, 11,348 criminals and vagabonds were arrested; there were 11,883 fires, by which 176 churches and convents, 1510 dwelling houses in the towns, and 75,020 houses in the country, were reduced to ashes.

A Brussels paper of 4th of April, relates the following—"We have received two letters from Namur, giving an account of a terrible fire in the house of Mr. Cheneyne.—A barrel of gunpowder blowing up, the fire communicated to several casks of brandy. Twenty barrels were got out by some courageous men, who in spite of the imminent danger entered the warehouse and rolled the casks into the Meuse; but this act of courage was surpressed by Cheneyne's daughter, a young person 20 years of age, who mounted up a ladder into the burning loft, threw three barrels of gunpowder out of the window into the courtyard, and descended unhurt, and had them put in a boat, while her father ignorant of this heroic action, exhorted the people to let every thing be burnt, rather than expose themselves to certain destruction. It was not till she had informed him of what she had done, that the workman renewed their exertions.

In the case of 1000 male patients that enter the hospital of Bicetre, at Paris, the insanity is ascribed to the following causes:—drunkenness, 109; hornidiots, 73; excessive labour, 23; old age, 69; accidents, 33; consequences of disease, 101; epilepsy, 78; ill usage, 12; malformation of the skull, 4; poisonous effluvia, 17; unnatural practices, 19; religious enthusiasm, 31; ambitions, 76; love, 43; mischief, 69; political events, 44; chagrins, 63; pretended insanity, 5; unknown causes, 118.—total, 1000. Among 1000 female patients at the Salpêtriere, the insanity is attributed in 142 cases to play, in 82 to age, in 43 to hysteria, in 29 to drunkenness, and what is remarkable, only in seven cases, to disappointment in love. It would thus appear, that in France, love turns the heads of six men for one woman.

Summary.

The steam-boat Ohio, on her passage from Philadelphia to Wheeling last week, struck a rock and sank in three feet and a half of water.—The weather was remarkably warm at Quebec on the 4th inst. The thermometer stood at 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. A new Life Preserver has lately been invented by Dr. Comstock, of Hartford, Conn. It is made of cloth, in form of a blanket, and is 5 feet long and 4 or 5 inches in width, and is fastened with straps to the round body of a

means of which, one may, in a great measure, be protected from the effects of the water in a violent storm.—The child, who fell into the water by accident, of a young girl named Phoebe W. Naman, died at North Hampton, L. I. on the 24th inst. She was from a very good family, and was a native of New-York. A servant on board the ship, who fell into the dock at Savannah, was intoxicated, and was drowned.—On the evening of the 19th inst. a fire broke out furiously along the Washington street, and over a little office named after Gorman, at the corner of Beaver-lane, leaving here a smouldering state, that death shortly afterwards her miseries.—A fire broke out in Philadelphia, on Monday morning, at a stable in the corner of Plum and Fourth streets, which, in spite of the exertions of the firemen, and the destroyed eighteenth houses, thirteen of which were built of wood, and all consumed.

The store of J. H. Lord, No. 30, S. W. Water-Philadelphia, was broken open by Saturday morning last, and about sixty dollars stolen from it. The thief was taken in about an hour afterwards, with thirty-nine dollars of the money in his possession.—The ship Henry IV. in the short space of five days, on her passage from Charleston to this port, fell in with and saved the crews and passengers of three wrecked vessels.—Several vessels have lately made their appearance, and done considerable damage in the towns of Williamstown, New Ashford, Hancock and Lubec, Mass.

A mechanic in this vicinity, says the Northern Star, has invented a machine for Seminars, which, by means of steam, not only warms the room; but logs all the tones on a graduated scale, according to their offences.—Mr. Hiram Whittier, of Water-Louis co. was lately killed by the falling of a limb of a tree under which he lay asleep.

Mr. Bradford French, of Northville, Montgomery co. was also so badly wounded by an accident, on the 12th, that he died in a few days.—A coloured man, belonging to the sloop Bright Phoenix, of Houghton, Sullivan co. fell from the Pier, opposite Albany, on the 15th inst. and was drowned.—A lad, named Samuel Doolittle, eleven years of age, fell into the lock at the little basin in Albany on Wednesday last, and was drowned.—An Abolitionist with a fishing party of eight persons, on Lake Shoreham, Vt. capsized on the 31st ult., and two of the number were drowned.—The barn of Mr. George M. Parmenter, of Jackson, Washington co. was struck with lightning on Saturday week, and consumed, together with a span of horses and other property.—On the same day the house of Mr. Tilton, Newburyport, Mass. was struck with lightning, and one of his children killed. Another child was burnt in the face, and an elderly lady's clothes were burnt.—The Quebec Gazette denies the story of sixteen men being drowned on a raft near Three Rivers.—The marvellous story of the Sea Serpent, being seen upon a wreck, has been contradicted in the Times.—That paper states that no such vessel as the Quebec Trader has sailed from Rhode-Island within the last ten years.—Potter, the ventriloquist, has been fined 400 dollars by the authorities of Providence, for exhibiting his feats of skill without a licence.—A writer in the Morning Courier states, that 5,000 boys passed and repassed a window in Broadway, between the hours of 5 A. M. and half past seven P. M.

Two carmen were fined ten dollars each, for overturning a hoarse in Albany, last week, for running a race for amusement.—The whale mentioned in our last as being seen in the river at Portsmouth, has been taken.—Some suppose it to be the Sea Serpent, that has annoyed the natives for years past.—In this city, there are forty-four fire-engines in good order; five hook and ladder trucks, upwards of eleven thousand feet of hose, and thirteen hundred and forty-eight firemen.—The Mutual Savings Fund Society has been established in Philadelphia.—About 11 o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke out in an iron building in Garden street, opposite the Exchange Buildings, which was destroyed.—The lower part of the house was occupied by a printing office.—The City Inspector reports the death of 71 persons during the week ending on Saturday, the 16th inst. viz: 25 men, 11 women, 15 boys, and 20 girls.

MARRIED. In Troy, by the Rev. J. S. West, the Misses Myers to Miss Harriet Johnson, on the 24th inst.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Date. Includes entries for MARRIED and BIRTHS.

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POETRY.

FROM THE "LADIES' ALBUM."
We have not heard, it is said, to vent
The sigh of agony,
When every pang of feeling blent,
Burns in the averted eye.

STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of evening close,
Is scatter'd on the ground to die.

CHARIETTES.

Nelson's Steersman.—When the baggage
of Lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo,
Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in
conveying it to the ambassador's hotel.

LOUIS XI.—Oliver Naillard, a popular and
energetic preacher, of the reign of Louis XI
attacked the vices of the court in his sermons
and did not spare even the king himself, who
taking offence at it, sent the priest word
that if he did not change his tone, he would
have him thrown into the Seine.

A shopkeeper at Doncaster had by his
conduct obtained the name of 'the little rascal.'
Being asked why this appellation had
been given him, he replied, 'to distinguish
me from the rest of my trade, who are all
great rascals.'

As the two sexes in ancient Greece had
but little communication with each other, and
a lover was seldom therefore favoured with
an opportunity of making known his passion
to his mistress, he used to discover it by in-
scribing her name on the walls of his house,
on the barks of the trees, in public walks, or
in the leaves of books.

Pleasure is seldom found where it is sought.
Our brightest blazes of gladness are com-
monly kindled by unexpected sparks. The
flowers that scatter the sweetest odours in
the path of life, generally grow without cul-
ture, from seeds sown by chance.

Sir Benjamin Wrench was a celebrated
physician about a century ago, in Norfolk.
His fee at that period was two guineas, a
proof of the estimation in which he was held.
On one occasion, having received but a single
guinea, he asked for a candle, it was
noonday and began to search the room be-
lieving what he was looking for, he said,
'he believed he had dropped a guinea.'

Air of Ireland.—Lady Carteret, wife of the
Lord Lieut. of Ireland in Swift's time, said
to him one day, 'The air in this country is
very good.' Swift fell on his knees and said,
'For God's sake, Madam, don't say so in En-
gland.—They'll most certainly tax it.'

At a party in Philadelphia not long ago, was
a young lady from B—. In the course of the
evening, conversation became warm, and a pause
for a few moments became unavoidable. A gen-
tleman broke silence by observing, 'awful pause.'
The poor girl, who thought the observation was
meant for her, spoke up rather pertly: 'Well, I
guess you would have awful pause too, if you
should wash and scrub as much as I do.'—Phila.
Album.

Seasonable Indulgence.—In an advertise-
ment for a young gentleman who left his pa-
rents, it is stated, that "if master Jacky will
return to his disconsolate parents he shall no
more be put upon by his sister, and shall be
allowed to sweeten his own tea."

Bonaparte's Economy.—Napoleon, in the
zenith of his glory, had his stockings darned,
and even grafted. We have in our pos-
session his tailor's and bootmaker's bills; there
are charges for new cuffs and collars, and
for soles and keeling his boots.—Lon. pap.

New Title.—Sebastian Zamet, a rich gen-
tleman in Paris, desired the notary, who drew
up his daughter's contract of marriage, to
style him "Lord of seventeen thousand
crowns."

On Extempore Preaching.—Dr. Fuller, a
worthy divine, observes, that he would rather
entertain his people with wholesome cold
meat, which was laid on the table before
him, than that which is hot from the spit, raw or
half-roasted.

A Travelling Accident.—A crooked gentle-
man, on his arrival at Bath, was asked by
another who had just had a travel from
London, 'Did you go?' 'I said the others; then you
have been lately married to the sea.'

Beauty.—Beauty, as the flowing bloom,
soon fades; but the divine excellency of the
mind, like the medical virtues of the plant,
remain in it, when all the charms are with-
ered.

NOTICE.
A DINNER will be prepared at No. 56,
Wall-street, on the First of July. Brethren de-
siring to attend, would confer a particular fa-
vour, by sending in their names soon.
Tickets, \$2, can be had of the subscriber, No.
46 William-street. RICHARD AUGUSTUS.
New-York, June 20, 1827. 16-16

UNION INN.
No. 35 Leonard-street, near Chapel-street.
C. BOYER returns his sincere thanks for
the very liberal encouragement which he has re-
ceived since the opening of the above Establish-
ment; and hopes to merit a continuance of the
same, by paying strict attention to the wishes and
conforts of his patrons.
No. York, June 14th, 1827.

NICHOLAS PIERSON,
RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Col-
our, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 18, Delan-
cy-street, was opened on the evening of the first
of June, for the accommodation of genteel and
respectable persons of colour.
No admittance for unprotected females.
New-York, June 1st, 1827. 13

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. He
assures them, that he continues to keep a large
assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE
WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both
new and second-hand, where customers will be
accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand-
some style. He also informs Families and private
Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for
sale, that they will meet with a good price, and
ready sale for their goods, by applying to
DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various
branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,
FIRST RATE COAT DRESSER,
177 William-street, New-York,
CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats,
Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in
the most possible manner. He also makes, al-
ters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their en-
tire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable
terms.
His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM
SPRINGING, which he has followed with much suc-
cess for several years past. All kinds of spots or
stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the
appearance of new; and this he engages to per-
form without any injury to the cloth, and at least
equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any
other city of the United States.
May 8. 9-3m

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY"
UNITED STATES SCOURING AND
STAIN SPONGING,
JOHN H. SMITH,
No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Phi-
ladelphia.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in ge-
neral, 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. He restores
Shawls, &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 reason-
able terms; Being legally bred to the business,
and possessing a competent knowledge of Dress-
ing and Cleaning Cloth by Steam Springing,
which is the only complete manner of effectually
removing the stains caused from grease, tar,
paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an
opportunity of giving satisfaction.
N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and
Second hand'd Clothes of every description, which
he assures the public will be sold as low, if not
lower than at any other establishment in the United
States for cash or barter; Gentlemen wishing
to purchase would find it much to their interest to
call as above, and examine for themselves.
The highest price given for Gentlemen's
clothes.
TAILORING WORK carried on, and
Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons
put on; if requisite. He keeps by hand, Cloth,
Velvet, and Silk of all colours; for doing up same.
April 20, 1827.

TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where
there is any convenient communication with the
River, are wanted for the erection of a Presby-
terian Church. The location must be between
Randall and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.
One lot within the above bounds, 50 feet wide,
and 70 feet deep, would answer.
Apply to S. E. CORNISH, No. 3, Yackon-street,
New-York, March 20.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.
S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON,
TAILORS and Cloth Dressers, respec-
tfully announce, that they have entered into part-
nership, 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 enjoy-
ed, and when it will be their study to continue to
merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the
newest fashions.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gar-
ments, Habits and Mantles, dressed and repaired
with despatch, and in the neatest manner.
All orders thankfully received and punctually
attended to.
Mrs. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six
to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. P. HUGHES'
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, GEO-
GRAPHY; with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.
Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.
Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James
Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul,
Rev. William Miller.
New-York, March 14.

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, lemons,
fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog; if application
be made within twelve hours, by
SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctor,
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 col-
oured farmers. The land is in the state of New
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location
delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware
river, with an open navigation to the city of Phi-
ladelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware
to the Hudson river passes through the tract,
forming a direct navigation to New York city.
Passage to either city may be made in one day's
time. The land is of the best quality, and well
timbered.
The subscriber hopes that some of his bre-
ther, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500
1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will
take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased
for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men), though
has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty
to observe that the purchase will be safe and ad-
vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed
of coloured families, would be conducive to
much good. With this object in view he will in-
vest 500 dollars in the purchase.
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. 152 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 ter-
m than One Year.
Agents who procure and pay for five subscri-
bers, 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 22 lines,
insertion, 100c.
"each repetition of do 75c.
"12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 50c.
"each repetition of do 35c.
Proportional prices for advertisements which
exceed 22 lines.
N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those agents
who advertise by the year; 12 for 3 mos, and 8
for 3 mos.
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Rev. Thomas Paul, do.
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George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.
Isaac Rodgers, New London, Conn.
Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
Stephen Smith, Columbia Falls,
Messrs. R. Cooley & Co. New York City.
Mr. John W. Brown, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Nathaniel Paul, Albany.
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W. A. G. New York.
Mr. Wm. S. Brown, New York.
Mr. Paul T. Williams, New York.
Mr. Leonard S. New York.