

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNISH & BUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897.

(VOL. I.-NO. 19.)

EUROPEAN COLONIES IN AMERICA. (Continued.)

It is true, that after thus leading the march of civilization for about two thousand years in succession, maturing the profound and solid wisdom of Egypt, founding the splendid but transient fabric of Greek refinement, and assisting in the first communication of our holy faith; after inventing and carrying to a high degree of perfection, almost all the arts and sciences of which we are now so proud; after covering the banks of the Ganges, the Euphrates, and the Nile with miracles of power and skill, which have not only never been surpassed or equalled, but of which at present we can hardly conceive the possibility; after modelling their civil and political institutions with such a masterly insight into human nature, as to fix through them, probably for ever the stamp of their peculiar genius on the social organization of the world; after effecting all this, it is true that they finally began to fall before the rising greatness of their own accomplished and vigorous pupils, and have been, with the exception (if we choose to rank the Arabs among them) of one later period of passing triumph, (which lasted, however, for six or seven centuries,) during which they adorned the close of their high career with the wild and brilliant glory of the Saracen ascendancy, and produced a third religion, which, however inferior to the others, is the purpose, next to them, that has yet been published, have been I say, with this exception, declining ever since, until they sunk at last below the level of the whites, where they have remained, as far as we have any knowledge of their condition, for several centuries past.— This inferiority is likely enough to continue, and it is, perhaps as improbable (though not more so) that the black race will ever revive the wonders of Egypt and Babylon, as that Greece will rear Epaminondas again, or the hero of Hymettus cluster in our time, on the infant lips of another Plato. Nations and races like individuals, have their day, and seldom have a second. The blacks had a long and glorious one; and after what they have been and done, it argues not so much a mistaken theory as sheer ignorance of the most notorious historical facts, to pretend that they are naturally inferior to the whites. It would seem, indeed, as I have hinted before, that if any race have a right to claim a sort of pre-eminence over others, on the fair and honourable ground of talents displayed, and benefits conferred, it is precisely the very one, which we take upon us, in the pride of a temporary superiority to stamp with the brand of essential degradation. It is hardly necessary to add, that while the blacks were the leading race in civilization and political power, there was no prejudice among the whites against their colour. We find on the contrary, that the early Greeks regarded them as a superior variety of the species, not only in intellectual and moral qualities, but in outward appearance. "The Ethiopians," says Herodotus, "surpass all other men in longevity, stature, and personal beauty." The high estimation in which they were held for wisdom and virtue, is strikingly shown by the mythological fable current among the ancient Greeks, and repeatedly alluded to by Homer, which represented the Gods as going annually in a body to make a long visit to the Ethiopians. Their absence upon this excursion is the reason given by Thetis to her son Achilles, in the first book of the Iliad, for not laying his complaints at once before the highest authority. "Jupiter," she tells him, "set off yesterday attended by all the Gods, on a journey towards the ocean, to feast with the excellent Ethiopians; and is not expected back at Olympus till the twelfth day." This was an honour which does not appear to have been bestowed upon any other nation. The epithet barbarous, which was frequently applied by the Greeks to foreigners in general, and which in our modern languages has an offensive signification, does not appear to have been used by them as a term of reproach. It may possibly have acquired that character at a later period, when the Greeks were really superior to all their neighbours; but the word seems to have been in the first instance a proper name, borrowed from some foreign, probably African dialect. It is still retained as the name of the Negro of Africa and its inhabitants, and may have been somewhat

at this remote period to the whole black race. Notwithstanding the present general inferiority of the Africans, we find even now, that the high intellectual spirit that once flashed out so finely in their sunburnt climates is not yet wholly quenched. Major Denham, in his late volume of travels, has presented us with several specimens of contemporary African poetry, which are hardly inferior to the sweet and lofty strains of the ancient Monarch Minstrel. The dirge of the Fazzanah in honour of their chief Boo-Khaloom will bear a comparison with the lamentation of David over Sapph and Jonathan. "Give him songs! give him music! what words can equal his praise? His heart was as large as the desert! The overflowings of his coffers were like streams from the udder of the camel, bringing health and refreshment to all about him." An extempore love song, of which the major has inserted a translation, unites the tenderness and purity of the Canticles with something of the delicacy of imagery that distinguishes the poetry of Moore. The triumph ode of the Sheikh of hornou, written by himself, upon his return from a victorious expedition against the Begharmies, is still more remarkable, and may fairly be considered as poetry of the first order. If such a thing were to be produced by one of the reigning sovereigns of Europe at the present day, we should not hear the last of it for twenty years. All these are the productions of Arabs, who seem to have had from the beginning a more poetical spirit than the other kindred races, though anciently inferior to some of them in most branches of arts and science.— Of the actual state of the negro nations that inhabit the interior of Africa, we knew little or nothing, until the late travels of Major Denham; excepting that we civilized Christians had purchased and made slaves of a considerable number of persons, belonging to them, and that these persons thus kidnapped and reduced to slavery, appeared to us who did not understand their languages, and could not of course converse with them, as a degraded and stupid race of men, incapable of writing epic poems, commanding armies, enlarging the limits of science, or superintending the government of a country. It is needless to add, that this reasoning proved the stupidly and degradation of those who thought it satisfactory, and not of the Africans. Major Denham and his enterprising companions have finally given us a glimpse of a part of the interior of this great continent. What new discoveries may be made in the immense region, that stretches from the lake Chad to the Cape of Good Hope, and which includes the ancient Ethiopia, once the most civilized part of Africa, we shall see hereafter. If it shall appear, as it probably will, that none of the black nations are now on a level with the civilization of Europe, the fact will of course prove nothing against their ancient attainments, or natural capacity for improvement. In stating these considerations in favour of what seems to be a just and humane view of this question, I would not be understood to inculpate the opinion that the blacks are destined to recover, in America,

Barbary is a proper name for the north of Africa; and *Berber* or *Barbar* for one of the distinct races that inhabit it, and are scattered thinly over its whole extent, from its eastern to the western extremity. It is conjectured by some competent judges, that they composed the original population of this region before its conquest by the Saracens. (See *Quarterly Review* for March, 1820, p. 620.) In the curious geographical memoir by the Sultan of Belle, inserted in the appendix to Major Denham's travels, it is stated that the Barbar formerly ruled in Syria. It would thus seem that at some remote period this name according to the tradition of these countries was common to the whole or a great part of the population of the southwest of Asia and north of Africa, which included nearly all the foreign nations known to the Greeks. The period indicated, is also the one in which the Greeks habitually employed the same term, to express foreign nations in general. A coincidence of this kind could not well be accidental, and there is, therefore, little doubt that the Greek word *barbaros* is no other than the proper name *Barbar*. The etymology of this word has considerably engaged the attention of the learned. (See *North American Review*, Vol. IV, p. 105.) As the explanation given above appears not only satisfactory but somewhat obvious, it is rather singular that it should not have been offered before.

the moral or political superiority over the whites, which they once maintained in the old world, or even to rival them in the arts of life. Their relative position is too unfavourable. The most that can reasonably be expected of them is, that when thrown by circumstances into the form of independent nations, they will show themselves capable of self-government, and of profiting by the lessons and example of their neighbours.

HISTORY OF SLAVERY. (Continued.)

Though a careless perusal of the Israelitish history, might induce a belief that the ancient inhabitants of Palestine were wholly exterminated, a careful examination leads to a different conclusion. That they were generally subdued, their national polity destroyed, and their land divided among their Israelitish conquerors, appears evident; but that the people, in great numbers, remained, is equally certain. (Judges chap. i, ii, iii.) The utter destruction, frequently mentioned, appears to have applied, rather to the fortresses and armies, than to the people at large. Thus Saul stated to Samuel that he had utterly destroyed the Amalekites, yet we afterwards find the Amalekites burning Ziklag. The slaughter made by David among these invaders, suggests the idea, that their number was very considerable. We meet with them again in the days of Hezekiah. (1 Chron. iv 43) The land of Canaan being, in the time of Joshua, divided among the descendants of Jacob, and the several allotments rendered unalienable in the families to which they were assigned, the holders were considered as the proper inhabitants of the land, and the remnant of the former possessors were denominated *strangers*. Thus, 1 Chron. xxii. 2, David collected all the strangers that were in the land, and set masons to hew wrought stones to build the house of God; and Solomon, (1 Kings ix. 20, 21) levied a tribute of bond-service upon the descendants of the ancient inhabitants, and again, (2 Chron. ii. 17, 18,) he is said to have numbered the strangers, and found them to be 153,300; to whom he assigned their respective services in the preparations for the temple. These passages in the history of Solomon, probably refer to the same transaction, and express the number, not of the strangers within the land, but of the men included in the levy and engaged in his service. The young man who brought word of the death of Saul, announced himself to David as the son of a stranger, an Amalekite. These strangers being incapable of holding any part of the land, would naturally apply to become generally inhabitants of cities. These cities being mostly walled, the strangers resident within them were termed, *strangers within the gates*. The strangers were early subjected to tribute, (Judg. i. 28, 30, 33,) but not to personal slavery. The Gibeonites, who obtained by artifice a treaty with Joshua, are, by some, supposed to have been enslaved as a punishment for their deceit; but the narrative does not support the conclusion. The sentence, "None of you shall be freed from being bondmen," and hewers of wood and drawers of water for the house of my God," indicates a servitude of a much less degrading character, than what is implied by modern slavery. It is added, that "Joshua made them that day hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord," and yet we immediately afterwards find the Gibeonites attacked, in their own city, by the neighbouring tribes, and successfully applying to Joshua for protection from the impending destruction. It may be asked, what was the meaning of the declaration above recited? Plainly this, they were deprived of their political independence, and were required to furnish such quota of men for the services above mentioned, as their Hebrew rulers might demand. But to conclude that

It may be observed that the Hebrew word *Nesef*, here translated bondmen, is the same that is applied in other places to denigrate subjects, who is so faithful among all the servants as David, which is the King's bond-servant. It is even applied to Moses the servant of the Lord. This construction is confirmed by the Hebrew word *shafar*. The word translated *strangers* can not of separate, none of you shall

the persons thus employed were compelled to render their services without remuneration, would be unwarranted, since such a procedure would be incompatible with the precepts of the Mosaic law, to which no doubt Joshua at least strictly adhered. "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger or oppress him." The cause of the stranger, the fatherless and the widow, is frequently urged upon the Hebrew nation by the most impressive of appeals, a recurrence to their own bitter experience.

Among the Israelites, servants are frequently spoken of under different appellations. Those of hired servants and purchased servants. As the former were unquestionably free, in the modern sense of the word, no other notice of them will be taken, than just to observe, that though they might not be treated with the rigour of a purchased servant, they appear to have been less esteemed, and excluded from the privileges of the purchased class. They were not allowed to participate in the paschal supper, though the purchased were. (Exod. xii. 44, 45; Lev. xxii. 10, 11.)

Purchased servitude among the Israelites, was either voluntary, like hired service, or by judicial sentence, as a punishment for crimes.

Voluntary sale appears to have been sometimes resorted to as a refuge from poverty and distress. Thus, (Lev. xxv. 47) If a stranger or sojourner wax rich by thee, and thy brother that dwelleth by him, wax poor, and sell himself unto the stranger, or sojourner by thee, &c. Sales by parental authority are recognized, in Exodus xii. 7. If a man sell his daughter to be a bondmaid, &c. The servitude in this case, appears according to Jewish construction, to have been of a very limited duration; as boys were to be freed at thirteen and girls at twelve, beyond which period the authority of the father did not extend.

Sales appear to have been sometimes made in consequence of insolvency, to satisfy the claims of their own or father's creditors. This would appear to be referred to in the passage, Lev. xxv. 39. If thy brother that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. And 2 Kings iv. 1: My husband is dead, and the creditor is come to take my two sons to be bond men. And of the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, some of them complained that they were compelled to reduce their sons and daughters into bondage; because of their debts; and other men having their lands and vineyards, it was not in their power to redeem them. Neh. v. 5.

Persons convicted of theft, were, by the Mosaic law, required not only to make restitution of the articles purloined, but restore them in some cases five-fold. Thus if an ox or sheep was stolen, and killed or sold, five oxen were to be repaid for an ox, and seven sheep for a sheep (Ex. xxiii. 1; Lev. found in his hand the restitution was two-fold. But in case he had not property to pay the forfeiture, he was sentenced to be sold for the theft.

Another source of servitude was war; but this appears rather as a punishment than a punishment; for when the male inhabitants of a city were destroyed in war, the Hebrew victors were permitted, if not enjoined, to take the females into their families as handmaids. The conquerors were thus constituted their legal protectors, and required to treat them with the humanity, so strongly and frequently enjoined by the Mosaic precepts. Children at the time of whose birth their fathers were in a state of bondage, were partakers of their lot; that is the children remained in the service of the master, till they attained the ages of thirteen or twelve, according to the sex, at which time the mother and father were free. Thus the master was bound to provide for his handmaid and her children, till they attained an age deemed sufficient for their own support.

A source of slavery, which both the ancient and modern laws have uniformly proscribed, was among the Hebrews, the punishment of a man who had committed adultery with his neighbour's wife, or had committed incest with his daughter, or had committed adultery with his daughter-in-law. It is even applied to Moses the servant of the Lord. This construction is confirmed by the Hebrew word *shafar*. The word translated *strangers* can not of separate, none of you shall

brothers, of the children of Israel, and... These laws are explained by the Mishnic doctors...

Mordek saw in a moment whose example it was that he imitated. "Take that," said she, as she gave him another kick...

Extract from an ORATION, delivered in Albany, before the Municipal Authorities, July 4th, 1827. By SAMUEL DUNCAN, JR. Esq.

PERSIAN MODE OF TANNING A SHREW.

Sadik Beg was of good family, handsome in person, and possessed of both sense and courage; but he was poor, having no property...

Merdek saw in a moment whose example it was that he imitated. "Take that," said she, as she gave him another kick...

the man who this day imbibes the first breath of freedom, may become the future historiographer of his age.

Paraphrase on the reign of Elizabeth of England, reflects greater lustre on her character than the abolition of feudalism throughout her realm...

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. INDEPENDENCE OF MIND.

Independence of mind, what is it? It has so many different significations, is applied in so many different ways...

such a character? The world is so full of all that is mean and selfish, it has so little that is great and magnanimous...

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

A DINNER was given by the Members of the FUNDRAISING SOCIETY, in commemoration of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New York...

- 1. The Day we celebrate in memory of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New York... 2. John Jay, one of the surviving advocates of the abolition of Slavery in the State of New York... 3. The "Freedom's Journal"...

As I entered the room, a beautiful cat, evidently a great favorite, came purring up to me. I deliberately drew my sword, struck its head off, taking that in one hand and the body in the other...

Merdek saw in a moment whose example it was that he imitated. "Take that," said she, as she gave him another kick...

Again, independence of mind is said to consist in acting in defiance of the precepts of morality and religion, because men fear their reputation will suffer in the estimation of a certain portion of mankind...

NEW YORK, JULY 20.

I think it is wrong to inform our readers of the absence of my colleague, Mr. Russ-wurm, who is on a tour to the Eastward, that they may pardon any deficiency in the present Number.

MASONIC ORATION

The ORATION of the Rev. BENJAMIN F. HUGHES, before the Boys' Love of New-York, which we mentioned in our last, has since been published in a very neat pamphlet form of 16 pages: it possesses more than ordinary merit, and would not suffer in comparison with any thing we have seen on the same subject, and occasion. We speak of it as a literary production, being ignorant of its masonic merits, and in justice to Mr. Hughes, would observe that he has been a member of that fraternity but little more than a year.—It affords us pleasure to read this Oration as the production of one of our brethren. The writings of Mr. Hughes generally, exhibit a depth and accuracy of thought, an aptitude of language and a beauty of style, very creditable to his industry and attainments.—We make the following Extract from the Oration, and recommend our brethren and friends generally to procure a copy.—Mr. Hughes is a member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, possessing the disposition and qualifications for extensive usefulness among his brethren of colour, and we must say, though we can hardly do it without reproach to the domination to which he belongs, is obliged to leave the ministry, and pursue secular employment for the support of himself and family.

Masons should also be men of temperate habits, and this is a primary lesson in the vocabulary of the order. It is imagined by many that excess and intemperance are twin sisters; that masons are generally intemperate, and that it was reserved for them to represent the drunken Feast of Bacchus. In this assertion founded in truth, and still Masonry obtain the patronage of the best hearts that ever graced the earth? Let the fairest flowers of society, let the brightest ornaments of the church, let them fall. So far from demoralizing the mind, or defacing in any way the image of Heaven from the soul, we are taught to divest our minds and consciences of the snare of the devil, under the assurance that in thus doing, we shall render our bodies living stones of an eternal Temple. The vulgar hue so often raised against Masonry, is conceived in ignorance and propagated in malice; for it is incumbent upon us to lay due restraints upon our affections and passions, to resist the allurements of vice, to regulate our actions by the square and to keep them within the joints of the compass, and avoid all excess, live within that regimen so conducive to health, to prosperity and respectability, that by our conduct, the Fraternity be not brought into disrepute, for "He that hath no rule over his own spirit, is like a city that is broken down and without walls."

PROPRIETY OF CONDUCT.

(Concluded.)

Though it is our duty to assist to the utmost our fellow in distress; when a greater portion of it has been brought on through their imprudence, by a neglect of those maxims and rules of conduct, so necessary for every one to follow; when from our previous knowledge of the objects of compassion, we know positively that all might have been avoided by a more judicious line of conduct; our hearts feel but half that pity which distress ever elicits from the sympathetic bosom, and our minds give but half what they otherwise would. Many are the blessings arising from propriety of conduct: in the decline of life the approbation of self, and the good wishes of friends. How pleasing to be able to recall to memory past times, with perfect satisfaction to ourselves; to know that our conduct has never been considered by the world, not only as creditable and honourable to us, but to our whole community.

It is really astonishing, that we should waste so much time upon the frivolous amusements of the hour; but upon subjects which require cool consideration, our eyes should be closed, and our minds precluded against the most disinterested attempts to improve our condition, and to render us more respectable to the world at large. What few remarks we have hitherto made

have always been for the public good; but how disheartened have we been, to hear our motives questioned by some who are apparently leading men, among certain classes of our brethren. It becomes us not to call our brethren what should of should not be done on particular days in the year, in a dictatorial manner; but none will say, that we have not the right of expressing our individual views upon such subjects of moment, as we may from time to time deem profitable to comment upon; and upon such also, as we know the judicious part of our community expect us to say something.

So fixed is our determination to strive for a better state of things, that nothing shall ever hinder us from laying before our readers whatever we conceive, can have the least tendency to bring about a period of rational thinking—rational amusement—and a spirit of rational improvement. If the Creator, has in his wisdom, endowed us with a rational nature, it must ever be pleasing to him, to see us make a rational use of it—to see reason guide all our actions—and to see us act up to the excellency of our rational nature.

Quo-stions.—None but the attentive observer knows the injury a certain class of these multiplied nuisances, are doing to community. And wligo we are bold in saying, however advanced many of our brethren may be in degradation and crime, yet in point of temperance they have the advantage of the white population, still we are often pained by the unseemly spectacle, of five or six coloured men, drinking and carousing in grogshops. We do sincerely hope, that this respectable part of our brethren, will studiously avoid taking their (falsely termed) refreshments, in these ruinous places, and by all the means in their power, reprobate the practice in others. We say it from conviction, and without prejudice, that association with dissipated whites, and the allurements of the grogshop, are more ruinous to the lower class of our colour, than any other vice.

Domestic News.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

It appears, that, on the 17th ultimo, George Bland, being in a state of intoxication at the house of John Cassidy, on Tobacco-saulky, Bibb county, (Georgia,) about nine miles from Macon, abused and beat Miss Rebecca Cassidy, in the presence of her husband. To him she called for protection, but the drunken monster, instead of granting his wife that and which every man would offer to a decent female in any condition, and to the utmost of women in Mrs. Cassidy's delicate health, leaped upon her likewise, and the two brutes scemed emulous to see which could inflict the heaviest blows, with sticks, stones, &c. She suffered severely from her bruises and prognostics of a premature delivery until the 5th inst. when her murdered infant was ushered into the world to be the silent herald of its own fate. The frontal bones with their cartilages rent were buried in the brains, the hipbone was disjointed, one of the legs and the two arms were broken, and most of the muscles so bruised as to have more the resemblance of putrid jelly than of organized matter. This part of the horrible transaction is attributed to Bland's beating the mother over the abdomen with a horn. A Coroner's inquest was convened, and, on the award, the two savages were, on Friday last, committed to the jail of Bibb county. It is believed, that Mrs. Cassidy cannot live.—Macon Messenger, June 11.

Sudden Exit.—Mr. James Kearney, (currier,) was drowned in the Passaic river on Saturday evening last, whether he went for bathing. He was in company with others, who rode down the river to a place called the Dam, where it is esteemed safe for bathing. Without the least alarm, he was on a sudden missing by the company, who soon found him dead, in water not more than breast deep. It is probable, he was seized with a fit, and thus strangled in the water without a struggle or a groan. He has left a dependent widow, and a family of small children, to mourn the loss of a husband, father and friend.

The coloured people in one of the principal towns, in the state of New-York, (we forget which,) while reflecting in their freedom on the late anniversary, seem not to have forgotten that a part of their race are still in bondage, and instead of being so many-gentle as their station in the Union, fired only the number of Libels that acknowl-

edge the African's right, as well as the white man's, to breathe the air of liberty.—New Haven Chron.

A Pickpocket.—On Sunday night, a passenger on board the steam-boat Congress, when near this city had a package of bills, consisting of 275 dollars, taken from the pocket of his coat, while it was lying on a settee, from which he had just risen. By the exertions of the captain, the robber was detected, and the money, all except 35 dollars, was recovered. The villain is in jail, and has confessed his guilt.—Rt. Adv.

Blackberry Syrup.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its use, (al-though, particularly among children afflicted with bowel complaints, a feeding mother offers the following receipt:—Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle, add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table spoonfuls may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances may require.

Stage Accident.—On Monday, the 9th inst. the mail stage from Philadelphia to Pottsville, was upset in descending a hill about a mile west of Sta. stover, and one lady so severely injured as to be unable to proceed on her journey. All the rest of the passengers were slightly hurt. There were three ladies and four gentlemen in the stage.

The Devil Outwitted.—A poor woman in Montreal received a bible from the British agent in that city. A Roman priest, hearing of the circumstance made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered her five dollars for the Bible—she declined taking it. He then offered her ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars she still declining he left her. The next day he returned and offered her twenty five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbours, under such conditions, that the priest could not obtain them.

Foreign News.

Desperate Pirate.—The following is an extract of a letter from the officer now stationed in the Persian Gulf, to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Keir Grant, of the Crescent, in Bath. It is dated.

You will doubtless, recollect Ramak bin Janber, the most notorious pirate in the Gulf whom we saw at Basrah. His plate was called Daman, he was constantly quarrelling with some one, and kept the whole Gulf unsettled. The people of Bahrein having sent a fleet to blockade Daman, Ramak got into a well equipped vessel, and went all around the Gulf to try to interest some of the tribe in his behalf, but not being able to find any friends he returned, and having communicated with his son, the garrison, ran along side of the vessel in which the Sanack of Bahrein's nephew was. They fought desperately for some time, when the Bahrein chief drew off to his fleet, to get reinforcements of men. He then told the rest of his vessels to keep off and not interfere, as Ramak and he would fight it out. They again grappled, and fought for some time. Ramak finding that his men were falling fast, told them there was no hope of success, and that he was about to blow them all up. Maimed from hurts in a former fight, (you will recollect that he lost three inches of the bone, and yet retained his arm,) and blind as he was led to the magazine, with a lighted torch—fired it, and the whole vessel was blown to atoms, not a distinguishing remnant being left of Ramak. The Bahrein vessels blew up likewise, but several of its crew were saved. The official report estimates the number killed at no less than two hundred.

Capt. Parry.—Letters have been received at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival of the Hoop, on the 19th April, at Hammerst, in Norwegian Lapland, after a delightful passage of 15 days. The Reindeer for tracking the boats to a certain distance over the ice were expended; down from Alten, in a few days when Capt. Parry would proceed direct to the northernmost part of Spitzbergen, where he hoped to arrive in the middle of May.

The bill annulling the marriage of Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield, passed the House of Lords on the 6th, and was likely to pass through the Commons with rapidity. Mr. Peel's suggestion to admit the evidence taken before the Lords, was acceded to. Great indignation was felt against the govern-

ment. Mary's Church, during afternoon service, the church-yard, was upwards of a foot deep. The gation became so all out of their new into a bustle many yards distant. At two hundred yards drop of rain was perceptible.

Summary.

Three male citizens were lately fined \$25 each, for keeping disorderly houses. The captain of the ship, sailing party near Philadelphia, just, was safely delivered of a boy to the cries of the day. fought on the 13th, at Passaic, two foreigners. The only loss was the loss of a little, of one of the parties. People of Rochester celebrated of slavery with becoming dress, by Mr. Austin Stevens, high terms by the Rochester. The jury have brought in a verdict against Jacob Barker and S. and of acquittal for Matthew. The trial of King's (Clara), of Robert I. Stokes has closed, found guilty of manslaughter, broke on Sunday afternoon, on a street, by which about ten houses were destroyed. On dissection, a tumour, ed by wearing a busk, or tight corset, been found on the heart of a young, died of a supposed consumption. are said to be more than 400,000 in Philadelphia, and 300 in New York. The Cashier of the Franklin Bank, New Jersey, requests the holders of bills, bank not to make any sacrifice, on them, they may stand a chance of getting their money back. Forty-five million pounds salt are annually manufactured in this. A coloured man was killed, both-town a few days ago, by the accident of a scythe, in the hands of another, who was showing his skill at mowing. A sporting party from Waterford, brought in 1000 quails, 34 crows, 8 hawks, 4 woodcocks, 1 bear, 1 woodchuck. A Mrs. Grant of Frank Me. supposed to be insane, attempted life of her husband while he lay in bed, striking him thrice on the head with a woods. The man is still living, and entertained of his recovery. has been asked in a Kentucky paper, er Gen. Jackson has not been captured many years past, in the purchase of slaves in Tennessee and Kentucky, and sending them to Louisiana; and other southern markets, for sale? If it be true, it will to the fame of the Hero of Orleans. Cure for the Whooping Cough.—To one scruple salt of tartar and ten grains of cochineal (verified) add a gill of water, to be sweetened as given.—Dose for an infant, a tea spoon full four times a day, increasing the dose in proportion to age; an adult may take two or three spoonful in the same time. P. D. A prisoner in the penitentiary at Richmond cut his throat in a fit of despair. The wound supposed not to be mortal. A son of Elijah Howard of Rochester, whilst bathing with other boys, got beyond his depth and drowned.—Dr. J. M. Delano, of Chillicothe, Ohio, put a period to his existence by means of laudanum.

MARRIED.

On the 7th, by the Rev. S. Dutton, M. D. Miss Thomas to Miss Eliza Marshall. On the 10th, by the same, Mr. Lane to Miss Diahah Turkul. On the 18th, by the same, Mr. Stevenson to Miss Harriet Sells. In St. Philip's Church, on the 11th, by the Rev. Peter W. Harris, Mr. Williams to Miss Harriet Willetts. On the 17th, by the same, Mr. P. O. to Miss Margaret Montgomery.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, Dr. V. ARICE, Bishop of the Archdiocese of London.

ADMIRALTY.

JULY
20 Friday
21 Saturday
22 Sunday
23 Monday
24 Tuesday
25 Wednesday
26 Thursday
27 Friday
28 Saturday
29 Sunday
30 Monday

POETRY.

HYMN FOR ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

HYMN FOR ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.
BISHOP HARRIS.
The Son of God is gone to war...

STANZAS.

STANZAS.
BY T. HOOD, ESQ.
I remember, I remember
The house where I was born...

THE HONEST MAN.

THE HONEST MAN.
All are not just because they do no wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he is busy...

VARIETIES.

VARIETIES.
Clubs.—Clubs are some times very pernicious modes of getting along to one's grave...

good look to-day, boy, you have got your stockings turned wrong side out." Pat turned round with great quickness...

To wash printed Calico.—Use as little soap as possible, and not with hot water; put a little pot ashes and gently swirl them...

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse...

Aburdity of the English Laws.—To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will is criminal; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanour...

Smart Reply.—In 1588, Philip II. king of Spain sent the young Constable of Castile to Rome, to celebrate Sextus V. on his exaltation...

People had rather be thought to look ill than ill; because it is possible to recover from sickness, but there is no recovering from ego.

Woman.—The christian doctrine assigns woman to the man as the partner of his labours, the soothe of his evils, his help in his perils...

It is a curious fact, that men stationed in light houses are not permitted to have their wives with them, probably because it is apprehended that the trimming of the lamps would be neglected for the trimming of the husbands...

How to have a good memory.—To some one who was complaining of his memory, Dr. Johnson said, "Pray, sir, do you ever forget what money you have in your pocket? or who gave you the last kick on the shins that you had? Now, if you pay the same attention to what you read as you do to your temporal concerns, and your bodily feelings, you would improve it as deeply upon your memory."

The two Cats bent.—It has been confidently asserted, that the black snake of North America, has the property of expanding itself to such a degree, that he has been known to swallow a bulk twice as big as his own.

DR. THORP,
No. 18 Collect-street;
INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST,
returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for their favours, and solicits their patronage in future.

UNION HOTEL,
No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,
OPENED BY
CHARLES SHORT.
For the Purpose of accommodation, for Private or Colours, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING...

NICHOL S PIERSON,
Respectfully informs the People of Colour, 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.

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"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."
UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND STEAM SPONGING.
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RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Tantalons, &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.

BY TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.

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

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.
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TAILORS and Cloth Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver-st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed...

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For Coloured Children of both Sexes,
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IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.

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