

upon the national character. Could England cupidly have possessed the slave trade, had not Africa been discovered? England had no control over this government, when for twenty years after its existence as a free and independent state, it tolerated this abominable traffic, in opposition to the entreaties and prayers of some of her most eminent men; it was prosecuted in the face of her declaration of rights, and in view of her astonished world.

The augmentation of the slave population since the period prescribed by the constitution for the abolition of the trade, is a matter of notoriety, and carries its own comment upon the project of colonization, and the opposition to the existence of slavery. That there are good men engaged in the plan for locating the free blacks in Africa, I have not a doubt; but it is such as have seen with their own proper eyes, our sufferings in the abodes of slavery, whose hearts have been pierced at a sight, which for the honour of human nature they conceal; they believe the amelioration of our condition to be hopeless, and at best a remote distance, darkened with fearful and dreadful forebodings; that it is better to give encouragement to any plan, how ever chimerical, than to trust to futurity. It is by the employment of such instruments that the slave-holding interest hopes to succeed in implicating the whole Union in this shameful design upon the happiness of a part of the inhabitants of this country, to whom she owes so much, as regeneration.

Was I an enemy to my country, for with all her imperfections, still she is my country, the home of my affections, in which is centered my most ardent hopes; there is nothing I would wish with more satisfaction, than the extension of slavery over the whole of the western part of this great empire; had I a demonic heart, I could, at least, enjoy in anticipation, the horrible consequences that such an event would ultimately bring to maturity—did I wish to see her character polluted and disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world, nothing would afford more joy to the bad passions of my heart, than the forcible expatriation of the free people of colour. I will not count the last of these wrongs, nor will I even be deterred from the expression of my feelings from the fear of it, knowing that persecution is the fruitful soil in which even virtue, the hardy and luxuriant plant of virtue, and which gives even obscurity importance.

That a looseness of morals should exist among the enfranchised blacks, excites no astonishment to those who look at the state from whence he has emerged; driven by necessity or passion to those "great sores," large cities, he soon becomes the victim of vice and immorality, a spirit of litigation, engendered and fostered by those appointed to preserve the public moral—doors of those abodes of misery and profligacy, the tipping houses open to him, he would indeed be of a different nature did he withstand these strong excitements to wrong. Let governments be rightly administered and the people will be virtuous and happy, neither burdensome nor dangerous, yielding cheerful obedience to the law, and affording spontaneous protection to the country. I despise, to act the illiberal part of Paul, and traduce the many for the faults of the few. Was I disposed to recriminate, what a list of his colours could I oppose to him, compare I with the poor miserable Negro's crimes, and all would appear like virgin snow.

I offer no apology for my inaccurate and diffused remarks. They are from one indebted to education for nothing; one compelled, with reluctance, to contribute his feeble, and in an attempt to remove the impression, that we have no cause to think, that the advocates of colonization are the friends of slavery; and that our opposition to that measure is the result of the machination of bad white men.

EXTRACT FROM

MR. A. STEWARD'S ADDRESS, To his Brethren on their Emancipation from Slavery. Delivered in the Public Square, at Rochester, N. Y. on the 5th Inst.

Honours and dignities may perhaps never be ours; but wealth, virtue, and happiness are all within the compass of moderate exertion. And how shall we employ a few moments better, than in reflecting upon the means by which these are to be attained? For what can be more proper and more profitable to one who has just gained an invaluable treasure, than to consider maturely how he may use it to the best possible advantage? And here I need not tell you that a strict adherence to the precepts of the gospel, ought to be your first and highest aim; for it is the value of all that the present world affords below, if the interests of the soul are neglected and abandoned, you can be ignorant of what the

gospel commands. Blames may easily be placed upon their shoulders, not can there be a greater sagacity, or a more thoughtful neglect, than for persons of mature age, and much more for any father of a family, to be without that most precious of all books, THE BIBLE. If therefore any of you are destitute of a Bible, hasten to procure it. Will any of you, say that it can be of no use to you; for that you cannot read it? Look, then, to that noblest of all remedies for this evil, the SUNDAY SCHOOLS—that most useful of all institutions. There you may learn, without loss of time or money, that of which none should be ignorant—to read. And let me exhort you with earnestness, to give your most sincere attention to this matter; it is of the most vital importance to every one of you. Let your next object be to attain, as soon as may be, a competence of the good things of this world. Immense wealth is not necessary for you, and would but diminish from your real happiness; but abject poverty is and ought to be regarded as the greatest and most terrible of all possible evils: it should be shunned as a most deadly and damning sin. What, then, are the means by which so dreadful a calamity may be avoided? I tell you, my friends, in these simple words—**HOAR**, and ponder on them—write them upon the tablets of your memory—they are worthy to be inscribed in letters of gold on every door post—**INDUSTRY, PRUDENCE, and ECONOMY.** Oh! they are words of power to guide you to respectability and happiness. Attend, then, to some of the laws which industry imposes. While you have health and strength, let not the rising sun behold you sleeping, or idly dozing upon your beds. Rise ever with the morning light; and till the sun sets give not an hour to idleness. Say not human nature cannot endure it—it can—it almost requires it. Sober, diligent, and moderate labour, does not diminish, but, on the contrary, greatly adds to the health, vigour, and duration of the human frame. Thousands of the human race have died prematurely of diseases engendered by indolence and inactivity. Few, very few have suffered by the too long continuance of bodily exertion. And as you give the day to labour, so devote the night to rest; for who that has trunk and revelled all night at a tipping shop, or wandered about in search of iniquity or stolen pleasure, has not by so doing, not only committed a most heinous and damning sin in the sight of Heaven, but rendered himself wholly unfit for the proper discharge of the duties of the dawning day. Nor think that industry and true happiness do not go hand in hand, and to him who is engaged in some useful avocation, time flows delightfully and rapidly away. He does not, like the idle and indolent man, number the slow hours with sighs, cursing both himself and them for tardiness of their flight. Ah, my friends, it is utterly impossible for him who wastes time in idleness ever to know any thing of true happiness. Idleness, poverty, and wretchedness are inseparable companions. Fly them, fly from idleness, as from imminent and inevitable destruction: but in vain will you labor unless produce and economy preside over and direct all your exertions. Remember at all times, that money, even in your hands, is power: with it you may direct as you will the actions of your proud brethren—the gale population of the country! Seek after and amass it, then, by every just and honourable means; and once in hand, never part with it, but for a full and fair equivalent; nor let that equivalent be something which you do not want, and for which you can not obtain more than a cost you. Be watchful and diligent; and let your minds be fruitful in devices for the honest advancement of your worldly interest. So shall you continually rise to a respectable rank and standing in this, so late called long the land of your captivity.

Above all things, refrain from the free use of ardent spirits: there is no vice whose progress is so imperceptible, and at the same time so sure and deadly, as that of intoxication. By slow degrees, it undermines health, wealth, happiness—till all, at length, tumble into one dread mass of undistinguishable ruin. If God has given you children, in the land of your banishment, he has in so doing imposed upon you a most fearful responsibility: for believe me, my friends, you will answer to God for every misfortune suffered, and every crime committed by them, which a right education and example, could have taught them to avoid. Teach them reverence and obedience to the laws, both of God and man; teach them sobriety, temperance, justice, and truth—Lar their minds be rightly imbued with kindness, brotherly affection, charity, and benevolence. Let them possess at least some smattering of learning, as to be capable of reading the common school books of the country. In short, do that which will be easier to you than any earthly thing, so as to apply to the relation of your children to Heaven, by the best means you can possibly employ.

And may I learn as one man of that way, resolve that henceforth by personal endeavours do good to each other and to all mankind, to claim for ourselves the attention and respect which as men we ought to possess. So shall every good that can be the portion of man, be ours—this life shall be happy, and the life to come glorious.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

COLOMBIA.

Our attentive correspondent has sent us the Report of the Secretary of the Home Department to the Congress of 1827; from which we draw the following particulars, concerning the situation, progress and prospects of Colombia.

Under the heads of roads and navigation, it appears that the government are making exertions to facilitate land intercourse, and introduce the steam boat generally into the waters of the Republic. Their efforts have as yet met with little success. Perseverance and time will accomplish all.

Public education has also attracted much of their attention. The Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Schools, which had been suppressed or destroyed by the long revolutionary war, have been re-established in whole, or in part; and primary schools, for girls as well as boys, have been founded, as far as possible, in every parish. There are now 52 schools on the Lancasterian system, and 434 on the old plan, which is to be gradually superseded by the new and more perfect one; at these schools are taught 19,700 children. For every province there is to be established a College; and for their support the property of all monasteries which have not at least eight monks, is to be confiscated to the state. The tonsure thus procured, will, it is calculated, amount to \$40,000 a year. There are now in the Republic three Universities, and twenty Colleges; and for four others of the latter, the funds are already provided.

Colombia contains 12 departments, 37 provinces, 336 cantons, 95 towns, 154 villages, 1,340 parishes, and 846 vice-parishes, or smaller villages. Her population is 2,800,000; of whom, 104,292 are slaves. There are, besides, in the forests and mountains, 263,835 independent Indians. From the late census, it appears that the population has increased since 1821, when the present constitution was adopted.

We perceive with pleasure that the clergy are said to be, with few exceptions, impartial and favourable to the actual state of things; and that all doubts and differences about church patronage, preferences and government, have ceased. The laws have been brought to bear, with all their vigour, on every ecclesiastic that forgot, in the pulpit, or in writing, the respect and allegiance due to the institutions of the country. The secular clergy consists of two bishops, 34 prebendaries, 502 curates, and many others of various grades, amounting in all to 1074 persons. Of the monastic order, there are 61 monasteries, 645 monks, and 442 novices. Of these there are 700, with 1430 novices, who occupy 83 convents.

Agriculture and commerce, which had been ruined by the war, are declared to have revived and made considerable progress, since the establishment of the constitution in 1821; and mining is said to be becoming profitable. The simple and coarse manufactures of the country have been injured by importation, and the attention of Congress is called to their protection. The mechanical arts have improved in some degree by the introduction of foreign tools and artisans. We were astonished to perceive how small an emigration has taken place from Europe and the United States. In five years only 193 had been naturalized.

The Secretary complains of numerous defects in the judicial system. It would be extraordinary indeed if some existed under the circumstances in which Colombia has taken her place among independent nations.

Enlightened and honourable efforts have been made, but as yet with little success, to civilize the Indians in permanent settlements and fix the same.

During the past year, the latest remnant of the Spanish rule in Colombia, was finally crushed, after a war, (since the beginning of the Revolution) of 46 years. Forty thousand and soldiers, under Benavides, who had headed out as bandits, in the mountains of the Province of Pasto, in the name of Ferdinand, were made prisoners at last and have suffered for their crimes. The Secretary mentions that it is a matter of great satisfaction, that since all the recent troubles the Republic has had a voice in raising almost liberty, or in abolishing the old Dominion of monarchical institutions.

THE DRAUGHTS WILL BEGIN, I am glad to be informed by you and feeling I can be of service to you, having entered on that course of improvement from which I have no strength of mind to recede, and already feeling the evils resulting from it which I have no resolution to avert, so make and publish this my last will and testament. Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God; I know and acknowledge my accountability to both; and my fondness for sensual gratification, and my love for indolence and inactivity, and my aversion to myself entirely to infamery and its associates, and make the following bequests.

My property I give to dissipation, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who turn me into their ardent spirits.

My reputation, already tottering on a wretched foundation, I give to destruction.

I give my utility to be useful and happy in life to annihilation.

To my beloved wife, who has cheered me in the path of life, I give shame, poverty, and a broken heart.

To each of my children I bequeath the example and the inheritance of the shame of their father's character.

Finally, I give my body to disease, misery and early dissolution, and my soul that this new world, to the disposal of that God, whose mercy I have abused, whose continuance I have broken, and who has declared that no drunkard shall inherit the Kingdom of heaven.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors—

In offering to my young friends of colour, the following remarks, I am well convinced of my inability in painting them in their requisite colours, and know that I am only adequate to the task of reporting an idea which has so often been portrayed in its most beautiful form. I therefore beg the kind assistance of some one who is interested in our cause, who will by his judicious lessons, call into action our dormant abilities, show us more perfectly the necessity of education, point out to us, a course whereby we may attain, that emblemic freedom, and the means to be used to be useful members of society, as he would be, who will render us his important services.

I write all though I was authorized to speak this favour but not; I am motivated by a desire for our mutual benefit. Many of our young men, whose situation in life afforded them the means to improve their minds, and whose prospects were so fair that they needed nothing but their assiduous attention to direct their course through life, after having obtained the rudiments of a liberal education, have degenerated into such unjustification that their very existence has been a matter of no great concern. This, I am sorry to say, has too long existed among us, and is partly from the want of literary institutions, and our own indifference that the path by which many of our brethren have attained exalted stations, are not accessible to all. The task only requires a studious application, and notwithstanding the facility by which we can acquire knowledge, our languid disposition curb every feeble effort we make to obtain it, and throw a veil about its charms, through which, at times, it is true, we discern beauties though but imperfectly.

A little learning is a dangerous thing; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

And not until we make a more strenuous effort, will we ever be able to rid ourselves of this debilitating lassitude, nor will this prejudicial be removed until we are raised to that point of education which alone constitutes the superiority of our race. As these are (in my humble opinion) undeniable facts, we can admit of but little opposition. Let me commend to my young friends, a well known method to remove the evil to wit, the formation of Literary Associations. These societies create a spirit of emulation, and a cheerful disposition for reading, which leads to mature the judgment, and to a more correct mind, causing it to renounce all that is vanity to contemplation of better things, and to honour and veneration for the good. These are advantages which will be greatly promoted. They will remove the necessary which many have that our young friends should have that they might be able to do that. There ought to be a general agreement that each give what they can, and those who have more, shall give more, and those who have less, shall give less. Let these societies be formed in all the parishes, and be encouraged and maintained with the same care and attention that would be paid to any other public institution. Since it has been said that the only way to improve the mind is by reading, and that the only way to improve the heart is by charity, let us strive to do both, and we shall be able to do both.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

FEMALE TENDERNESS

And time, alas! when every thing displeas- ed me, when every object was disagreeing, when my sufferings had destroyed all the energy and vigour of my soul; when grief had shut from my roaming eyes the beauties of nature; when frequent disappointments had bowed my soul, and rendered the whole un- verse a dreary tomb; when prejudices had barred the door of every honourable employ- ment, against me, and slander, too, held up her hideous flag, when I wished that I had not been born, or that I could retire from a world of woes, and end my days far from the white man's scorn; the kind attentions of a woman were capable of conveying a secret, oh! how silent consolation to my mind. Oh! how ready can tender the bowers of re- tirement become and comfortable, or can so sweetly soothe all our woes, as a conviction that woman is not indifferent to our fate.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

NEW-YORK, JULY 27.

EUROPEAN COLONIES IN AMERICA.

We have already invited the attention of our readers to a perusal of the article, under the head of "European Colonies in America," again do we invite them. So well qualified and able is the writer; so candid are his remarks; that none but the ignorant will dare call them in question. Entering from a source so highly respectable, they are to us of inestimable value.

We have ever held that all men are equal by nature; that our now despised race were the inventors of the different Arts and Sciences, while the rest of the now civilized world, were sunk in darkness and ignorance.

We call upon the advocates of Slavery, to dis- prove any thing in the foregoing extract. To them, our columns are open to a candid investi- gation of the subject. We are willing to place both sides of the subject before an enlightened public.

We think it becomes some one among the pro- fessing crowd for the doctrine of African inferi- ority, to come forward and offer something to support their illiberal prejudices. We have heard much upon the subject of African inferiority, but truth compels us to say, that we have never yet seen any sound reasons for the doctrine. Philo- sophers, advocates for the system, whenever led by circumstance to speak or write upon the sub- ject, entirely forget themselves, and descend to arguments unworthy of any man of the least in- formation. To prove their positions, they have invariably referred you to men, who have been for ages in an enslaved state, omitting through ignorance or liberality what ancient sages have written and handed down to posterity, concern- ing "this very woolly haired, flat-nosed, thick lipped coal-black race."

HAMILTON'S ORATION.

We are happy to inform our readers, that Mr. HAMILTON'S ORATION, delivered on the 4th inst. will shortly be published.

To our Correspondent "AURORA," we have but little to say. We did not expect a "classical finish," and therefore were not disappointed. We merely expressed our candid and independent judgment concerning the Oration. Let the public decide. With Auditor's remarks concerning the singing, we perfectly agree. In the hurry of the moment, the subject escaped us.

HUGHES ORATION.

In looking over the proof sheets of Mr. Hughes' Oration, the following errors escaped our notice. Justice to the writer, requires us publicly to acknowledge them.

ERRATA.

- Page 3, line 1.—For Masonry has been, read Masonry has ever been.
Page 6, line 21.—For I should, read I would.
Page 6, line 10.—For irrefutable, read irrefragable.
Page 7, line 7.—For, it is, read, yet it is.
Page 8, line 1.—For restraints, read restraint.
Page 11, line 12.—For, and avoid, read, and avoid- ing.
Page 11, line 13.—For, have ever received, read, have ever viewed.
Page 11, line 6.—For outfit, read outfitting.
N. B. Copies of the Oration for sale at our Of- fice.—Price 12 1/2 cents.

Domestic Slaves.

AFRICAN LITERATURE.

A Discourse has been written by which it is said to have been pronounced before the Bazaar Lodge, by Mr. Hughes. It is written with a purity and nervousness of language, that would do credit to any writer. The sentiments are the least common-place, than we usually meet with in such discourses. The individual who wrote it cannot be other than an enlightened man, and those to whom it was addressed, if they were capable of understanding it, must be not a little advanced in moral acquirement. We regard it as a curiosity. [N. Y. Eng.]

Kidnapping.—On Thursday evening our town was in considerable commotion, in consequence of a barfed attempt having been made to arrest, secure and carry off a coloured man, born in this town and the off- spring of free parents, under the pretext of his being a runaway southern slave. The principal in this business was arraigned be- fore a magistrate yesterday morning to an- swer for his transgressions of the law, but by mistake or some other cause, was suffer- ed to make his escape.—Schuylkill Journal.

The crops of grain, says the Pottstown Aurora, have been safely got in, in our neighbourhood; never have we seen such an abundant harvest.

A Change of Tide.—A vessel sailed from Boston this week for Liverpool, with thirty- five stowage passengers.

The New-Berlin (Pa.) Telegraph, gives notice that a good master shoemaker, with several hands, would find employment in that place.

From the Savannah Republican, July 12.

EXECUTION OF INDIAN CULPRITS.

We understand that four of the Indians who last winter committed the murders on the frontiers of Georgia, and to whom we a short time since alluded as having been in confinement in Florida, were tried in Thom- asville, in Thomas county, on the 14th ult. and found guilty. Prior to the day of execu- tion, which took place shortly after, one of them, the most hardened and abandoned of the number, made his escape from the guard in the night time by slipping his hands thro' the irons which confined him, and has not since been retaken. The other three, a fa- ther and his two sons, were executed at the same time and on the same gallows, agree- ably to the sentence of the law. They were willing to be executed, but entreated most earnestly to be shot, believing that their con- dition in a future state would be meliorated by that mode of punishment. At the time of execution, the rope by which one of them was suspended broke, and he fell to the ground, believing that his punishment was complete, he immediately commenced a strain of the most violent abuse against his com- panions in iniquity who were suspended above him. The whole number arrested were seven, one of whom turned State's Evi- dence, and the remaining two are to be tried as soon as they recover from their present state of indisposition.

The Messrs. Stevens, of New-York, have built a new and splendid steam boat, the North America, to run between New-York and Albany. She is intended to run the rough in ten hours. She performed ten miles in 34 minutes on her first tri l.

Death by Lightning.—A child of Mr. Ad- ams, in Scarborough, N. C. was recently killed by lightning, during a violent thunder storm.

Earthquake.—Two slight shocks, with an interval between them of about half a minute, were noticed by many persons in Frank- fort, Ky. on the morning of the 5th instant. The same shock was felt the same day at Cincinnati, Ohio.

A large tree.—There is now on the farm of Mr. Andrew Beggs, (painter) of the city of Pittsburgh, a sycamore tree, in which a fam- ily consisting of seven persons resided all winter, having been detained by the freezing of the river while ascending it. In this tree they found a comfortable asylum from the storms of a severe winter, with room for all their necessary furniture and cooking utensils, having a fire in the centre (Indian style), the smoke of which ascended through a hole in the trunk occasioned by the breaking off of a large limb from the tree. This giant of the forest is about four- teen miles below Pittsburgh, and directly on the bank of the Ohio river.—Allegheny Dem- ocrat.

White Slaves in Virginia.

The Whig (Va.) Republican gives us the particu- lars of a strange proceeding in one of the neighbouring counties. A number of gen- tlemen wished to form an Anti-Slavery So- ciety, and a notice for a public meeting was published as usual on such occasions. When the time arrived, it was found that the magis- trate possessed of the court-house, with constables stationed at every point. They forbade the meeting, or any discussion of the subject of slavery, and ordered the people home, on pain of arrest and imprisonment. In vain did the gentlemen contend for their legal and constitutional right at all times peace- ably to assemble together, and deliberate upon public measures. The magistrates said they had searched the statutes of Virginia, and could find no law authorizing such a meeting, or allowing them to discuss the sub- ject of slavery, and consequently they would allow no meeting to be held. In reply to these, "Daniels," it was very properly main- tained, that laws authorizing such meetings were not necessary. The magistrates must shew that such meetings were prohibited by law, otherwise they were lawful and proper. But all was in vain. The people were driven home, without being permitted to talk upon the subject of slavery, or to form a society to promote its extinction, or a mitigation of its horrors. Whether has fled the lofty and chivalrous character of Virginians, if they will submit to indignities like this? Had the government of Great Britain attempted so great an outrage upon the liberties of the people during our colonial vassalage, it would have kindled a flame of indignation from Georgia to New-Brunswick. It was not in the power of the British battalions in Boston, to prevent the people from meeting in the "Old South Church," or to deter the intrepid Warren from delivering his electrical oration. And will the freemen of Virginia submit to insults like this! If so, they are no longer freemen, and in proportion as they have more intelli- gence than their negroes, is their own bond- age the most severe.—N. Y. Spectator.

Foreign News.

Slave-Trade.—This abominable traffic, we regret to find, is still prosecuted with energy from the island of Cuba. By an arrival at Charleston, we learn that—"A schooner from the coast of Africa, with 250 negroes, came to anchor about four leagues off Trin- idad de Cuba, on the 29th June. She landed the negroes at night, and entered on the 31st, under Dutch colours. She was dis- patched from St. Jago de Cuba. This is her third trip within a short time. She lost 110 on the passage.

The Greeks, in a combined naval and mili- tary attack on the Turks at the harbour of Piræus, have been entirely successful. A letter from Lord Cochrane, and a proclama- tion of Gen. Church, are given below. They appear to act with perfect unanimity, and to have acquired the greatest confidence, and created great enthusiasm among the Greeks; latter accounts gave the flattering intelli- gence, that the citadel of Athens has since been reinforced.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the residence of Mr. Canning; it was at- tended by the Duke of Portland, Marquis of Lansdown, Marquis of Anglesea, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Canning, Secretary Bourne, Viscount Goderich, Dud- ley and Ward, Palmerston, Lord Bexley, Mr. Huskisson, Wynne and Tierney. The Min- isters sat in deliberation two hours and a half.

The London Times says, "there is a general and decided satisfaction expressed at the passing of the vote of credit to Ministers, for the continued maintenance of the British troops in Portugal."

The divorce bill of Miss Turner against Wakefield, has passed the House of Com- mons. It now only awaits the royal assent to pass into a law.

Trade appears to be improving in England. The wages for weaving had been advanced in many of the manufacturing towns.

GREECE.—The Austrian Observer of the 20th of May contains an extract from the new journal published weekly at Hydrunt, in the French language, under the title of "Le Grecque;" No. 2, of the 19th of April, con- tains Lord Cochrane's proclamation to the Greeks, and the following article, which re- fers to a notice in No. 1, from which it ap- pears (and this is confirmed by other ac- counts) that the former Committee of Gov- ernment has been succeeded by one com- posed of three members—A Moreos, (Gen- eral Manrochall), son of the Bey of Mus- seli, Ramello, Joannit N. Nakti, and An- thony Marki. This paper adds, "Lord Cochrane turned his first thought to the safety of Athens. He has proposed and planned a grand expedition by sea and land, which is to decide the fate of Greece by the

delivery of Athens. The naval expedi- tion sailed on Monday the 10th of April from the harbour of Sparta, and on the 17th ar- rived from Hydra. It consisted of 12 sail- ing men of war, and transport vessels, 1000 marines, commanded by Captain Urquhart, Lord Cochrane the High Admiral, and Gen- eral Church, Commander in Chief, will com- mence this expedition in person by the former, and the latter by land. Both sailed on the 15th, to the Piræus.

WEST INDIES.

From Havana.—We learn by the Frances, from Havana, that the Spanish squadron, under Com. Laborda, sailed the 2nd inst. on a cruise. Com. Porter was still at Key West, but the two brig were put cruising.

A felucca of about fifty tons, with a com- plement of about 80 men, under command of a coloured person, sailed from Havana on the 1st inst. to protect the coast. She is rig- ged with three latten sails, two jibs, three square topsails, three topgallant sails, and a square sail.

Summary.

A short cut to the Springs.—A mineral spring has been discovered in Jacob-street. Thousands of persons have visited the spot to taste the water.—A dog was thrown by a few boys into the rapids of Niagara river, just above the falls, and spite of his exertions, was precipitated over the immense precipice. A white after he was out of the water, having experienced a slight injury in one of his legs.—The three Spaniards have been tried at Richmond, Va. and found guilty of the murder on board of the brig Crawford.—Slave-ry.—A widow lady of Philadelphia, has been com- mitted to jail, for a debt of thirty dollars. She had a large family of grandchildren dependent on her for support.—Mr. Holt, a grocer of New- Haven, has determined to relinquish the sale of spirituous liquors in his store, from conscientious scruples.—A swimming school has been es- tablished in Boston, to teach that health-preserv- ing art.—Intemperance.—A drunken man killed himself by a fall on Monday last, at Sche- nectady.—Jacob Breiman was killed a few days since in New-Paltz, (N. Y.) by P. Murray in a scuffle.—Several cattle have been bitten by mad dogs in the western part of Essex county, N. J.—The Tables turned.—A man advertised in a Mobile paper, that his wife, Mary Ann Ran- sey, had turned him out of doors, without any just cause.—The trial of Harvey W. Glone, charged with the murder of Honesty took place on Tuesday last. The trial lasted until 5 o'clock when the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.—Two Vermonters are digging at a wa- ter in New-London, for a box of money, which they say lies buried in 6 feet water.—On the 4th inst. Levi Williams, in a quarrel occasioned by intemperance, killed his brother at Detroit, by stab- bing him with a butcher knife.—Mr. Joseph Moore, of Elsworth, Me. now in his 70th year, is stated to have made with his own hands, during the last year, 66,000 good shingles, which sold for \$168, besides attending to the work of a farm.—Mr. J. Warren committed suicide at Mont- pelier, Vt. on the 20th June last. He took down his gun in presence of his family, on pretence of shooting a squirrel, reared from the house, and blew out his brains. He has left a wife and ten children to feel the effects of intemperance.—Value of Newspapers.—Newspapers are used by the farmers in the western parts of this state to scare the crows; by suspending some dozen or so from a long pole by a string, and placed on their farms.—At the celebration of the 4th of July, Milton, N. C. Jacob Thomas advertised that his wagon was engaged to carry home all who be- came intoxicated. He must have repented of his bargain.—A fellow by the name of Burns, engaged in mowing grass became enraged with his employer, a Mr. Walker, when he made a stir with a scythe and nearly cut him in two. Walker died instantly, and in the confusion that ensued, Burns made his escape. A reward is offered for his apprehension.—A fire broke out on Sunday evening, about 10 o'clock at the corner of Lewis and Fourth streets, which de- stroyed six or seven frame buildings.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Conroy, Mr. John Lavany to Eliza Cornelia, daughter of Mr. Abram Matthews, of this city.

On the 14th, by the Rev. Mr. Mills, Mr. Alex- ander Wilson to Mrs. Ann Hazard.

In Philadelphia, on the 16th, by the Rev. Clay- ton Dunham, Mr. John Doughton, of Baltimore, to Miss Harriet Burton of the former place.

DIED.—On the 15th inst. Deacon Joseph Allen, aged 64.

Table with columns: JULY-AUG, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat. Rows: 27 Friday, 28 Saturday, 29 Sunday, 30 Monday, 31 Tuesday, 1 Wednesday, 2 Thursday.

POETRY.

VARIANTIES.

DR. THORP.

ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.

A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Oh when I was a tiny boy
My days and nights were full of joy,
My mother was my blithe and kind,
No wonder that I sometimes sigh,
And dash the tear-drop from my eye,
To cast a look behind.

My marble face my leg was stored,
Now I must play with Eliza's lord,
With Theodosia for a law,
My playful horse has slit his string,
Forgotten all his capering,
And harnessed to the law.

My kites! how fast and far it flew!
Whit I, a son of Franklin, drew
My pleasure from the sky;
'Twas paper's queer with studious themes,
The tasks I wrote—my present dreams
Will never soar so high.

My joys are wingless all and dead;
My dumps are made of more than lead;
My dights soon find a fall;
My fears prevail, my fancies droop,
Joy never cometh with a hoop,
And seldom with a call.

My football sold upon the shelf,
I am a shuttcock myself
The world knocks to and fro—
My archery is all unlearn'd,
And grief against myself has turn'd
My arrows and my bow.

No more in noontide sun I bask;
My authorship's an endless task.
My head's no out of school;
My heart is pain'd with scorn and slight,
I have too many foes to fight,
And friends grown strangely cool.

The very chum that shared my cake
Holds out so cool a hand to shake,
It makes me shrink and sigh,
On this I will not dwell and bawl,
The changeling would not feel a pang
Though these should meet his eye.

No skies so blue, or so serene,
As then; no leaves look half so green
As clothed the playground tree!
All things I love are altered so,
Nor does it ease my heart to know
That change resides in me!

Oh, for the garb that mark'd the boy,
The trowsers made of corduroy,
Well link'd with black and red,
The crownless hat, ne'er dented as I'll—
It only let the sunshine still
Repose upon my head!

Oh, for the ribbon round the neck!
The careless dog's ears apt to deck
My book and collar both!
How can this formal man be styled
Merely an Alexandrine child,
A boy of larger growth?

An *Elegant Memorial*.—Peter Ernest
Count of Mansfield, consecrated a fountain
to the memory of his wife, with this inscription—
"Who art thou art that comest hither
to avoid the heat or quench thy thirst,
thou art my wife, refreshed agreeably
and undisturbed. Take up the water with thy hand,
wash thy mouth—but trouble it not with thy feet,
for pollute it with thy body; for these pure
and gentle waters are consecrated to the
peaceful manes of a beloved wife, and
from her name, Mary, he called it, Mary's
Fountain. He caused these limpid streams,
the latest witnesses of his eternal love, to
rush from yonder rocks, enclosed them in na-
tive stones, and bid them forever flow. Peace
be to the ashes of Mary."

Bolleau was once visited by a noble and
unprofessional person, who reproached him
with not having returned his last visit. "You
and I," said the satirist, "are upon different
terms. I lose my time when I pay a visit;
you only get rid of yours when you do so."

A shoemaker who did not choose to tell
absolute falsehoods, contrived as well as he
could to evade such as his profession occa-
sionally compelled him to use. When he
had cut out the leather for a pair of shoes,
he laid it down upon the floor and walked
once or twice round it. If then asked by his
customers whether he had done the shoes,
he would truly answer, "No, but I have been
about them."

How to make a Vacancy.—Cardinal Max-
arin, having been repeatedly teased by a clerical
suitor for a benefice, one day when the
young churchman had again been importun-
ing him, turned to a sentinel who was
standing by, and said, "My good friend, I
wish you would take up your firelock, and go
and shoot an Abbot for me, that I may have
an Alby to give to this gentleman."

EPIGRAM.

Wit is a feather, Popu has said,
And quills never doubt it;
For those who've lost within the head,
Display the most without it.

A limner taking the portrait of a lady,
perceive it, when he was endeavouring to give
a resemblance to her mouth, she was twist-
ing her features in order to render it small-
er, and put her lips in the most violent con-
traction. In patient of this artifice, the painter
at length said, "Don't hurt yourself, ma-
dam, in trying to make your mouth smaller,
because if you chose, I will put both at all."

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy
cheek gave notice that he now and then in-
dulged in a soggin of right good polton, was
accosted by the inspecting general. "What
makes your face so red, sir?"—"Please your
honour," replied he of the drum, "I always
blushes when I speak to a general officer."

CROSS READINGS.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Friday
last—one hundred and thirty apple trees.

Wanted, five or six young ladies—labour-
ing under consumption, asthma and pleurisy,
for—E. Houghton's ready made collins.

A poor man with a large family is in want
of—a pair of double-barrelled pistols.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated by
—one pair of game-cocks—highly coloured.

The Kentucky Grand Jurors have indicted
—twenty hogheads of old Cogniac brandy—
for a breach of peace.

A horse run away with—a forty-two pound-
er—loaded with punch and strong beer.

A hoghead of molasses was taken down—
with hydrophobia, having bitten several oth-
ers. [N. Y. Cour.]

I once heard a gentleman make a very wit-
ty reply to one who asserted that he did not
believe there was a truly honest man in the
whole world: "Sir," said he, "it is quite im-
possible that any one man should know all
the world, but it is quite possible that some
one may know himself."

Jealousy.—As, to test, there be certain
things that ought to be privileged from it,
namely, religion, matters of state, and any
man's present business of importance, and
any case that deserveth pity. And generally
men ought to find the difference between
hatred and bitterness. Certainly let this
be a salutary rule, as he maketh others
of his will, so he had need be mindful of
his memory.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST.
returns his sincere thanks to the public in gen-
eral, for past favours, and solicits their patronage
in future.
N. B. He cures all diseases of the human sys-
tem with roots and herbs, free from the use of
mercury.

UNION HOTEL.

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,
OPENED BY
CHARLES SHORT.
For the Purpose of accommodating, PROX or
Colours, Strangers and Citizens, with
BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the Day, Week, Month or longer.
It 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, 1827. 18-3m

NICHOLAS PIERSON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Col-
our, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delan-
coy-street, was opened on the evening of the first
of June, for the accommodation of genteel and
respectable persons of colour.
No admittance for unprotected females. 13
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
assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE
WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both
new and second-hand, where customers will be
accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand-
some style. He also informs Families and private
Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for
sale, that they will meet with a good price, and
ready sale for their goods, by applying to
DANIEL PETERSON,
No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various
branches, and on the cheapest terms.

JAMES LAW.

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

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY,"

UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND
STEAM SPONGING.
JOHN H. SMITH,
No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Phi-
ladelphia.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in gen-
eral, that he still continues at the above place
the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats,
Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of
the Dyers, having a composition for so doing,
which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave
their appearance equal to new. He restores
Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn
white, and will warrant them to wear three months
after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also,
Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest
manner and upon the shortest notice, on reason-
able terms. Being legally bred, to the business,
and possessing a competent knowledge of Dress-
ing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging,
which is the only complete manner of effectually
removing the stains caused from grime, tar,
paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an
opportunity of giving satisfaction.
N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and
Second handed Clothes of every description, which
he assures the public will be sold as low as if not
lower than at any other establishment in the Uni-
ted States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing
to purchase would find it much to their interest to
call as above, and examine for themselves.
The highest price given for Gentlemen's
clothes.
TAILORING WORK carried on, and
Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons
put on, &c. requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloths,
Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same.
April 29, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS, of the year of two lots, where
there is any convenient communication with the
street are wanted, for the erection of a Presby-
terian Church. The location must be between
Broad and Spring; Hudson and Orange streets—
One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more
wide, would answer.
Inquire of E. P. COCHRAN, No. 6, Varick-street
New-York, March 20.

S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON
TAILORS and Clothes Dressers, respect-
fully announce that they have entered into part-
nership, and have opened an establishment at No.
51, Broad-street, (third door above Beavers,
where they respectfully solicit a continuance of
that patronage which they have heretofore en-
joyed, and which they will be their study to continue
by punctuality and superior workmanship.
Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the
newest fashions.—Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gar-
ments, Habits, and Tricots, dressed and repaired
with despatch, and in the best manner.
All orders thankfully received, and punctually
attended to.
MRS. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six
to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

B. P. HUGHES'S SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes,
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the
admission of Pupils.
IN this school will be taught
READING WRITING ARITHMETIC
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO-
GRAPHY, with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.
Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.
Reference.—Rev. Messrs. P. Williams, S. E.
Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.
New-York, March 14.

DISEASES CURED.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer to his
coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land,
at less than one half its value, provided they will
take measures to settle, or have it settled, by col-
oured farmers. The land is in the state of New-
York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is
delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware
river, with an open navigation to the city of Phi-
ladelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware
to the Hudson river passes through the tract, ope-
ning a direct navigation to New-York city. The
passage to either city may be made in one day or
less. The land is of the best quality, and well
timbered.
The subscriber hopes that some of his breth-
ren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500
of 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will
take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for
5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men), though it
has been selling for 245. He also takes the liberty
to observe that the purchase will be a most ad-
vantagous, and he thinks such a settlement, form-
ed by coloured families, would be a most advan-
tageous good. With this object in view, he will
invest 500 dollars in the purchase.
SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
New-York, March 20.
N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid,
will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every FRI. at No. 152 Church-street
New-York.
The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable
half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of
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No subscription will be received for a less
term than One Year.
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bers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one
year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages be
paid, except at the direction of the Editors.
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must be post paid.

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exceed 22 lines.
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