

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

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## HISTORY OF SLAVERY.

(Continued.)

As the Israelites were liable to be sold only in consequence of poverty, for crimes which would subject them to this fate might be commuted for money, it is not likely any of them would be exposed to sale, either to their brethren or to strangers, until their lands were alienated. These alienations, except in the case of houses within the cities, were not perpetual, but in the year of jubilee returned to their former proprietors. (Lev. xxv. 23, 28.) Hence we may discern the reason, why until that time, the reverent proprietor might prefer the service of a wealthy master to a houseless liberty. In the time of Jeremiah we find, amongst the corruptions of the age, a disregard to the injunctions of Moses relative to the emancipation of servants, presenting in glaring colors, and assigned as one of the principal causes of the impending judgments. (Jer. xxxiv.)

In the foregoing quotation, it is observable that the servants purchased from among the strangers are to be taken as an inheritance to the children of the purchasers, but no such provision appears in the case of the Hebrew servant. This is said to be construed by the Jewish doctors as excluding daughters and other heirs except sons from any claim to the services of those Hebrew servants whom their fathers had purchased. Hence upon the death of a master, without surviving sons, his Hebrew servants were immediately free.

The general tendency as well as particular provisions of the Mosaic institutions, was in favor of personal freedom. The servants purchased from the heathen were to be instructed in the religion and made partakers of the covenants of their Israelitish masters. Those who embraced this religion became Hebrews by adoption, and entitled to the privileges of servants of the native class. The Jewish commentators say that if they were not converted within a year, they were to be dismissed, and returned to the stranger from whence they came. This may probably have been only upon condition that their purchase money was repaid, and that if this was not done, they were bound to fulfil their term of service; that is, to serve till the year of jubilee. If that was the construction admitted, the converted heathen and the native Hebrew servant were placed in the same situation in regard to the power of redemption, each being redeemable by their own people.

The state of servitude was terminated by abuse on the part of the master. Mutilation though nasty and unpromised, gave a title to freedom. If a man smite the eye of his servant or the eye of his maid, that it perish, he shall let him go free for his eye's sake. And if a man smite out his man servant's tooth, or his maid servant's tooth, he shall let him go free for his tooth's sake. (Exod. xxi. 26, 27.) This precept is construed by the Muslimic doctors to include not only all cases of actual mutilation, but those minor injuries by which the use or beauty of any of the members is permanently impaired.

A very important consequence of the temporary duration of servitude was, that the laws intended for the protection of servants were likely to be observed. The servant, if abused, might when free demand and enforce restitution. The odious and degrading distance between masters and slaves, which perpetual and hereditary slavery seldom fails to produce, could then have no existence. Freedom and servitude might pass among families and individuals, like the vibrations of

The Mosaic to servants inculcated by the prophets of Moses, does not appear to be totally lost, even at the present time, among the depressed and inferior remains of that once celebrated race. In 1794, a subscription was set on foot, in the island of Barbadoes, to establish a general dispensary for the use of the sick poor; a large part of whom were well known to be superannated or worn out slaves abandoned by their owners to perish in the streets. Of the sum subscribed to this charitable purpose, upwards of one sixth was contributed, collectively and individually by the Hebrew nation; though their numbers probably fall short of one twentieth of the white inhabitants of Barbadoes, and not one hundredth of the property of the island is in their hands. *British Letters on Slavery, p. 136.*

wealth and poverty, without producing any degrading or permanent distinctions.

The operation of these causes may be traced in several parts of the Jewish history. Thus we find (1 Chron. ii. 34, 35.) Sheshan giving his daughter to an Egyptian servant and the prophet Samuel assigning to Saul and his servant, the chief place among them that were bidden to the feast. (1 Samuel ix. 24.)

The law respecting female servants as explained by the Jewish doctors, will be briefly noticed.

Females became servants by being sold by their fathers; or by the servitude of their mothers; or by captivity in war, when as already observed, they were deprived of their natural protectors, and thrown upon the clemency of the victors.

A Hebrew bondmaid, was not allowed to be sold by any but her father, nor even by him, unless she was under twelve years of age; nor to any but a Hebrew; and even in this case the master was to bind himself to betroth her either to himself or his son whenever she completed her twelfth year. "for," says Jarchi, "the money of her purchase is that of her espousals." If at that time the master does choose to betroth her to himself or his son, she must neither be sold nor retained but become immediately free.\*

If a man espoused a captive taken in war, she was entitled to all the privileges of a wife, and her children were to be treated in all respects as though she had been originally free. In case she became disagreeable she might be divorced as other wives were liable to be, but not sold or otherwise deprived of her liberty. (Deut. xxi. 14.)

From this review of the most ancient code of laws which history has delivered to us, it is obvious that the design of the legislator was to mitigate the system of slavery as far as it was admitted at all and to give to the current of legal administration a direction towards its total extinction. That personal bondage was as far as the manners of the times would admit, divested of every degrading appendage. That servants were uniformly regarded as objects of special attention. And that the slavery extensively prevalent in subsequent ages, may read, in that venerable code, its own severe and unequalled reprobation. *[Mr. Obs.]*

\* According to some writers a redemption fee was payable according to the time unexpired until the sabbatical year.

## LET EVERY MAN MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS.

Of all things, deliver us from the man who attends to his neighbour's business and leaves his own at loose ends. A meddling body is a torment to his neighbourhood, and not only comfort to himself, for continually interfering that which is none of his business, he subjects himself to the just reproof of those he would thrust his gratuitous services upon. It matters not whether it be in religion, or politics, or the common concerns of domestic life, let every man attend to his own business, and then every man's business will be attended to. Advice comes soon enough when asked, and no man likes to have his neighbour's nose gratuitously poked into his family concerns, his out-of-door business, or his manner of thinking upon any subject, all believe it is their privilege to do what they think fit in their own premises, and to do it in their own way.

The man who interferes with the business of others, almost always neglects his own, and while doing that which no one thanks him for, not infrequently permits his family to come to want. No man who strictly attends to what interests him will have time or inclination to manage the concerns of his neighbours, he will pursue his own course, and suffer others to do the same; he will be generous enough to believe other folks know something as well as himself. It is intolerable to be continually tormented in the most trivial every day business of life. What is it to me, if my neighbour permits his cucumber vines to run on the ground, instead of furnishing them with bushes as I do, or to trim his raven on an old book cover, instead of the metal strap—or prunes his fruit trees with a coarse or fine saw? What right

have I to find fault with the dress or education of his family—with the colour of his hat or the cut of his coat? And if he build a house, does it concern me whether it front north or south—or whether it be large or small, convenient or inconvenient? If it does not—if it be my neighbour's right to consult his own taste in these matters, let us yield him his right. And when dipping our fingers into other people's porridge-dishes, we chance to get them scalded let it teach us, to mind nobody's business but our own.—*Farres Star.*

## ON FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

In spite of modern whims about liberty and equality, the government of a family must be absolute; mild, not tyrannical. The laws of nature, and the voice of reason, have declared the dependence of the child on the parent. The weakness of youth must be supported, and the violence of youth repressed, by the hand of age and experience. Parental tenderness is too apt to degenerate into parental weakness. "If you please, child," and "Will you, dear," are soon answered with, "No, I won't." The reins of government should be always gently drawn; not twitched like a curb bridle at one time, and dangling loosely at another. Uniformity in parents produces uniformity in children. To whip at one minute, and to caress, or let the culprit go unpunished, for the same crime, at another cannot fail to injure the force of parental authority. Consider before you threaten; then be as good as your word. "I will whip you if you don't mind me," says the parent in a passion. "I am not afraid of it," says the child. The parent flies towards it in a paroxysm of rage; the child prefers flight to broken bones. "You may go now, but you shall have your punishment with interest the next time you do so." "I don't believe that," thinks the child. It is experience that gives the parent the lie. "But," say you, "whips and rods were the scourges of the dark ages; the present age is more enlightened; in it, law is reason; and authority is mildness." Beware of that reason, which makes your child dogmatical, and the mildness which makes him obstinate.

There is such a thing as the rod of reproof, and it is certain, that in numberless cases arguments produce a better effect than corporal punishment. Let those he properly admonished, in case of disobedience; if ineffectual, try the harsher method. Never begin to correct till your anger has subsided. Cease not till you have subdued the will of the offender: if you do, your authority is at an end. Let your commands be reasonable. Never deliver them in a passion, as though they were already disobeyed; nor with a timid, distrustful tone, as if you suspected your own authority. Remember that scolding is right the reverse of weighty reasoning. It is the dying groan of good government. Never let it be heard under your roof, unless you intend your house should be a nursery of faction, which may at some future time, rear its hydra head, not only against you, but in opposition to the parents and guardians of our country. Patriotism, as well as charity, begins at home. Let the voice of concord be heard in your family: it will charm your domestics to a love of order.—*British Methodist Magazine.*

**Eccentric Gander.**—The following story, the truth of which we can vouch for, is not only curious in itself, but evinces pretty forcibly that whimsicality and eccentricity are not confined to the human species. Mr. Whigham, of Allanton, has a very large gander, which was hatched five or six years ago; and which had scarcely attained the months of majority, when he contracted a dislike to his own species. Whether this arose from disappointed love, or a disposition naturally goose-anthropoid, might puzzle a very next naturalist to determine; but certain it is that he feels so little pleasure in the society of the fair who have feathers on their backs, that the race would speedily become extinct, were all ganders as ungallant as himself. In 1822, there were two very large geese grazing in a field adjoining Allanton, and to these he is time and again periodically attracted, that he becomes attached himself to night and day. From this peculiar attachment, he is so often attracted to the

bays or browns, and will not associate with a black horse. The colts alluded to were succeeded by others; and the gander, though he seemed sensible of, and sorry for, the change, speedily ingratiated himself with his new friends. These he attends in the paddock during the day, follows them home at night when the weather is cold, and if accidentally shut out of the stable, patiently bivouacs behind the door, and is always ready to clap his wings and go a-field early in the morning. When in the park, his sole occupation seems to be to stand near the head of one of the colts, carefully watching all its motions, and accommodating his position to that of his friend, by waddling when he walks, and flying when he runs. Young horses, when disturbed, very easily break into a gallop, and as the gander manages to keep so near the colts, that he may be seen flying vigorously alongside of him, it is certainly strange that it never occurred to him to take a ride. If the mouth of the other, while collecting provender, should come too near his feet, he stretches forth his neck, elevates his wings, hisses gently, and by other motions admonishes him to keep at a proper distance. Though geese graze as well as kine, the bird in question is rarely seen nibbling a pile of grass, and his chief dependence, we believe, is placed on the stray pickles of corn he caters in the stable. On one occasion, the young horses at Allanton were removed to a field at some distance, and the poor gander had to erec a very dreary period of widowhood. If he could have spoken or sung, his ditty would have been, "I wander downie a my lane;" but when the colts returned—that is, the bay ones—he was seen hurrying to meet them, half running, half flying, and exclaiming forth his congratulations to the very utmost note of the gammut of joy. In April last, he happened to be at Allanton, and as a matter of course visited the bipes, of whose eccentric habits we had heard so much. A new scene then presented itself. In the course of the day, a score or two of capital highland bullocks had been let into the field, and these the gander seemed to look on with a very jaundiced eye. By mere accident, one of them approached too near the favourite colt—an intrusion which was resented by a fierce and rather laughable onset. The bill of the bird was darted at the hard head of the enemy, and the latter, though furnished with a notable pair of horns, started back as quickly as if an adorer had stung him. Again, however, he advanced to the charge, was again assaulted, and again retreated; until his brethren, perceiving what was going forward, joined in the melee, and very nearly hemmed the gander in. Our first impression was that the bipes would be tossed and gored till not a pinion stuck together; but in this we were mistaken! Each of the bullocks was assailed in turn, to its no small lamentation, if not dismay, but the assailant, manly his great courage, appeared to be placed in a sad quandary, and did all he could to rescue the colt from such unsuitable company, by biting his heels and nibbling at his head. The wretched animal at length good-naturedly yielded to his wishes, and the horns' aggressors, on their part, ratified the armistice by offering no farther molestation.—*Dumfries Courier.*

## MEETING OF THE MONTHS.

Once upon a time all the months resolved to dine together, and after a great deal of hot blood, and some little politics, in deciding who should do the business of the month, the choice fell upon December; for though this gentleman has rather a cold exterior, yet under his own garb, he is the very person of hospitality and the most generous. It was determined that the entertainment should be a picnic, and a capital one it was, furnished with abundance of every necessary article to suit the taste of all who brought an enormous quantity of provisions, and April appeared the most agreeable and the most successful. May furnished the most agreeable and the most successful. The month of June brought a fine day, and the month of July and August brought a fine day, and the month of September brought a fine day, and the month of October brought a fine day, and the month of November brought a fine day, and the month of December brought a fine day, and the month of January brought a fine day, and the month of February brought a fine day, and the month of March brought a fine day, and the month of April brought a fine day, and the month of May brought a fine day, and the month of June brought a fine day, and the month of July brought a fine day, and the month of August brought a fine day, and the month of September brought a fine day, and the month of October brought a fine day, and the month of November brought a fine day, and the month of December brought a fine day, and the month of January brought a fine day, and the month of February brought a fine day, and the month of March brought a fine day, and the month of April brought a fine day, and the month of 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liberation, waded his authority... perhaps through fear, as the crowd of persons from the above counties had collected to the number of seventy or eighty, near Mr. People's (the justice) house.

Indian Literature.—David Cusick, an Indian of the Tuscarora tribe, (says the U. S. Gazette) has recently published in Lowstown, Niagara county, N. Y. a book entitled "Sketches of the Ancient History of the Six Nations, comprising 1st, a tale of the foundation of the Great Island; now North America, the two infants born, and the creation of the universe; 2d, A real account of the settlement of North America and their dissensions. 3d, Origin of the kingdom of the Five Nations, which was called a Long House; the wars, fierce animals, &c. Cusick who has thus placed himself at once among the literati of our country, has embodied in his work the traditions of his nation, and given a most interesting narrative to the public, told, as we gather it, in the phraseology peculiar to the people of his complexion.—Enquirer.

Baltimore Justice!—The following singular notice has been published in the Baltimore daily papers. Is not the writer a second Lycurgus? If not, he is certainly a small one. We congratulate the citizens of Baltimore upon the enlightened views of her judges and magistrates—great and small.

Mayor's Office.—Notice to Persons of Colour.—The city Watchmen are authorized and directed to arrest and convey to the Watch Houses of their districts, all persons of colour found in any of the streets, lanes, alleys, or any open grounds in their respective Wards, at or after the hour of 11 o'clock, P. M. unless such person shall have a written permit, from his or her master or mistress.

Two young men were recently arrested in Boston, upon the charge of stealing from a third person, a sum of money; on examining the rogue, the money was found—and the following "means whereby they lived:" a dice box, one loaded die, paw paws, and what in New-York is called a sweat cloth, and three packs of playing cards.

We are not in the habit of recording a list of accidents to gratify the vicious appetites of those who cater for a feast of the kind, but think the following catalogue of misfortunes which have happened in Bristol during the present week, is unparalleled in the common events of a community.—Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of Mr. Joseph Wadsworth, fell and broke her leg.—Mr. John Bradford fell and broke his leg, his life is despaired of.—Mrs. Wadsworth, wife of Dr. Wadsworth, was precipitated down a pair of stairs and very dangerously injured an infant child which was in her arms—a child of Mr. Mark Anthony D'Wolf fell and broke its arm—a child of Mr. Champlin Bowen dislocated its shoulder—a son of Mr. Charles Munro fell from a load of hay and broke his wrist—a son of Captain Henry Munro was badly hurt by falling from the limb of a cherry tree—a child of Mr. Benjamin Hall was seriously injured by falling from a chamber window.—N. Star.

Foreign News.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF NAVY. To the politeness of his very attentive correspondent at Port-au-Prince, the editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation is indebted for a letter containing the following important information, received just as this paper was going to press.

July 2, 1827. For several days, we have been alarmed by the detection of a band of conspirators against our President. The information was derived through one of the guards. The name of the chief promoter of this wicked conspiracy is Belgarde.—He was formerly a domestic, under President Petion, and recently under Boyer, who had such confidence in him that he elevated him to the rank of lieutenant of horse-guards. He has made his escape. Yesterday the President addressed the troops publicly, and all the officers afterwards in private. He boldly depicted the evil designs of the conspirators, as well as the futility of their machinations. His address, I am told, was very energetic; and the officers were deeply affected, some of them even unto tears. No officer of high rank, I am happy to say, has yet been engaged in the plot.

July 10. Belgarde is not yet taken, and is pronounced an outlaw. Yesterday four of the conspirators were shot. The President is determined that the laws shall be rigidly enforced. All is now quiet, and I hope such an attempt will never again be made.

Liberty. PROCLAMATION. Equality. By Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti. Divided Providence, which watches over the destinies of Navis, has just given us a new proof of his protection, by disclosing a plot

which threatened to plunge the country in all the horrors of anarchy.

Some ill-disposed persons, the enemies of peace and public tranquility, induced by ambition and avarice, imagined that there was no other mode of promoting their own advancement than by conspiring against the chief of the State. But it was not only at my life they aimed; it was to pillage and destroy your property, and to massacre your families! Yes! it was on the general sorrow, that they founded the hope of elevation. But Heaven, has not permitted them to accomplish the horrible crime; the conspirators were arrested, and delivered into the hands of the law.

CITIZENS.—It has grieved you to learn the atrocity of this plot against the safety of the State. Be assured, that you may confide in the energy of the Government, and that this odious attempt is well calculated to excite you to greater vigilance. Your interest requiring you to maintain order, you may defy the attempts of wicked men, from whom nothing is sacred, and whose designs will always be unmasked; no matter under what cunning they hide their ambition.

SOLDIERS.—Although among your ranks some traitors have been found, who wished to wound the bosom of their country, I have the satisfaction of knowing, that there are some brave men, who will lay open their perfidious machinations. The crime of a few officers and subalterns, unworthy of marching by your side ought not to tarnish the honor of an army which deserve the gratitude of the nation, and which possess my entire confidence. Faithful to your duty, you will continue to sustain, in the opinion of the world, the immortal glory which you have acquired.

Given at the National Palace, Port-au-Prince, the 4th of July, 1827.—of Independence the 24th. BOYER.

GLASGOW, June 2.—An incident of an extraordinary nature took place a short time ago in the Caillon. The wife of a shoemaker had been for a considerable time lying ill of a fever, but was gradually recovering. She, however, suddenly relapsed, and her husband and friends supposed she died on the second day after her relapse, about 2 o'clock, afternoon. The usual formalities of stretching and laying out were gone about; her husband procured money from his employer, and ordered mourning for the family. Next day, about 12 o'clock, as the wright was taking measure for her coffin, she gave a sneeze, and otherwise made a stir with her body. On taking off the grave clothes, she looked up in a wild manner, and made a motion with her hand as if she wanted something to eat. A few cordials were administered to her. She was then put to bed, and enjoyed a good sound sleep. She has since gradually recovered, and is now considered quite out of danger.—Glasgow Chronicle.

Swimming.—A Dr. Beadle of Manchester, has undertaken to swim from Liverpool to Runcorn in one tide, and without the assistance of either cork or bladders. The distance by water is as hour as may be 24 miles, and the modern Leander is to commence his performance on the 10th day of July next. The swimmer is to take a dejune in the water, but not, we presume, à la fourchette. Refreshments are to be handed from an accompanying boat, but he is on no account to touch its sides, or any other thing that will render him the smallest assistance. Mr. Eberton Smith, a very expert swimmer himself—shakes his head gravely at the proposal, and truly says it will be next to a miracle if the swimmer gain the bots in dependence. Even Lord Byron, with all his fondness for the element of fishes, durst not have mooted so rash a project; and, supposing Dr. Beadle to be sane and serious, we can only compare him to the web-footed Neapolitan, mentioned by old Father Kircher, who used to bundle a water-proof mail on his back, and wend his watery way from Naples to Palermo.

Summary.

The largest man in America, Mr. Israel Tibbels, aged 50, died in Medbury; he weighed more than 450 pounds.—The pirates of the brig Crawford have been sentenced to be executed at Richmond on the 17th of August.—Houghton, who has been tried at Plattsburgh on an indictment of infanticide, has been acquitted. The wretched mother of the child was discharged without trial.—The wife of Timothy Beach, of Caldwell, N.H., committed suicide in a fit of insanity to which she was subject. She took a razor and went to the looking-glass and cut her throat in the presence of two of her children.—A remedy for intemperance has been discovered by Messrs. Read and Howard of Boston, said to be equally efficacious with that of Doctor Chamberlain.—Mr. Jacob Manning of this city, jumped from an overboard the Probate Steam Boat, and was drowned.—On

Friday morning last, a fire broke out in the street, in a Portuguese manufactory which was entirely destroyed. Several adjoining buildings were materially injured. The factory was insured for \$15,000.—A new three story brick building in Robinson-street, fell down on Friday last, while the workmen were engaged upon it. Two persons were killed, and several badly hurt.—The town of Andover, Mass. has offered a reward of \$500 for the detecting and bringing to justice the persons concerned in burning the house in that place.—Red squirrels are very abundant in the western part of the state. The scarcity of them has emboldened them to enter the towns and villages to seek for food.—Gen. Wadsworth of this state, is said to have on his farm 12,000 sheep.—The increase of population of the whole United States is about 7000 souls per week.—Strang has been found guilty of the murder of Whipple.—The new Steam-boat, North America, is said to be the most powerful boat in the world. She performed her passage to Albany in ten hours and a half.—Zerah Colburn, the great mathematical genius, is now minister of the Methodist connexion at Norwich.—Considerable sickness prevails in Canada, among the emigrants from Great Britain. Numbers have died.—Mr. Brady, wounded by the discharge of a cannon, at Wilmington, Del. died on the 8th inst. Two of his brothers were blown up, and instantly killed, when Mr. Dupont's works were destroyed some time since. A third was on the opposite side of the Brandywine, at the same time, and was so injured, that he died in a few days, being the only person on that side of the river, who was hurt.—The Chesapeake.—A Thunder being built at Salem, Mass.—Watermelons are remarkably abundant in Charleston. The clerk of the market, counted for sale in one day 5633. He had never before known more than 3000 in any one day.—A fire broke out in Philadelphia on Monday last, in Wood-street, which destroyed five buildings.—Palm leaf hats are made on an extensive scale in Dedham, Mass.—Beware against bed-bugs.—After cleaning the bedstead thoroughly, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth.—Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season.—Chimney Sweeps.—The editors of the Nantucket Journal states that during his residence in that island, and he has never seen one person overtaken by a rattlesnake.—The Arkels, a tract in Providence, is said to cover a larger space of ground than any other structure of the kind in the United States.—The coloured population of Niagara township exceeds the whites by four.—Five houses of public worship are now building in Boston.—In the town of Hinsdale, Mass. which contains only 222 inhabitants, there are owned 16,000 sheep.—Charles Carroll, the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence, is said to have given \$70,000 towards the Ohio and Maryland rail road.—In the compact part of the town of Warren, N. H. there are 176 dwelling houses, 76 widows, and upwards of 240 fatherless children. These were mostly the wives and children of seafaring men and mechanics, who had died at sea, in the West Indies, and elsewhere.—Counterfeit notes of the denominations of 50, 20, and 10 dollars on the bank of the United States, is said to be in circulation through the country.—On the 22d inst. a young man, supposed to be deranged, jumped from an overboard the Sanderkey, just below the Highlands, and was drowned.—The master-builder of Utica, has determined not to employ any journeyman given to intoxication. This argues well for the officers who went to Canada to bring Malaparta to this city, have returned without him.—George Stearns, aged 16, a son of Mr. Jonathan Stearns of Boston, fell from the chamber window, and was killed.—The City Inspector reports the death of 132 persons during the week ending on Saturday last;—36 men, 21 women, 43 boys and 24 girls.

MARRIED.

In Boston, Mr. Henry Van Franker, of Lowell, Mass. to Miss Lucinda Weston, of the former place.

All Communications for this journal, must be paid, or they will not be considered to.

ALMANAC.

Table with columns for AUGUST, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

From the Richmond Compiler of July 24.

Inquisition taken at the house of William Grace, in the county of Henrico, on the 18th of July, 1827, before Jesse Reese, Coroner for said county.—Upon viewing the body of the deceased Isaac Reed, a free man of colour, and upon the Oaths of a jury, summoned to inquire in what manner the said Isaac Reed came to his death: state, after having carefully examined the body of the deceased and finding thereupon stripes made by the lash of a cowhide, or lash of some kind; and also that the deceased having a rope tied about his arms, a part of which extended across the throat to the lobe of each ear, leaving a strong impression on the neck, and causing the tongue to extend beyond the teeth, and considerably swollen; and also, that they have examined several witnesses, whose testimony goes to prove that William Grace, Samuel H. Whipple and David Henderson, of the said county, committed the above recited acts of violence on the 16th and 17th instants, at the house of the said William Grace. The Jurors were unanimously of opinion, that the deceased came to his death by the hands of the said Wm. Grace, S. H. Whipple, and D. Henderson, and not otherwise.

We understand that the above named persons have been committed to jail, and their cases will be laid before a called Court on Thursday next.

An inquest was held in this city yesterday over the body of a negro boy named Charles, about 12 or 14 years old, the property of Captain Carter. The verdict of the jury in these words: That the said Charles came to his death in the following manner. "He was put into the smoke house in the yard of the lot by order of his master, placed upon a chair, and a rope tied loosely round his neck for the purpose of alarming him, and deterring him from the commission of some act disagreeable to his master; and that the boy was found off the chair, and that the rope not being long enough to allow his feet to reach the floor, he strangled to death. The Jury say this happened about 11 o'clock this day; and that he came to his death in this way and not otherwise."

We understand from the Coroner, that a man servant belonging to Capt. Carter, was examined, and stated, that his master ordered him in the morning to take the boy and tie him in the smoke house, that he did so; making him stand on a chair without a back; that he put the rope around his neck loosely, and tied it to a beam above; that in the course of the morning he had occasion to go into the smoke house twice, and found him still on the chair. He begged to be released.

We understand that his master adopted this mode of punishing him for some offence; and that after he thought the boy had been in confinement long enough, he requested his sister to go with him to the door and beg for his release, and that he would release him apparently at her solicitation. They went to the door accordingly; but on opening it, found him off the chair, and lifeless. Medical aid was immediately called for, and unavailing efforts made to restore life.

The Jury are said to be of opinion, that Capt. Carter intended no injury to the boy. The event excites considerable interest, and we state the circumstances as we have received them.

Negro Exports.—The Montreal Gazette mentions that great numbers of negroes have settled, within a few years, in the western parts of Upper Canada, where they have introduced the culture of tobacco, and in six years raised the export from almost nothing to 300 or 400 barrels.

POETRY

LYNES ON SYMPATHY.

Bright as the beam that shone on the young earth,  
Fresh and smiling from her recent birth,  
Purer than the sweet wave of ocean, flows  
From play to play the tear for other's woes.

The weeping Indian, Nature's untaught child,  
Nurs'd in the bosom of the trackless wild,  
Where the storm tempests howl along the sky,  
Owens the power of heaven-sent sympathy!  
In vast solitude, on ocean's wildest shore,  
Far as the mountain-rise and billows roar,  
The pang of other's pain, the secret start,  
Proclaim her empire o'er the roughest heart.

Uprohng by lime, thy glory shall surpass  
The warrior's trophy and the column'd brass;  
Match'd with thy might how vain his vaunted fame!

His laurels wither, and his boat how lame!  
And when the little that he was or did,  
At last in dust forgetfulness is hid,  
While other conquerors still (and other deeds  
Of fame miscall'd, as age to age succeeds)  
Pass on, and others fight, toil, bleed, to raise  
Their little mod of infamy or praise,  
Thy triumphs yet shall shine when time hath laid  
Warriors and princes in conglacial shade,  
Unfading and recorded, fair and bright,  
At Heaven's high gate, and character'd in light!

Soothe of grief, thy seraph voice we own,  
In every clime, on every storm be known;  
Though dangers hover round, though sorrows blight,  
And sighs into induce a darker night,  
There, sweetly shining forth, thy radiant form  
Shall chase the darkness and forbid the storm!

Oh! who could bear, by angry tempests tost,  
And thrown, a wreck, upon some desert coast,  
In hopeless solitude, by dull decay,  
Unheard, unseen, to linger life away?  
Butter to find, when high the tempest raves,  
The seaman's tomb, beneath the wandering waves.

When he, the foe of Jove, by Ister's plains,  
Was bound on high in adamantine chains,  
Fix'd in firm fetters to his busy rock,  
He bore the lury of the tempest's shock;  
Chill fell the showers of heaven upon his head,  
And on his bloom the scorching sun-beam fed;  
Oft, from his brow, the star-branched night  
Vail'd the fierce splendour of the blaze of light;  
But never came the balmy gift of sleep,  
His wearied eyes eternal vigils keep;  
Beneath the moon-tide and wintry storm  
Fades his bright aspect and his godlike form;  
Yet even he was cheer'd by pity's sigh,  
And even his woes were sooth'd by sympathy!  
The sea-born Nereids, from their coral caves,  
Came from afar, along the ocean waves,  
They dar'd commiserate the foe of heaven,  
And share the griefs of him, the unrelenting  
Prometheus.

[Liverpool Misc.]

FIENDS.

Friend after friend departs;  
Who hath not lost a friend?  
There's no union here of hearts,  
(That finds not here an end,  
Living nor dying, none yet blest.

Beyond the flight of time,  
Beyond the reign of death,  
There's surely is some bliss and clime,  
Where life is not a breath;  
Nor life's afflictions, transient fire,  
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

There is a world above  
Where parting is unknown,  
A long eternity of love  
Form'd for the good alone;  
And lo! beholds the dying hero  
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus star by star declines  
Till all are passed away,  
As morning high and higher shines  
To pure and perfect day!  
Nor sink these stars in empty night,  
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

VARIETIES.

**A Rebuke.**—The Earl of D... h, who joined the opposition against Sir Robert Walpole, and was so violent for the destruction of that acute minister, returning one day from the House of Commons, suddenly exclaimed:  
"I have it here in my pocket!"  
"What have you there?" enquired his lady.  
"I have (replied he) the head of Walpole in my pocket!"  
"Then put it on your shoulders!"—said his lady.

**Epitaph on a Captain Jones.**  
"Tread softly, Mortals, o'er the bones  
Of the World's Wonder—Captain Jones—  
Who told his glorious deeds to many,  
And was believed by any,  
That he had this staff,  
Which he never got here he said."

**Grateful Lawyer.**—A wealthy lawyer lately left a legacy to the house of Bedlam, and, being asked the reason, said he had got his money by fools and madmen, and thought it but fair to leave them a portion of it by his death.

**Marriage.**—The learned Agrippa tells us that the inconveniences of married life happen, not so much through the fault of the women, as the negligence of the men, for it seldom happens that the woman are bad unless their husbands are worse.

**Miseries of Wealth vs. Want of Money.**—It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour in the day, and be called nigard, if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbours. It is to have every college, infirmary, and asylum, make a run upon the bank of your benevolence, and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have secretaries contending for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse.—*Mass. Jour.*

**Getting on One's Legs again.**—A traveller from Gottenburgh arrived at an inn, in a provincial town, where the loquacious innkeeper inquired, among other things, how the people of Gottenburgh did?—"Oh!" answered the traveller, "many of them have got upon their legs again."—"How so; has trade become more brisk?"—"Ah, no; I mean that many, who for some years have kept their carriages, are now obliged to learn to walk."

Rabelais mentions a judge, who, for thirty years, maintained a character for sound and impartial judgment; but at last it became known that he decided all the causes that came before him by the throwing of dice.

**Innocence.**—The sweetest ingredient in birth is innocence; it heightens and refines the honour, and doubles the relish of every enjoyment. I have seen many bad men brutally merry; but never one of them quite open, easy, and unchecked in his mirth. That absolute serenity, that supreme ease, is solely the gift of virtue.—*Litt. on Mythology*

**The Flower Forget-me-Not.**—Mills, in his work upon civility, mentions that the beautiful little flower called Forget-me-not, was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV. and, in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:

"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wishful plant; but his strength was unable to fulfill the object of his achievement; and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, "forget-me-not," and was buried in the water."

**Augustina Sarragossa.**—At the siege of Sarragossa, in the year 1809, Augustina Sarragossa, about twenty-two years of age, a handsome woman of the lower class of people, whilst carrying refreshments to the garrison, arrived at the battery of the Portillo, at the very moment when the French fire had absolutely destroyed every person that was stationed in it. The citizens and soldiers for the moment hesitated to rejoin the garrison; Augustina rushed forward, over the wounded and the slain, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artilleryman, and fired off a twenty-six pounder; then jumping upon the gun, made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege; and having stimulated her fellow-citizens, by this daring intrepidity, to fresh exertions, they instantly rushed into the battery, and again opened a tremendous fire on the enemy.

Two free thinking authors, said a bookseller, when I was a little low in the world, assured me, if I would print their works, they would set me up, and indeed they were as good as their word, for in six weeks after I was set up indeed, but it was in a pillory.

When the great Duke of Argyll was one night at the theatre, in a side box, a person asked the actor's name in his boots, and spurr. The Duke arose from his seat, and with great ceremony expressed his thanks to the actor, who, who somewhat confused, desired to know for what reason they were thus bestowed. The Duke, gravely replied, "For not bringing your horse into the box."

**HAMEL & SMITH, STEAM SCOURERS,**  
No. 177 William-street, N.Y.  
CONTINUE to clean and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.  
Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform 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.  
August 3. 21

**DR. THORE,**  
No. 16 Collect-street,  
INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST.  
returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage in future.  
N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

**UNION HOUR,**  
No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine,  
OPENED BY  
**CHARLES SHORT,**  
For the Purpose of accommodating Foreign or Colour'd Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING.  
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, 1827 18-3m

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

**CHEAP CLOTHING STORE,**  
No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.  
THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He assures them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in the latest style. He also invents 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-street, Philadelphia.  
N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

**"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."**  
UNITED STATES' SCOURING, AND STEAM SPONGING,  
**JOHN H. SMITH,**  
No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, 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 reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second-hand Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it worth 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 Coats, Collars and Buttons put on if requisite. Ho keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours; for doing up same.  
April 20, 1827.

**LOTS WANTED.**  
TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 20 feet or more by 75, would answer.  
Inquire of E. E. Garrison, No. 6, Vinton-street, New-York; March 20.

**ECONOMY IS NOT PARSIMONY.**  
**S. MOLLESTON & J. ROBINSON,**  
TAILORS and Cloth Dressers, respectfully announce, that they have entered into partnership, and have opened an establishment at No. 51, Broad-street, (three doors above Beaver-st.) where they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed, and which it will be their study to continue to merit by punctuality and superior workmanship.  
Gentlemen's Clothing made to order, in the newest fashions;—Gentlemen and Ladies' Garments, Habits, and Linens, dressed and repaired with despatch, and in the best manner.  
All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
By Mrs. MOLLESTON can accommodate from six to eight Gentlemen Boarders.

**B. W. MILLER'S**  
SCHOOL,  
For Coloured Children of both Sexes,  
Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.  
IN this school will be taught  
READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY; with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY.  
Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.  
Reference.—Rev. Messrs P. Williams, S. I. Cornish, B. Paul, and W. Miller.  
New-York, March 14. 1

**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, pleurisy, fistulas, and the bite of a mad dog; if application be made within twelve hours by  
**SARAH GREEN, Indian Doctor,**  
12 Collect-street.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber is 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 coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York, 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 brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in those lands. To such he will make the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much 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.

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