REEDOM'S JOURNAI

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATYON."

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EUROPEAN DLONIES IN AMERICA.

proud; after covering the banks of the Ganges, the Euphrages, and the Nile with miracles of power and skill, which have not only ner been surpassed or equalled, but of which at present we can hardly conceive the possibility: after modeling their civil and political institutions with such a masterly insight into homin insture, as to fix through them, probably for every the stamp of their peculiar genius on the social organization of the world; after, effecting all this, it is true that they finally shown to fall before the rethat they finally began to full before the rising greatness of their own accomplished and vigorous pupils, and have been, with the exception (if we choose to rank the Arabs ong them) of one later period of passing triumph, (which lasted, however, for six or seven conturies,) during which they adorned the close of their high career with the wild and brilliant glory of the Suracen ascendancy, and produced a third religion, which, however inferior to the others, is the pures, next to them, that has yet been published, have been I say, with this exception, declining over these with the stage time. ing ever since, until they sunk at last below the level of the whites, where they have re mained, as far as we have any knowledge of their condition, for several centuries past.— This inferiority is likely enough to continue it is perhaps as improbable (though not more so) that the black race will the wonders of Egypt and Babylon, as that Greece will rear Epaminondas again, or the bees 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 races like individuals, have their day, and selden 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 mataken theory de sheer ignorance of the most notorious historical facts, to pretend that they are naturally interior to the whites. would seem, indeed, as I have hinted before that if any race have a right to claim a sor of pre-eminence over others, on the fuir and ionourable pround of talents displayed, and benefits conferred, it is precisely the very one, which we take upon us, in the pride of nporary superiority, to stamp with the and of essential degradation. It is hardly cossury to add, that while the blacks were a leading race in civilization and political the reading race in civilization and pointing power, there was no projudice 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 boauty." The high estimation in which they were held for wisdom and virtue, is strikingly shown by the inythological fable current among the sucient ward appearance. inythological fable current among the success and repeatedly alluded to by Homer, which represented the Gods as going annually in a body to make a long visit to the Ethiopinhs. Their absence upon this excursion is the reason given by Theilis 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 hall the Gods, one flourney towards the overal to finer with the journey towards the coent, to feast with the excellent Ethlopians, 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 forpigners in general, plied by the treege to president in goneral, and which in our modern languages has an offensive signification, deep not appear to have been used by them as a term of represent it may possibly have acquired that the telepacter at the possibly have acquired that the scale want regile a later period, when the Greeks were to all their neighbours but the word seems to have been in the first instance word seems to have been in the first instance word seems to have been in the first instance of property and from some foreign, prevably African dislicit. It is still retained that have of the North of African and like inhabitants, and may have been common inhabitants.

at this remote period to the whole black the moral or political superiority over the

It is true, the after thus leading the march of civilization for about two thousand years in succession, maturing the profound and solid wisdom of Expt, founding the splendid but transitive about of Greek refinement, and assisting at the first communication of our holy falth; 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 Gandroud; after covering the same and the Nile with miraover Sayl and Jonathan. "Give him songs: give him music! what words can equal his praise? Mis heart was as large as the desert! The overflowings o his coffers were like streams from the udder of the camel, bring-" Give him songs! ing health and refreshment to all about him An extempore love song, of which the major has inserted a translation, unites the tender-ness and jurity of the Canlicles with some-thing of the delicacy of imagory that distin-guishes the poetry of Moore. The triumphal ode of the Sheik of hornou, written by himself, upon his return from a victorious sell, upon his return from a victorious expedition against the Degharmics, 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 reaches are the second of the reigning sovereigns of Europe at the present day, we should not hear the last of it for twenty years. years. All these are the productions of Arabs who seem to have had from the beginning a years. All these are the productions of Arabs, that their nameer was very considerance, who seem to have had from the beginning a Me meet with them again in the days of more poetical spirit than the other kindred Canan being, though anciently inferior to some of them in most branches of arts and science.—

Of the actual state of the negro nations that Of the actual state of the negro nations that the interior of Africa, we knew more to be holders were considered as one property of nothing until the late travels of Major inhabitants of the land, and the remnant of the former possessors were denominated than a purchased and made slaves of a dampers. Thus, I Chron. xxii. 2, David considerable number of persons belonging that the wrangers that were in the collected all the wrangers that were in the inabit the interior of Africa, we knew little the families to which they were assigned, or nothing until the late travels of Major to them, and that these persons thus kidnap-land, and set mesons to new wrought stones pel and reduced to slavery, appeared to us who did no understand their languages, accould not of course converse with thom, as a degraded and stupid race of men, incapable de raded and stupid race of men, incapable of writing ppic poems, commanding armies, entarging the limits of science, or superintending the government of a country. It is needless to add, that this reasoning proved the stranger add, that this reasoning proved the stranger and not of these who the superintending it satisfactory, and not of the Africans. Major Denham and his enterprising not of the strangers the number, and express the number, and express the number, not of the strangers with the land butter. companions have finally given us a glumpse of a part of the interior of this great continent. a part of the interior of this great common.
What new discoveries may be made in the inhance region, that stretches from the lake Chadyo 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 support the control of t If it shall appear, as it probably will, none of the black nations are now on a level with the civili ation 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 hu-nage view of this question, I would not be understood to in imate the opinion that the blacks are destined to recover; in America

Barbary is a proper name for the north of Africa; and Berakeer, or Barbar for one of the distinct races that inhabit it, and are scattered thinly over its whole extent, from its statem to the western extramity. It is conjectured by some competent judges, that they composed the original population of this region before its conjecture by the Baracena. (See Quarterly Regies for starts, 18th, 5 520.). In the curious geographical memoir by the Bullian of Belle, inserted in the appendix to Majort Deinham's travels, it is stated that the Barbar formerly roughed in Syria. It would thus seen that; at some runton period this name according to the tradition of these countries was common to the southwest of Asia and north of Africa, which included nearly all the foreign sations known to the Greeks. The period addicated, is also the one in which the Greeks habitually employed the same term, to express foreign mations in general. A coincidence of this kind bould not well be accidental, and there is, therefore, little doubt, that its Greeks word a analysis in so other than the proper name Barbar. The symbols that the freeks. Worth Assertion for the swinch. (See North Assertics for yet this wpro has someterably engaged the streeting of the swinch. (See North Assertics) for the proper yet. where Vol. IV p. 105.) As the application for above appears not only satisfactory but somewhat by the state of the satisfactory but somewhat by the satisfactory but somewhat have being acquire before.

whites, which they once maintained in the of world, or even to rival/them in the arts of ife. Their relative position is too unfavourable. The most that can reasonably be expected of them is, that when thrown by cir-cumstances into the form of independent nations, they will show themselves capable of self-government, and of profiting by the less sons and example of their neighbours.

-600-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 gonetally subdued, their national polity destroy e i, and their land divided among their is-raelitish 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 for esses and armies, than to the people at d utterly destroyed the Amalekites, yet Z klag. The slaughter made by zame among these invadors, suggests the idea, that their number was very considerable. build the house of God; and Solomon, (1 Kings ix. 20, 21) levied a tribute of bond-serupon the descendants of the ancient innot 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 himto David as the son of a stranger, an Athalekite. These strangers being incapa-ble of helding any part of the land, would naturally apply to become generally inhabi-tants of cities. Those cities being mostly walled, the strangers resident within thom were termed, strangers within the gates. The strangers were early subjected to tribute, strangers were early subjected to tribute, (Judy. i. 28, 30, 33,) but not to personal slavery. The Gibconites, who obtained by artifice a treaty with Joshua, arc, 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 their deceits of the sentence, "None of the sentence, "N 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 degrating character, than what is implied by modern slavery. It is aidend, that "Joshua made, them had day kewers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord!" and yet we immediately afterwards find, the Gibsouties attacked in their own city, by the neighbouring tribes, and successfully applying to Joshua for protection from the impending destriction. It may be asked what was the meaning of the declaration above required to Plainty this, they were deprived of their political independence, and were required to formish such quots of their for the services above mentioned, in their Helpiew reyou shall be freed from being bor vices above mentioned, he their Hebrew vulers might demand. But to conclude the

It may de observed that the Hebre Merel, here translated bounder, by septided in other; places to denot when is so faithful among all thy, is when is so faithful among all thy, if it, which is the king we continued to Mosea this servers of the among the servers of the servers of

the pursons thus employed were compelled to render their services without remuneration would be unwarranted, since such a procewould be inwarranted, since such a procedure would be incompatible with the precipit of the Mosaic law, to which no doubt Johns at least strictly adhered. * Thou shall not ther vox a stranger or toppiess him. The cause of the stranger, the futerless and the widow, is frequently urged upon the Hebrow, nation by the most impressive of appeals. recurrence to their own bitter experience.

Among the Irraelites, servants are frequently spoken of under different appellations: These of birod errants and purchased servants. As the former were unquessed servants. As the former were unquestionably free, in the modern sense of the word. no other notice of them will be teken just to observe, that though they might not be treated with the goor of a purchased servant, they appear to have been less. the purchased class. They were not allowed to participate in the parti xxii. 10, 11 N

Purchased servitude among the Israelites was either voluntery, like hired service of by judicial sentence, as a punishment of

Voluntary sale appears to have been some Voluntary sale appears to nave ocen sometimes resorted to as a refuge from poverty and distress. Thus, (Lev. xxv. 47.) If a stranger or a sojourner wax rich by thee, and thy brother that dwelldth by him, wax poof. and sell himself unto the stranger or solous-ner by thee, i.c. Sales by parental authori-ty are recognized, in Exodus xxi. 7. If a mais sell his daughter to be a noith maid securities sorvitude in this case, appears, according to Jowish construction, to have been of a very-limited duration, as boys were to be freeze thirteen and girls at twelve, beyond which period the authority of the father did not okand sell himself unto the stranger or sojour

Sales appear to have been sometimes Sales appear to have been sometimes made in consequence of insbluency; to satisfy the claims of their lown or futher's creditors. This would appear to be referred to in the passage, Lov. xxv. 39. If the bother that welleth by thee, be waxen poon, and sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel limit one was a bond-servant. And 2 Kingstv. My husband is dead and the creditor is come to the many ways are to be lead one. take my two soms to be bond men. te the return of the Jews from the Babylon-ish captivity, some of them complained that they were compelled to reduce their some and daughters into bondare because of their debts; and other men having their lands and vineyards, it was not in their power to reduce them. Noh.v. 5.

Persons convicted of their, were by the Mosaic hw, required not only to make restitution of the articles purloined but resting them in some cases five fold: Thus if an or or sheep was stolen and killed or wald five the return of the Jews from the Babylon

or sheep was stolen and killed or sold to over were to be repaid for an or and four sheep for a sheep [Ex. xxiii.] If found is the hand the restrution was two fold. But in case he had not propert to pay the forfait ure, he was sentenced to be readily for the theft.

Another source of servitude was Another source of aerysude was were on this appears rather as silvour than a ponen-ment; for when the mile inhabitants at a fit-were destroyed in war, the Habres victors were permitted, if, not anjoined, to fall the females into their familier as handmaided conquerors were thus constituted their is protectors, and required to treat themselve humanity, so strongly and frequently joined by the Mosaic predepts.

Children at the limit of whose birth; themselves the strongly and the strongly an increwers has take of contagn, were or of their lot; that, is the children, in the service of the diaster, till the the ages of thirteen of twelves contained act, at which dimer the mother are were freely. Thus the mister previde for his handmatter and the service for his handmatter and the serv encients and m

brothron, of the children of lersel. keth merchandice of him, or selleth him, then that this shall die, and thou shalt put away ng you. Daut axiv. 7. Are explained by the Mishnio avil from an

These is are explained by the Minhuic doctors in such a sense, as to give the prohibition it for ber effect. Thus bethere of the children's rad, according to them, means harasilitatic downship proselytes of every age or either a. And, making merchandic, and selling lignifies using a flan against his with as help willy parchased; even though the services. wfully parchased; even though exacted should be of the most the service exacted should be of the most trivial chartcer, and during a very short time. Not july the stealer but the holder of a person stoleh, was punishable with death. was punishable with death. u 9 e m...

PERSIAN MODE OF TAMING A SHREW

Badik Beg was of good family, handsome person, and possessed of both sense and it he was poor having no proper-word and his horse, with which he rved as algentleman retainer of a nabob. The latters satisfied of the purity of Sadik's descent, and entertaining a respect for his character, determined to make him the husand of his laughter Hooseinee, who, though beautiful as ber name implied, was remarka-ble for henhaughty manner and ungovernable temper. Giving a huyband of the condition of Sadik, Reg to a budy at Hooseinee's rank was according to usage in such unequal matches, the giving her a slave, and as sho heard a good report of his personal qualities she offered no objections to the marriage, which was celebrated soon after it was pro-posed, and apartments were assigned to the couple in the nabob's palace. Some of Sadik Beg's friends rejoiced in his good for-tude; as they saw, in the connexion he had formed, a sure prospect of his advancement. Others mourned the fate of so fine and promising a young man, now got demned to bear through life all the hunours of a proud and capricious woman; but one of kis friends, a little man called Merdek, who was completely homeocked, was particularly rejuiced and indicated. ced, and quite chuckled at the thought or seeing another in the same condition with About a month after the nuptials him joy of his marriage. "Most sine do I congratulate you, Sadik," said he this happy event!" "Thank you, my fellow, I am very happy indeed, and remler od more so by the joy I perceive it given my parterio ... incan to say you are Do you really happy?" said Merdek with a smile. "I really am so," replied Sadik. "Nonsense!" said his friend; "do we not all know to what a and high rank combined must no doubt make loud faugh, and the little man actually strutted with a feeling of superiority over the bridegroom. Sadik, who knew his situation and feelings, was amused instead of being angry. "My friend," said he, I quite underthe grounds of your appreliensions for my happiness. Before I was married, I had heard the same reports as you have done of my beloved bride's disposition; but I am hap-py to say I have found it quite otherwise; she is a most docile and obedient wife." "But how this miraculous change been wrought?" Vhy," said Sadik, "I believe I have some in offecting it but you shall hear. At ter the ceremonies of our juptials were over I went in my military dress, and with my sword by my side, to the apartment Hoeseinee. She was citting in a most dignified pos-ture to receive me, and her looks were any thing but inviting.

As I entered the room, a beautiful cat evidently a great favorite, came purring up to me. I deliberately drow my sword, struck its head off, taking that in one hand and the body in the other, throw them our of the window. I then very unconcernedly turned to the lady, who appeared in some alarm; she, however, made no observations, but was every way kind and submissive; and so ever since." "Thank you w," said little Merdek, with s "Thank you, my nificant shake of the head, a word to the wise; and away he capered, obviously quite rejoiced. It was near evening whon reported in took place; spening when this sentersation took place; soon after, when the the dark cloud of night had; enveloped the hright-radiance of day, Merdek chtered the chunder of his spouse; with something of a markel swagger armed with a scimitar. The uldusporting cat came: forward as usual to welcought he had a market day as the same to the market when he had a market day we had a second to the control of the contr instant her head was divided from hor aften enresed here. Merdek having proceed ded anglist courageously, stopped to take up the literated monbers of the cat, before he Sultrieffect this a blow upon the side of the said from his incensed rady laid him spraw-ing on the grows. The satile and secands of

ave in a moment whose example it was that lie initated. "I'ake that, "take that you she gave him another cuff, pairty wretch; you should," she added, luyning him to scorn; "have killed the call on the wedding day."—Sketches of Persia.

Retract from an ORATION, delivered in Albang, before the Municipal Authorities; July 4th 1827. By Saven Durchen, Ju. Esq.

Fillips-Citizens-We are called on in a an the dawn of a new era in our state, 1812 during the administration of the patri day hanished from our borders. It is but common justice in this place to remark, that this how, together with that passed in 1799, for the gradual abulition of slavery," were in a great measure the results of the philanthrosic ellips of the Manumission Suclety, in the city of New York, of which Joseph Curtis, Thomas Eddy, Cadwallader D. Colden, and the late venerable Matthew Clarkson, Robert Bowns and Ihin Murray, Jun. of that city were the most conspicuous and useful mein public benefactors in the cause of humanity feavors of that society for the melioration of by this law is proclaimed to the captive, a to the bondman freedom. In future ages this lay will be no less celebrated in the history of this state, than it now is memorable in the wary moment; its effects will be great, will continue to be felt until the trado is abolished, and sons of Africa shall wear abolished, and not one of That unholy traffic in liuman undered Albean, ensuring under the lash of a cruel tack-mas or, suffering all the indignities and deprivations his nature can enfield, and not feel his heart royal; at the specwho had been torn from the land of his birth expliced to the sconner's sun and the winter's blast, with no other shelter than the canopy of hoaven, without feeling his heart's blood fridge with horror? land of freedom; such oppression is ex-sed in a country where liberty is every s birthright and his boast. not of the corporal sufferance of this abject race, as the only bitter cup of their bondage. The chain of slavery, however light, howev er sittenuated by the kindness of indulgent ters, is still the most galling burden man bear. The light of knowledge has be-to shed lits refulgent beams on this benighted race, christianity has been preached rance and error, in which they have been enveloped, are vanishing forever before the day-spring from on high. The Negro mind, long supposed to be incapable of given evidence of powers no less capacious and tractable than those of the white man. As their meral condition has been improved their intellectual powers have become more and more developed. It is a fact worthy of twitished in New-York, and concucted with much ability and success by editors, the do-scendants of African parents. There are at this time six public schools in the same city, for the instruction of black children, five of which are creditably conducted by teachers of the same color, all under the especial propagate of the Manufacture products of the Manufacture products of the Manufacture products. rodage of the Manumission society. It our own city, the benevolence of philauthropic man has been no less active than in the mepolis. We have like vise an African free ool, conducted by intelligent teachers and school, conducted by intermining of an African church under the preaching of an African pastor, distinguished for his intelligence and private virtues. Who then shall place bounds to the expansion of the Negro's mind? Who shall say that their sable race milid?, Whi snatt any that their saue race shall not yet all even in this country under the shadow of their own vine and fig tree, with none to make them afraid, listening to the poetry of their own bards, no less be witching than that which Homor sung?. Who, shall of his nature ?; Who shall say that discover in the sectories and philosophy; shall not and orduring that those which improve list the barner of Newton and of Haronian Frank-ins and of Fallon. There can be

the man who this day inlihies the drat broath such a character. The world is so full of at of freedom; inay become the firture historian of this age. How will the bloquence of his pen delight to dwall on the magnitudity, the beneficence and the patriotism of those who problemed to his accessor, that the bonds hich had galled him were sundered forever; that he was a freeman entitled to all the vileges which the constitution vouchantes to

re freeborn e tizen. Pernaps no event during the reign of Elizabout of England, reflects greater lustre on her character than the abolition of foudalism throughout her realm; although circumstances fibliged her to make the release of the bondman a source of revenue to the crown. What honor then, what lustre of renown shall be theirs, who effected this glorious emancipation? With true magnanimity lib was freely given without money, and out price. Slavery with all its horrors, without price. its cruelties and its degradation this day re-ceives in this state by a legislative breath its perpetual cuthanasia. Soon may the blast of this yest continent to the other; standing on the fields of his nation's honor, may proclaim to the world with all the truth of ous reality, that slavery in this country is tinct forever, that every man that sets his foot upon our soil for breathes our air is free, in the words of Curran, that "No matter in nounced: no matter what complexion incomsun may have burnt upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberties may have boon cloven down; no mutter with what so-lempities be may have been devoted upon the star of slavery, the first moment he touches this savered soil of freedom, the altar and the godfsink together i the dust, his soil walks beyond the measure of his chains, which beyond the measure of his chains, which ed, regenerated and disenthralled, by the ir

dependence of mind, what is it? so many different significations, is applied in even a greater philologer than Noah Web-

un, esq. 4. 1. D. to settle its true mean-It is, say some, the faculty of accomlating ono's-self to any situation whatever to change with every change of wind, in short to wear a coat of any, and every col-our blue, black or London brown. If this bo the meaning of the phrase, it must be acthe meaning of the purse, it must be ac-knowledged there is nowant of examples for its illustration. We may look around us, and above us, below us, and beside us, and we shall find enough, in all conscience. Open the bistory valuus raths. the historic volume, read, I care not, what are, and lo! the host of independent minds states up to view. I might, if I chose, mention a long list of independent Greek and Roman worthies. But I do abominate this eternal ringing upon Greece and Ronic. England has produced many such fellows. There is the Lord Chanceller Bacon, the e and boast of English philosophy what independent feelings he possessed, when he and corruption, which has been handed down damn'd to everlasting fame,+ To descent to more modern times, there is Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureau to God! King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the faith! But let another speak of him, not I.

" 14 has written praises of a regicide, He has written praises of all kings what He has written for republics far and wide,

nd then against thom, bitterer than ever. Again, Independence of mind is said to con sist in acting in defiance of the precepts of morality and religiou, because men fear their moranty and religiou, because men fear their repitation will suffer in the estimation of a vertain portion of mackind vulgarly yelehod homburolle! With such folks, short desired the most ladependent man or furth. Ho may foot the laws of God and ma and all to show his independence? Time would fail, were I to mention all the wariety of eignification upplicable to this phrase. Some speciar to think, it is to act differently from every body else, and affect a marked singula-rity of character. Instance, the hero of Ros-noke, the descendant of the fartaned Popular note; the descendant of the farfamed Pocashonia, the lampacite of politics, whose hand is against every man and almost every man hand, against every man, and almost every man hand, against him. There is sanother meaning given to the phrase, very different from any liave yet mentioned. By a man of meapons dence is understood what Horaco calls the dence is understood what Horaco calls the dence is understood what Horaco calls in a sanother which was the same of the calls the dence in the calls and the calls and the calls and the calls are the calls are the calls and the calls are the call are the calls are the call ar "justim et "enscom propositi grum". One who is uninfluented by projudice; undeubled by P & Towns or la voors of the multiple.

independent mind presents; ah, whereon the eve observing the hilles and frailties of human nature, night rest awhile to calm delight, a character of this description, will always com-mand respect, will always be regarded with veneration. The average that have been dead bow to further the average desired views and the weak-unoded man, dostitute or moran coorage, may tromble at the uplified finger of the powers that be. A man of independent uplifit, marches on the even tenor of his way. weak-minded man, destitute of moral cour harms of plonging cannot ontice him from the path of rectifule; the love of power that the path of rectifule; the love of power that a last infirmity of noble minds, cathout the him from the hor est purpose of his soci. This quality was possissed in an ominont degree by the first Earl of Chatham. That illustrate by the first Earlief Chatham. That illustrictions acted with the sole view of the public good. Ho was not to be intimidated. He scorned from his heart the man who stood inclear of thrones. heart the man who stroop increase of principal and dominions, principalities and powers, and portion of his lofty shrit was inherited by his son Wilham Pitt "the pilet that weathered the storm" or as John Randolph has it the the storm," or as sonn tensuoppus ass ut co-pilet that did not weather the storm. I am no admirer of Mr. Pitt. I de was too fond of power. Still there was about him a spicelif, his old father's mighty genius, a mind unsubdued by difficulties the most pressing, firm in its conscious integrity, that is well calculated to strike us with polinication. It is this which has invested the otherwise unonviable character of Mr. Pitt, with a degree of more grandeur. Observe ppointed prime minister of England The whole British Parliament were opposed to him, his measures were immediately voted down? It was a pritical moment for the min-ister—for the parliament—for the king. What did he? Firm and determined not to suffer parliament to interfere with the rightthe overwhelming majorities of the commons the next parliament To' one kitw those momonts in which the diparted Chatham spomed to its ferror in the bosom of the apirit of the living son. 11 t was the triumph of an endent soul. NED.

that is moun and selfish, it has so little that is great and magnanimous, that the man of in-

PREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

BILTIKORD, 4th July, 1827. given by the Members of the Abolition of Slavery in the State of New York. The dinner was prepared to the bond of Mr. James P. Walker, in a handsome After the Cloth was removed, the fol lowing Towars were drank Mr. James Ded ver, presiding as President.

we celebrate in memory of very in the State of New plition of Slaver the example be followed by every state in the

Union.
2. John Jay, on Union
2. John Jay, one of the surviving advocates of the abolition of Siavery in the State of York—May he long be temembered at the friend of our colour, 3 The "Freedom's Journal" May its ame

3 The Freedom's Journal and the special through this groat Continue, and may be continue to advocate the source of the source of

4. We bold these tribing to one that all then are born free and engage tresounded from one end of the Union by white Americans—May they speed practice what they so loudly problating

also, "Our Country right or wrong:

6. Our departor friend: Elisha Proon the can's Philanthropist.

7. The information of Friendship Science.

harmony, and anxiety for improvem 8. Our broadspated Brethren of May they become usual and honors D. The Gonlus of Universal Emil

course is good and just a course is good and just a couponition. The President of the following the right and the line when this was after

and sentiment;

ton Boads on the 4th of Ar thny fell in together 20/de both arrived at Liveriod

PURIDON'S FOURIANT.

MER YORK, JULY 20.

I think i ers of the absent iourm, who is on they may paragra tof amiss to inform our readof my collengue, Mr. Ruse tour to the Enstward that any deficiency in the present Number.

MASSING ORATION

The ORATION of the Rev. BRNJAMIN F. Hupin before the Boys new of New-York, which we mentioned in our last, has since been published in a very neat prophlet form of th pages: it povsesses more those fordinary 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 predication, being ignorant of its massible 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 p.easure to read this Oration as the production of one of our britisgen. The writings of Mr. Hughes generally, exhibit a depth and accuracy of thought, an applied of language and a beauty of style, very creditable to his industry and attainments .- We nacke the following Extract from the Oration, and recommend our frethren and friends generally to priouse a copy .-- Mr. Hughes is a member of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, possessing the disposition and qualificaof colour, and we must say (though we can hardly do it without represelt to the denomination to which he belongs) is obliged to leave the minitry, and pursue secular challeyment for the support of himself and family.

" Masons should also be men of temperate Ambits, and this is, a primary lesson in the vocabulary of the order. It is imagined by many that excess and proponry are twin sigtors; that masons are generally intemperate and that it was foscreen for them to repre-sent the drinken feast of Bacchus. Is this assertion founded in trick, and still Masonry obtain the patrouage of the heat he rts that ever graced the earth? Let the faire t flow ers of society, let the hrightest ornaments of the charch, let them fell. So tar from de-moralizing the mind, of deficing in any way the mage of Heaven from the soul, we are taught to divest our minds and consciences of the are refluited. the su erfluities of life, under the assurance that in thus doing, we shall render our bodies living stones of an eternal Tem-The vulgar hue so often raised against is conceived in ignorance and propagated in malico; for it is incumbent upon us to lay due restraints upon our affections and passions, to resist the allurement of vice, to regulate our actions by the square) and to keep them within the join's of the compass, and avoid all excess, live within that regimen so conducive to health, to pros and respectability, that by our con-the Fraternity be not brought into disrepote, for "He that both 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 utmo our fellows in distress; when a greater portion of it has been brought on through their imprindence by a newlect 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 con duct ; our hearts feel but full that pity which distress ever elicits from the sympathetic bosom and our lamils give but half what they otherwise would. Many are the blessings a juing from propriety of conduct; in the decline of life the approbation of solf, and the good wishes of friends How placing to be able to recall to memory pas times, with perfect satisfaction to ourselves; to know that our conduct hes ever been considered by the world, not only as creditable and honours ble to us, but to our whole community.

It is really autonishing that we should waste o much time upon the frivoleus amusements of the hour; but upon subjects which require coo consideration, our eyes should be closed, and du minds projudiced against the most disinterested attempts to improve our condition, and to r der us more respectable to the would at large. What few remarks we have hithertours

have always been for the public good, but how ledge the African's right, us well as the dishestrened have we been, to hear our motives white man's, to breathe the air of liberty questioned by some who are apparently leading Vero Haven Chron. men, among dertain blasses of our brethren: 11 becomes as not to tell our brethren what should of should not be done on particular days in the year, in a dictatorist manner; but none will say, that we have not the right of expressing our individual role, while it was lying on a setted from which as we may not the time does not mental as we may from time to time does no moment, as we may from time to time does no moment, as we may from time to time does no moment as we know the ment upon; and upon such also, as we know the judicious part of our community expect us to say | Mb Adv.

something:

B) fixed is our determination to strive for a botter state of things, that nothing shall ever hinder us from laying before our readers whatever we conceive, can have the light tendency to bring about a period of rational thinking-rational amusoment-and a spirit of rational improvement. If the Creator, has in his wisdom, endowed us with a rational nature, it, must ever be see us act up to the excellency of our rational na- as age and circumstances may regulre.

Gnoa-strons .- None but thin attentive phaerver nows the injury a certain class of these multiwhile we are bold in saying, however advanced many of our brothren may, be in degradation and rime, 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 roughop . We do sincerely hope that the respocable part of our brethren, will studiously avoid iking their (falsely termed) refreshments, in use ruinous places, and by all the means in their ower, reprobate the practice in others. We say from conviction, and without prejudice, that sociation with dissipated w lites, and the allurcpents of the grogshop, are more rainous to the lower class of our colour, than any other vice.

Bomesile Memy.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

It appears, that, on the 17th ultimo, George Bland, being in a state of intoxication at the house of John Cassady, on Tobesaulky, Bibb Keir Grant, of the Crescent, in Bath. It is county, (Georgia,) about nine miles from Macon, abused and beat bliss. Rebecca Cassady, in the presence of her husband To him she called for protection, but the drunken monster, instead of granting his wife whom we saw at Bostre. His place was called Daman, the was constantly quarrelling decent female in any condition, and to the work of women in Mrs. Gasady's delicate beath. leaned mon her likewise, and the in fleet to blockade Daman, Ramak got into a fleet to blockade Daman, Ramak got into a ating the mother over the abdomen with a A Coroner's inquest was convened and, on the award, the two saveges were, on Friday lest, commuted to the jail of Bibbs equally. It is believed, that Mrs. Cassady annot livo - Macon Messinger, June 11.

Sudden End Mr. James Kearnoy, (curier,) was drowned in the Passaic river on sturday evening last, whither he wint for who rode down the river to a place called the Dany when the river to a place called the Dany when the river to a place called the Dany where it is esteemed and for bathers, which to the least that in the was on a sudden unissing by the company, who soon found him dead, in water not more than breast case. It is probable to the state that brhast eve. It is probable he was select with a fit, and thus strangled in the water without a stringtle or a groan. He has left a dependent widow, and a family of small children, to modern the loss of a pushend, father and friend. ther and friend.

The coloured people in one of the principal towns. In the state of New-York, Iwa forget which I while rejoicing in their free don on the late ministerary, seem not to have forgetten that e part of their vaces are still in bondage; and instead of fring a minister of their colours of their vaces are still in bondage; and instead of fring a minister of their colours of the Union tree don't the number of these that he bearing

A Pickpocket .- Ou Sunday night, a passonillain is in jul, and has confessed his guilt.

Blackberry Syrup .- The present being not pily a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usufalness, par picularly among children afflicted with con-complaints, a facility mather fibrs the follow-ing receipt:—Twice the fruit buterexery ripe, the receipt and and and extract the Price, and to each quart add one half an hour, when cool enough to bottle, add pleasing to him, to see us make a rastonal use of a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to it-to see reason guide full our actions—and to four table spoon fulls may be saken frequently,

Stage Accident.—O: Monday, the 9th inst therm it stage from Parl delphia to Patsburgh, was upset in descending a hill about a mile west of Stay stown, and one had so severely in died nuisences, are doing do community. And jured as to be unable to proceed on her just ney. All the rest of the passengers were slightly tant. There were three ladies and har gentlemen in the stage.

> The Devil Outwitted .- A poor woman in The Deril Outletter.—A paid the British Montreal received a bible from the British agent in that city. A Roman pri st, hearing of the paid rive her of the precious gift. He offered her like dollars for the Bible-she declined taking it. He then offered her ten, and after-wards fifteen dollars she still declining, he le t her. The next day he returned and offered her twenty five dollars. She accepted the and with the money purchased twenty-five Blokes, which she distributed among her des-tilute neighbours, under such conditions, that the priest could not obtain them.

Poreign Dews.

Desperate Pirate .- The following is an extruct of a letter from the officer now stationed in the Persian Gulf, to Lieut, Gen. Sir W. onso of ohn Cassady, on Tobesaufky, Biby Krir Grant, of the Crescent, in Bath. It is

health, leaped upon heklikewise, and the a fleet to blockade Dakara, Ramak got into a two brutes seemed emulous to see which well equipped vessel, and went all around the could inflict the heaviest blows, with sticks, Gulf to try to interest some of the tribe in his stones, &c. She suffered severely from her being that not being able to find any friends bruises and prognostics of a premature de-life the first when her mirdered his son, the garrison, ran along side of the infant was ushered into the world to be the vessel in which the Son, the son, the son that the world to be the vessel in which the son. his son, the garrison, ran along side of the vessel in which the Sanack of Bharcin's neinflath was ushered into the world to be the sibuit herald of its own fate. The frontal phew was. They fought desperately for benes with their cartilages rent were buried some time, when the Bharlen chief drew off in the brains, the hipbone was disjointed, to his fleet, to get reinforcements of men, one of the legs and the two arms were bro. He then told the rest of his vessels to keep ten, and most of the moscles so brused as off and not interfere, as Ramak and he would that of organized matter. This part of the for some time. Rumak finding that his men harrible transaction is attributed to Bland's were falling fast, told them there was no hope were falling tast, told them there was no impe-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 ves sel was blown to atoms, not a distinguishing remant being left of Ramst. The Bharein vessels blew up likewise, but several of its crew were saved. The official report estimates the jumber killed at no less than two hundred.

Capt. Parry.-Letters have been rece at the Admiralty, announcing the arrival of the Hoola, on the 19th April, at Hamerest, in In a Hoola, on the 19th April, at Hamerest, in Norwegian, Lapland, after, a delight his passage of 1,15 days. The Reinded for tracking the boats to a certain distance over the local were expected, down, from Alten in a lew days when Cant. Parry, would proceed discret to the northermost part of Spitzaber well where he hoped to arrive in the middle of Blay.

The bill abouling the marriage of Mil Turner and E. C. Wakefield passed in House of Lords on the Cib; and was likely of Lords on the 6th, and was likely to pens through the Commons with re Mr. Poel's suggestion to admit the inhead before the Lands; was suped inten before the Lords, was arreste Creat indignation was felt against to

Mary Chuler during allermon the church vari it ran into the chiff was upwards of a gation became co bustle many were At two hus drop of rain

.ibummar male citizens and

were late y finel 325 was kopping disorderly abuse to captain of the sloop H as sailing party near Philadelphi inst. was safely dollycred of so ed to the cries of the day fought on the lills, at I wise two foreigners. The shift was the loss of a little field of one of the parties.

People of Nochenter celebrate of abusery with the celebrate of the party with the celebrate. of slavory with seconding spicitors, by Mr. Austin Stewart is high terms by the Rochester The jury have brought in a verification of acquirtal for Matthew and of acquirtal for Matthew The trial of High to Clause for of its first of mainlanding from a guilty of mainlangues. found guilty for mausing bies.

broke on Sunday att moon, at the street, by which about ten house to troyed — On dissection, a tuning on ed by wearing a busk, or tight correspond to the supposed consumption— and died of a supposed consumption— are said to be more than 400 billing. In Philadelphia, and 300 in New Yor The Cashier of the Franklin, Bank Jersey, requests the holders of this soup bank not to make any sacrifice. bank not to make any sacrifice on bank not to make any sacrines con them they may stand a chance of getting their ney back.——I orty-five million good salt are annually manufactured in this described in the salt are annually manufactured in this described in the salt are annually manufactured in this described in the salt are annually manufactured in the salt are annually manufactured in the salt are salt are salt and salt are sal A coloried man was killed a coloried was ago, by the acoust of a scythe, in the hands of another who was showing his skill at moving. A sparting party, from Waterfard Achieves, a two-delucks, I boar, I make, a woodcluck. A Mrs. Grant of Font. I woodchuck.—A Mrs. Grant of F and Mc. supposed to be insano, attempted life of the husband while she Lay as lost striking him thride on the head with an striking him thride on the head with a woods. The man is still living, and how woods. The man is still living, and how content and of his recovery.—The man has been asked in a Kentucky page a wife or Gen. Jackson has not been edged many years past, in the purchase of resulting in Tennessee and Kentucky and in the matter of the living them to Liquisians, and other sould ing themato Eduisiana, and other south markets, for sale ? If it be true, it will to the fame of the Hero of Orleans. to the fame of the Hero of Orleans, for the Whoping Cough.—To one scale the Whoping Cough.—To one scale the Hoping Cough.—To one scale the Hoping Cough.—To one scale the Hoping Cough as given.—Disc for an infant, a consideration time, a day, thereasing the does important to age; an adult may take two appoints in the same time.—Per A prisoner in the pententiary at Riching cut his throat in a fit of despair. The work supposed not to be mortal.—A former limits thought of Reacher the cough the supposed for the Reacher the supposed for the Reacher the supposed for the supposed for the Reacher the supposed for the su supposed not to be mortal.—A son of Elijah, Howard of Rochester, while ba with other boys, got beyond his define and drowned.—D. Ira Delane, of Chills. Ohio, put a period to his existen of laudanum.

MARRIED.

On the 7th, by he Roy & Duffen Me

On the 7th, by the Roy S. Duttens liant Thomas to Mis Eliza Market On the 16th, by the same Mr. Live 15th of the 18th, by the same Mr. Live 18th of the 18th of 1 liams to Miss Harmet Willets.
On the 7th, by distributed Mr. P.
to Miss Margaret Hongomery

On Synday morning that O VARICK, Bishop of the Ale bootion.

JULY RES

POUTRY.

BYAN TOR ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

assor stren.

The Ros of Gross gone to war A tracty streen to gain.

The those of the biner streams, afar the best can be be train?

When best can the biner streams, afar the best can be since train?

When best can the biner as our of wor, I dischibut their pain?

Who bolded have his cross below.

The marry for whose eagle eye.

Could pierce syond the grave;

Who saw his bester in the sky,
And call dies him to save;

Alth him, with bardon on his tongue.

And call dess him to save; the him with bardon on his tongue I a mildst of mortal pain, le prayed for hem that did the wrong Who followed in his train?

The continue of the chosen few On whom the minit came,
On whom the minit came,
I walve vallent saints, the Aruth they know,
And braved the cross and flame;
They must the tyrant's brandish'd stock,
I hey must be continued to the continue of the continue o

A noble army men and boys,
The matror and the maid,
Around their Baviour's throne rejoice
La robes of light array'd,
They alimb'd line dizzy steep of Floaven,
Thro peril, itoil, and pain
Oh God! to ye may grace be given
To follow in their train!

STANZAH.

BY T. HOOD, ESQ.

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
This little window, where the sur
Came peeping in, at morn;
Ho never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day;
But now, I often wish the night
lited borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember The roses; red and white,
The violets and the lily-cups
Those flowers made of light;
The lilacs, where the robins built, And where my brother set.
The laburation, on his birth-day,
The tree is living yet?

I remember, I remember Where I was used to swing,
And though the air would rush as frosh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flow in foathers, then, That is so heavy, now; And summer pools could hardly cool The fever on my brow!

I comember, I remember I camember, I remember
The fir trace, dark and high:
I used to think their slander spires
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now its little joy
To know I'm further off from heaven,
Than when I was a boy!

THE HONEST MAN.

All are not just because they do no wrong; But he who will not wrong the when he may, He is the rauly just I praise not them But he who will not wrong the lichen he may,
I've is the raw your I praise not them
We in their petty dealings piffer not;
But him who spures a secret fraud,
Where he might plunder and dely surprize.
Ilis be the praise, who, looking down with secon
On the false judgment of the partial herd
Consults his nim dear heart, and boldly dares
To be (not merely to be thought) an honest man.

VARIETEIS.

CLUBS -Clubs are some times very perni cions modes of getting along to one's grave cloins modes of getting along to one's grave. I mean singing, drinking, or even spouting clubs. The least parapa, is the least danger-cus. Singing clubs, consisting of joing men, lead many to bad habits. Society never can be good without femules to sweeten its rigidity and soften its asperities. I have known a dozent of them is asperities. I have known a dozent of them go the "Road to Ruin."

Biox. To hear a death watch denotes that there is a little insect near you. To accurate the property of the pr in common sense. ..

Thore is a tree in Mexicana conductions in the same canet (out that a man canet (out the same presently broken is of equal niceness, a small is green and the same canet.

f respons was accounted for the same property of the property

good look to day, boy, you have got your stockings thread wrong and out." Rat turn-ed found with great quickness, and surveying ed from with great quickness, and surveying with the utmost complacency the sad temparts of what had once been hose, a swerded—"Sure, honey, I know that; and dont you know why I turned them?" "No, replied the other. "Why, says Pat, and he gave a knowing wink with his eye, bekase they are holed on the other side."

To solish priviled Colico.—Use as little soap as possible, and not with het water; put a little pot usbes and gently swill them, taking care not to rub the cloth too much; wring it out in cool spring water, and dry it in the open air. By this monns many colours will improved a v indeed but such as are re water colours; and of this kind good clothes are seldom spoiled.

Thi ga .-- An onfaithful servant, a enoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an unitiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that broak through declosures, a dull rever, and a pumpled face—a butting ram, nuscoutces, and bugs in a bed chamber, and a dandy,

The additu of the English Lores.—To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is encital; but if he has a lease, it is only a misdemenuor. To wound chitle is a penal grime, to wound a man is only a misdepenal drine, to would a man woner, a man-njeanor. A comodian who performs to a theated royal, is a reputed person; but if the sume comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of rovalty, be is a ropus and a varahood. A centleman of large property way but on the ground of a man of small property, while a man of of large property say hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while a man of small property, may not hint on this own ground. Peers and members of Parliament canno be a rest d for debt, but their creditors may .- London paper.

Smart Reply.—In 1586, Philip II, kine of Spain sent the young Constable of Castile to Rome, to felicitate Sextus V, on his exaltation; the Pone, displeased that so young an ambassador had been deputed to him, could not help saving, "And well, sir, did vonr paster want men, by sending to me an sm passagor without heard?"—"If my sovereier and thought," replied the proud Spaniard, that perit consisted in a beard, heswoold have went von a buck goat, and not a gentle-

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

Woman .- The christian doctring assigns woman to the man as the partner of his la-pours, the souther of his evils, his helpm to in perils, his friend in affliction; not as the oy of his looser hours, or as a flower which tre. The Monastery.

It is a curious fact, that men stationed in It is a curious fact, that men stationed in light houses are not permitted to have their nerall that he still continues at the above place wives with them, probably because it is optrohesided that the trimming of the lamps the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Costs, reheaded that the trimming of the lamps the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Costs, reheaded that the trimming of the lamps the lamps the lamps that have a composition for so doing, high and yet none but married men are hushahds—and yet none but unarried mentara to be found in these posts, which are greatly sought after by persons coveting a quiet life, and who, by a long course of curtain lectures, have been trained to watchfulness, and accustomed to sleeply a nights.—London Magazine.

Hou to have a good memory.—To some one who was complaining of his memory, Dr. Johnson said, "Pray, sit, do you ever forget what money you have in your pocket? on who have you have in your pocket? on who have you the last kick on the shina that you hal? Now, if you pay the same attention to what you read as you do to your temporal concerns, and your bodily freings, you would improce it as deeply upon your moments. ory.

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

swallow a bulk twice as big as his own.
Out informant states, that two of these reptiles, having lately come in contact, and both, feeling the deminds off aspecifies, the first such vigot, that he soon under his har angular look; about, who believing in the deputies, of retaliations began to play him in his your course, of retaliations began to pay him in his your course and time they began minimals to swallow each other, purely not all contacts of the states of the states

DR. THORP.

No. 18 Collect-street;

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST raturns his sincere thanks to the public in gone rel, for hast favours, and solicits their patronage in futur

N. B. He cures all diseases of the human sys tem; with roots and horbs, free from the use di mercury.

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the Purpose of accommodating Proving Conoun, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING,

BUARDING AND LODIGING,
By the Day, Week, Month, or longer.
He is furnished with every thing to enable
him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever
opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare
no pains to merit the public patronage.
July 25, 1e27

NICHOL S PIERSON,

RESPECTIVELY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GAR DEN, No. 13, Delan-coy-struct, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accommodation of gentuel and

New-York, June 1st, 1827.

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 informs them, that he continues to keep a large assorthent of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality both new and accord-harded where enviouers will be new and second-handed, where customers will be new and second-handed, where customers will be accommendated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Glothing 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. Tayloring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST RATHCOAT DRESSER.

17 Hilliam-street, New York,
177 Hilliam-street, New York,
CONTINUES to cleanse and dress Coats,
Pantaloons, Ladies' Habite and Merino Shawis, in
the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire skitsfaction, and upon the most reasonable

tire satisfaction, and terms, terms, terms, terms, terms, terms, terms, this mode of dressing clothes is by stram woodsve, which he has followed with much success for soveral years post. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the same are extracted, and the cloth restored to the same are extracted, and the legislating are extracted. appearance of now; and this he engages to per-orm 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 Saltes.

" BEAUTY OF ECONOMY." UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN II. SMITH, M. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Phi-

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in Tattations, e.e. on a conversi plan from that of the Pyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as tolliave, their appearance equal to new. He rescress Seans, e.e. 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 Murino shawls, in the natest manner and upon the shortest potice, on reasonable torms. Being legally bred to the husiness, and possessing a competent knowledge of Iressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grosse, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, for afford him an opportunity of giving astisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed 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 each or barter: Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

Il se above, and examine for themselves.

I. The highest price given for Gentlemen's

olothes

19 TAILORING WORK carried on and Clothes repaired. New Cuffic Collera and Button put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth Yelyst, and Silk of all colours, for dding up same. April 20, 1897.

LOTS WANTED.
TWO LOTS or the rear of 300 lots, where there is any convenient nonminisation with the street, are wanted. So they excepted of a Freedy arthur Owining The Location must be become Reed and Spring, Hodson and Orange street.
Done let within the above bounds; 25 feet or more

cire of S. E. Cousins, No. 6, Variok

ECONUMY IS NOT PARSIMONY. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON.
TAILORS and Clother Dressers, respectifully unnounce, that they have chiered into partimership, and have opened an establishment wind.

51, Broad-attect, (three doors nowed bever at where they respectfully foligit a continuance at that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and whah it will be their study to continue to ment by punctuality and superior workmanship.

Gentlemen's Clother made to brder, in the newest fashions:

when and Ladies Greynerts, Itabits, and Mantles, dressed and repetited with despatch, and in the best manner.

All, orders thankfully received and punctually sittended to.

If Mis. Molleston earn accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Bounders.

to night Gentlumen liquiders.

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For Coloured Children of both Sexes,

Under St. Phillip's Church, is now ready for the

IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARITIMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO
GRAPHY, with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Torns from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference—Rev. Puter Williams, Rev. James
Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Behjamin Paul,
Rev. William Millor,
New-York, March 14.

DISEASES CURED.

THE Pdes. Dysentary, all kinds of Wounds, and Bruicesi; also a remedy for the growing in of the toe nails, for oppression of the lunga; idons, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog, if application be made within twelve hours, by

SARAH GREEN Indian Dottress,

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