CODED ON SOME DOMESTICAL

"RIGHTEOUGNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNIBII Editor a

RUSSWURM, } Preprictors.

NEW-LORK' BRIDVA! VACARL 25: 1254: Januaren 1

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ALETTER

KTTISTE SAY, on the comp 76 M. Jean of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HOUSEN.

(Continued.)

When in Norfolk, Virginia, in the win-ter of 1820, I was told, that many slaves gave their masters two dollars, or nine shillings week, for permission to work for themselves and retain the surplus. I also ound, that the and retain the surplus. I also ound, that me oommon wages of slaves who are hired, were common wages of slaves who are hired, were time when flour was 4 dollars, or 18s per hard of 1961bs, and beef and mutton 3d to 4d per lb. Piverdaya afterwards, in travelling through the fich agricultural districts of the free state of Pennsylvania, I found able-bo-died white men willing to work for their food only. This indeed, was in the winter months during a period of extraordinary pres. I was told, however, that the average agricultural wages, in this tree state, were 3 or to dollars sper month, and food; while, in Nortalk, at the time I allude to, they were 18 dollars for month, and food. If it should be replice, that in the town of Norfolk, the price of slave labour was likely to be much higher than in the country, I would ask, why it is not so in the principal towns of Russia?

If slave labor were cheaper than free labour, we should naturally expect to find it employed in the cultivation of these articles in which extended competition had profits to the lowest point. On the contrary however, we find that slave labour is gradexterminated when brought into competition with free labour, except where legis-lative protection, or peculiarity of soll and climate, establish such a monopoly as to admit of an expensive system of management. The cultivation of indigo by slaves in Carolina, Smen shandoned, and the price of cotton need one-half, since these articles have to compete in the European markets with the productions of free labour; and notwithstanding a transportation of three times the distance, the West India planters declare that they shall be ruined, if sugar from the Plast Indies shall be admitted at the same duty as from the West.

If slave labour were cheaper than free labour, we might reasonably infer, that in proportion as the circumstances of the cultivators rendered economy indispensable, either from the difficulty of obtaining slaves. or other causen, the paculiar festures of slave ry would be more firmly established, and that every approach to freedom would be more stidulously shunned in the system of culture. But it is found, by the experience of both ancicult and modern times, that nothing has ten-ded more to assimilate the condition of the ave to that of the free labourer, or actually to effect his emancipation, than the necessity imposed by circumstances of adopting the most economical mode of cultivation.

"In ancient times," cays Brougham, " great part of the population of the most pol-shed states, was the personal property of thu rest. These slaves were chiefly captives, tadirectly in war, or purchosed from other worlike nations who had obtained them in this way. The constant hostilities which at that time divided the people of all countries, rendered this a very fruitful source of supply. During the riser of Athens and Rome, accordingly, when many foreign nations were by steps conquered, and when others, still shibdued, could sell the persons of their uganhidued, could sell the persons of their weaker neighbours, there was noven any scarcity of mon in the great slave-makets The crucky of the treatment which those tppy men experienced, was proportioned to he mase with which they were procured; and to have already remarked how intolerably their lot was among the very people, who called every foreigner a barbarian. As was became less common, and the arts of peace became less common, and the arts of peace were more bultivated, this supply of slaves, werp more cultivated, this supply of of course, docreased; and when the Roman e, tottering under its own weight could k of nothing less than new conquests, s was an end of importing slaves. Accor-ly with the progress of real civilization all more with the diminution of wars but all I more with the diminution of wan and conquests, was introduced a mider sys tem of demestic government, a greater hims mly lowerds the slaves; and a incre-capote attention to breeding, when the stock dould

neither be kept up nor Increased by other means. The laws added their sanction to this salutary change, which no laws could of them-slaves have wrought. The rights of slaves came to be recognized, the conduct of the master to be watched, and the practifes of emancipation to be encouraged. By degrees, the slaves were incorporated with their masters, and formed part of the great free population, which was rather mixed with, than subdued by, the Goths."

To the slavery of the ancients, succeeded the boudage; and villenage of their Gothic conquer-ors. But the difference between, the two was marked and important. The Greek and Roman slaves were imported; the Gothic playes were the pessantry of the country, and born on the spot, unless during the wars which accompanied the first inroads of the northern tribes. Accordingly, we find no parallel between the rigour of ancient and of the modern slave system and a foundation, was laid in this essential difforence, for a much more rapid improvement of the whole society, than took place in Greece of Rome, notwithstanding the superior refinement of the classic times. The slave first become attached to his muster, not as his personal property, but as a part of his stock, astricted to the soil, to use the language of the feudal ages. By degrees, the mutual interests of the lord and his villeins, in this progress of national improvement, operated that important change in the state of manners, out of which the modern division of ranks, and the privileges the lower orders, have arisen in the civilized quarters of the European Community. First the villein obtained the use of the land to which he had been annexed, and of stock in which be tad licen comprehended, on condition that a certain proportion (generally one-half) of the produce should belong to the lord of the land, and proprietor of the stock. This great change, one of the most signal of those events which ha laid the foundation of human improvement, degrees too slow for the observation of histo ans, was owing entirely to the master discover ring how much his interest was connected with the comfort of his slaves, how necessary it was to treat well that race whose tools supported the community in case, and whose loss could not be repained; how much more profitable it was & divide with the vassal the fruits of his free and strendous exertions, than to monopolize the produce of his compulsory toil. As as the right of property, and the secure en-joyment of the fruits of labour were extended the vassal, the progress of improvement became constant and visible. The proportion of the truits paid to the lord was diminished necording to a definite standard; the peasant having been permitted to acquire property, provided his own stock, and obtained the power of changing his residence, and commutate the nature of his service. By degrees, the gent came to be paid in money according to the number of competitors for a farm; and they who could not farm hand themselves, sold their labual to others for a certain price or maintenance Lastly, the legislature secured the least of the Lumer with the same certainty that it secured the property of the landlord, and recognized the as well as the other for useful and independent subjects."

A similar progress will most probably be the sult of that abolition, the supposition of which wo are indulging, (the abulition of the slave That this idea is not chanceful, the consideration of a few facts, very little known in

The popular circumstances in the situatio Spanish and Portuguese colonies of South America, have already partially operated some of those happy effects which we may expect from the abolition of the slave-trade price of the negroes in the Spanish suffements purify from abourd regulations of trade, from the deficiency of the Spaniards in the practice of commerce and naval uffairs, causes that wan prhands which would provail in the full extent Forothe African trade stopt." "From those circulastandes, and partly, no doubt, from the peculiarly indolent character of the colonist n those parts, there has arisen a much be system of treatment than hay office Europe colonies can light to the Confirm and extension than hay office the colonies can light to the confirm and extension that the confirmation that the confirmation

DRIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE PREEDOM'S JOURNAL. MILITARY ACADEMIES.

Although I am aware) that the subject of the following remarks are not applicable to the main object of your paper, yet, it would be an injustice to the Editors to suppose, for a moment, that they did not take a lively interest in whatever may concorn the general welfare. Under this impression, I take the liberty of tendering to you, same few objections that have often suggested themselves to my mind, in relation to Military, Acade-On this subject as well as on several of a public nature, I feel that I have the popular voice against me. But I never have, nor ever will be deterred, by a circumstance of this kind, from a free and public expres-sion of my sentiments. I know and have exsion of my sentiments. I know and have ex-perionced, however, that it is not at all times a very easy matter to obtain a channel for their communication, as there are few public presses so independent as to publish indy be unpopular; and thus it is that error is so often forced upon the public mind, because to hear both sides can alone lead tola discove-In Baltimore, last winter, this was clearly evinced, when every thing unfavourable to the Memorial in Congress in bevas published; Nor w half of the Slave population, was but not so on the other side: No least indignation expressed by the Editors there, in behalf of one, who had been unmer cifully used, on account of his publishing outrages against humanity, against men, although of a darker complexion were still their fellow men. But it is only necessary to become acquainted with the editors generally that city, to discover their illiberality, and their subservience to popular predjudice, whether right or wrong. But excuse this whether right or wrong. But excuse this probable, foreign from the subject to which I promised to call your attention; my pen insensibly led me on to reprobate conduct, so unworthy the name of republicans, or conductors of our public prints My business at prefent is to investigate the principles of Military Academies, and to exhibit the effects which I think are likely to be produced feets which I think are many to operation such institutions. The principal object is clearly to combine a knowledge of the minimum with the civil sciences. To enforce a continuous statement of the civil sciences. litary, with the civia sciences. 20 distribute in the control of the youthful spirit to the yoke of military superiority. To camp, to enable us to have experienced and useful officers in time of war. out loubt are the causes which lead to their establishment. And although under the dy-nasty of Napoleon, they may have been high-ly useful, when the only road to preferment was the military one, on which rested all the hopes and expectations of that ambitious despot-yet is it politic in our country, uniler our government, founded on penceuble princirles, and which is in exact opposition to I say, our policy to blend the civil and the military character? To have the best sources of educa tion closed against such us may not wish their children made soldiers of ? Lating amine the effects likely to be produced, amino the effects likely to be produced, dis-passionately and without prejudice; and I am certain many of my objections will he found tenable and cogent. Does not experience teach us that persons long in the armyl or who have spent the early part of their life there, are afterwards inchapacitated, for any opinions as a lawnys such as bedty the soldier table than the stagman and dilat the income other kind of the their receiping and opinions ale always such as bedt the soldier tather than the statesman, and that they are seldem averse to war, because it will afford them employment, and a chance for fund But is this, lot me ask, a spirit proper to be engendered under our government? prudent and cautious politicism answer this inquiry. Is it possible that young thous will not have their heads turned by all this military show and parette, when marching about the doubtry, giving diamers, tollets, dec. We have up the older and the wise dazzled by such edence ! and led dway by them to plum into dissipation and worthlessness. We a effects of early liable on the mind por should we be imminded the cree of another the cree of the control of the cree of the control of the cree of the control of the cree of

tion are less active to the youtner bence it tonow that this will enter most of their attention at your selection of their attention of their affection. But ponents may inquire if I do not wish a licers for our army. If I am contours it to alray and untilecipilated militia. active to the youthful mind the courage honesty, and patriotism would hardy yeomanry; and although I would have army at all times been broken by military r will never endure it, but sense touches them their country ties may require it. Hord I must begit be understood as not advocating a stabiling ar-my to that extent that could even possibly endanger our political institutions, b such a one as in the outset of prove efficient and instructive. an evil in a standing army, however small it is at all ovents a less evil than to create a military spirit throughout our land, by this military spirit 'throughout our land, by this system of instructing our youth. But my fears on this subject may be called 'sisionary. I may be told it is not possible to have the youth of our country generally instructed at these Academies, that it requires much patronage, (and wealth generally produces patronage) to get them there. But my opponents may concede to much in this defence, and in this business, and that the lios to military office will only be open to persons of a certain description. For in the event of a war tain description. For in the event of a war, who would at the most likely to get commissions? Doubtless those who had obtained a military education, and had this principle been acted on carlier, we should have been without some for our most distinguished efficers, who were both poor and obscure in early life. But I may be told that wealth must always tend to aristography. far that they have the best opportunit sons of this obscription) to botain good sain cutions. Grantod, but let not governmen assist this tendency. On the contrar her funds be extended throughout the contrary in free schools, where all may learn, and not concentrated in a large military establish ment et one spot, where few dan come am the advocate ---

FOR THE PREXDOM'S JOURNAL Buch

MESSES. EDITORS

In conclusion of African Genealogy, I present the readers of your Journal, with following:

not be necessary to expatiate subject, with which every man of lotters as fully acquainted, and "a prolix account of which, to the incall sheried since rouder to

tedious and uniniportant. It my feeble attempt to apprise my in for whom I feel deeply interested. for whom a rect with which rent pations with which different nations with which they are one needed, the people of Colonos and the bring or singly below too, they being originally perpension and condenses of the Illustrious Mirain. likewise diputed bit To substantiale this fact, it will not b diont for mie to guote but die whose veracity has never!y ed and they the Chorbedh and Roching THE RE anthonyid. originally Egyptians

get it is certain, that in this invasion, many of the Egyptians fied by way of the Great Sea they could not go by land over the Isthmus, because the Hicksons popula'in upon them, that way: This great sea no distinction that he way: This great sea no distinction the lass as the Meditarranean mus, because the mossous as distinguished from the less, at the Mediterrenean, and those whe fled by hat, see, says Bishop Borkley, were the colory, which went to Color, which went to the way by sea to Color, dulte round by the Straits of Helicapeat; but they crossed the end of the Medice ranean; and went by land the shortest was they could, till they came to the borders of the Euxina sea if from whence they got thick to lockes, and peopling that country, part thing has witnessed their greatness, their herman and their proficiency in all those artist monts, which emobile man, and which have ever meriton of the Moderns, their highest degree of reverence, and admiration for the Ancients. Neither were the Sidonians who are so celebrated to the proface and sacred history, less than a colony of Egyptians, who left Egypt when invasions and galamity had dethroned than a colony of Egyptians, who loft Egypt than a colony of Egyptians, who loft Egypt whon invasions and galamity had dethrough humanity, and assumed the sceptre of justice. Of the Carthaginians, whose great noss has long sined retired with time, but the remembrance of whose heroic character, and whose love of liberty must live imperishably; whose fame shall survive time, and remain a lasting monament of the grandent of fallen Africa; the learned Bochart so often quoted, says, they were or ginally Egyptains, and lie proves beyond question, that they were a colony which first actited the land of Canaan, and who, in after times, were drived out by Joshua. The same author in his Chapanan proves almost demonstrably, that, they dispersed themselves over all the islands and scaperts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In his scaports of Europe, Asia, and Africa. preface, he quoted a most remarkable pas-sage out of Procopins de bello Vandalico, of sage out of Procopins de bello Vandalico, of a pillar, that was found in Africa, with a Pharnician or Chanaan inscripțion, which significs, "We are those who flud from the face of Jeshs, or Joshua the robber, the son of Nave," Euschius, in Chronico, has it much the same; and St. Augustin, in his area.

people, my brethren, who were originally Egyptians and descended from Misraim.—They first built Tyre; and in after times, being influenced, by their love of liberty, thus returned into Africa, where they frested the night Carthagard. the mighty Carthage, upon whose rubus the learned are of opinion, that Tunis is now granding. They are those, who descended from the same house with yourselves; with You, claim their origin from the immortal Migraim. And they are the very people, who

so often shook the power of the renowned Rome to its centre, and stood for ages the

the same; and St. Augustin, in his city of God, says, that the ancient people about Hippo in Africa, who were the remains of the ancient Carthaguinas, if you saked thom, who they were, would answer, We are originally Mezzaranians. Of the Carthaginians, or if I be permitted to say, the ancient Africans. Bochart, in his Chanam book, I Chap, 37, says, they were the greatest maritime people of the age in which they lived; that by order of the Senate of Carthage, Homothe elder sailed round the preatest part of

no the elder sailed round the greatest part of

the world, and after his return, delivered un-

to then an account of his voyage, which is called the Periplus of Haine. This Haine lived before Solomon's time. This is the

only rival of that empire, which writers were Since I have taken it upon myself to make my brothren, acquainted with all the nations, to whom they are in any way directly con-nected, it would be well for them to know that about A. M. 2208. Greece was colonised that about A. M. 2208, treede was colonised by Egyptians, who, mixing with the natives, built towns and formed a number of commu-nities, independent of each other. The va-rious inventious and Arts, which they intro-duced among the original inhabitants con-

tributed to augment their comforts, and to

civilize their manners.

To such as may be unacquainted with his To such as may be unacquainted with history, it may appear flottious, whon they are informed; that the, people who were ted by Xenophon—headed by Leonidas, and lianangued by Demosthones—received their first lessons from Africaus; I say Africaus, because the African has been proven to be the descendent of the Egyptans, and therefore the Africau, and the Egyptains must be one succept fraterial connexious cease, by a resistant of the provention of the Egyptain must be one succept fraterial connexions cease, by a resistant connexions can be considered. except fraternal connexions conee, by a resi-dende in allierent countries. De this as it will, I must be privileged, to country, the will, I must be privileged, to cousing the Byytian and the African as one people. Athens, the famous classic city, was built in the year, 1550 by Cecrops, who brought a colory of sauls, from Frypt, and the first ship which appeared in Europe was brought to diverge from Frypt, by Dadnius; this was hit the year of the World 1481, flow ungrateful a man! How flagrant, has been the increasing of the Europeans, list, to the designant of their kindest benefactors, they have been the increasing the first through the balls.

of therevery Sciences, or the improving of which they have held a rank superior to the inhabitants of the other continents; came originally from the forefathers of the Afrioriginally from the forestness of the action cane, towards whom they have ever dealt with injustice and with distract to themselves. The Fleyptishes being enlightened and learned, districted knowledge among the Greeks, who afterwards civilized the Romans; and who afterwards civilized the Romans and the Bagann extending civilization with their arms, civilized the world. But, also I it is not generally remembered what the African was but the question is; what is he now? Claiming his origin from the mightiest nation, he is regarded as the most, unworthy, being to natture. All ! my unfortunate brethreil, thind alters all things, it passes never to return, and your former greatiness is buried with time in forgetfulness; but there is a Providence, who never sleeps and who has promised, that a period should arrive, in the which Ethiopia shall stretch forth her arms.

The readers of African Genealogy, doubt-ss, will excuse all the inaccuracies, when told that the writer of it is quite a youth,

It is northin, says by, that the Casilor and Capitleren whit out of Egypt before Abraham's time. Bochart Phaleg, book 4. chap. 31.

+ Vide—Bechart, Rollin, Fenelon.

| Berkley, Offbron, Rollin.
| It is observable, that the Cananean Phendel-

If the observance, that the Canadean recent many and that which was spoken by the ancient Egyptians, and by the Chinese, having a great many significations for the same word.

Hochart Guographia Sacra.

Rollin, & c.

THE PREEDON'S JOURNAL

Conversing a short time since with an in-telligent friend, we touched upon the future prospects of our brethren. What is more natural, than that when the reflecting meet

natural, than that when the renecting meet together, they should take into view a subject of so vast an importance?

My friend, who has long distinguished himself by his active exertions to promote the interests of our race, suggested the improbability of their elevation above the condition of medials, so long as they did not more generally then their attention to agricultural pursults; and so long as they continued to press into the cities and populous towns of the U-

Henarks like these, carrying with them their near evidence, needed not to be accompanied with arguments to prove their propriety in fact this is a subject on which I have long poindered, and an early attention to which I sometime since concluded to be the most spends method of affecting the object of our solicitude. From these considerations, I am induced to offer to our brethren, the fullowing thoughts on

AGRICULTURE.

Experience has taught us, that agriculture of all other pursuits stands pre-eminent. Equally so, from the dependence in which it holds the other arts of civilized life, as from Divine appointment, whereby it is evident that man is destined to derive his support directly or indirectly from this never failing source. So that whether we be engaged in manufactures, or commerce, or science, still we must look back to the "parent art," agri-culture, which holds precedence of all, and

from which they necessarily sprang.

If we look back to the period when men first began to pay that attention to this art, which it so well deserves, we shall find that those nations who have neglected it, have generally dontinued in poverty and insignifi-

have attained an enviable superjority.
To say nothing of the ancient Egyptians, and others whom we know to have once held an elevated rank among the then existing nation of the carth, and among whom the agri-cultural art uppears to have been esteemed of the lighest importance; we have only to take aparative view of the internal economy of the national of the present day, in order to determine a whose favour the preponderance faith Honour and glory terminates-those by whom doe regard is paid to agriculture, or

those by thom it is neglected.
The immufacturer is dependent on the commerce of nations for subsistence, no less than the merchant on the tranquility of his man the necreant on the tranquisty of his country for the secure vyage of his ships that like us suppose ithe nation involved in warfard; the unrechant's ships, must either he detained in port, or dispatched, ht considerable ships, of explore by the enquies, in the event of a blockage, there analysis exists a mosability of presenting subjective control to the control of n such a case, has no opportunity of shipping his goods, and if goods, cannot be, shipped, ttorn, will to no demand, for such in the man, kg, and consequently no sales effected. The

articles as he must obtain from the merchant, man of colour, ever being raised to his proper of the articles as he must obtain from the merchant, man of colour, ever being raised to his proper of the property of the market. Hence we observe, or neworthy the milightened members of the unworthy the milightened members of the unworthy the milightened members of the unworthy the spirit of the times as he will till the soil south seed, and the as well as the movements of Providence, rains descend in their season. Who then is strongly indicate the contrary. Such a view of the subject is dishonable to the Sown of the subject is dishonable to the Sown of the market of the movement of the world being the market of the same to christianize the world believed as the market of the same to christianize the world believed as the market of the same to christianize the world believed as the market of the same to christianize the world believed as the market of the same to christianize the world believed as the market of the same the world believed as the market of the same the world believed as the market of the same the world believed as the market of the same the world believed as the market of the same the world believed as the market of the same the same the same the same the same the same than who the pulwark of his hatton hore than he and from whom must the essentials for prosecuting a war, the supply of the army and may be derived, if it be not derived from him? Area, then, let those of our brethren who had beeted jubon by the have no immediate interest in the property continue in their present employment. They continuo in their nrosent employment. They will escape contagion of the vices, and tempisations to the luxuries of cities: they will command a major respectable stonding in society than the mass of their brettron, gushing viety that the muss of their brethren, rushing into the already too populous towns to indulye in ideness and dissipation; to lengthen the catalogue of vagrants, to fill the mouths of their enemies with arguments against them, to wound the feblings of their more discreet brethren, and every way shamefully to dousn't their "young freedom," as a certain editor would actuage the proposition of would express it.

Secondly, Let thosowho are now in these city, destitute of trades, professions, or pursuits by which an honourable subsistence might be obtained, retire from the scene of commerce. Of these, many have been pred farmers, but have abandoned the artless toll of a rural life, for the more ungrateful tu-mults of the metropolis. Suppose 'a few families, possessing each

ome means, were to embark in the measure I have been considering: that they purchase a parcel of cleared land in a fertile region d convenient to some hiarket town: they devote their time to the anture land; and that they are enabled by diligence and skill, to appear at market with provisions as good and as cheap as their white neighbours: would they not meet with as ready sale?

This example would have its influence to entice others to engage in the same pursuit; and by this mouns the city would be of 'numbers' to whom employment could be given by inen of their own colour, but who are www scarboly able to find means adequate to And in process of time, the sustain them. And in process of time, the vantages derived to the agriculturists, over those continuing in cities; at least so far a it regards securing the comforts of life respectability of character, and ability to educute their children.

Wure our people to become so far convin ced of the truth of these remarks, as immediarely to embrace the object recommended, I feel assured, that the result would be highly beneficial to many thousands of our racel

I am in hopes that some experienced sgri-culturist, will cast such fight upon the sub-ject, as will render it clear to the minds of those interested.

PETER PAEZ. -- 000

FOR THE PREEDOM'S JOURNAL COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MESSES EDITORS, I was happy to find (by your last number): disposition in your correspondent "A Sub-teriber," to investigate the morits of the Col-onization Secrety. Of all temporal subjects omization stretcy. On a technique assignment that agricult the public mind, there is none in which the free population of our brethren is so deoply interested—none in which we feel so desirous, that truth may prevail. Were so desirous, that truth may prevail. We not your excellent paper made the ready dium of so important a discussion, it would unworthy the high standing it has obtained and would prove its editors callous to the pes interests of their brethren.

pondent the answer to all he has advant may be found in your No. 17, signed A oured Bullimoren—which we recommend to his perusal. My present design is to take a cursory view of his several arguments, as preparatory to a thorough investigation of the

preparatory to a thorough investigation of the important subject.

I have over found the advocate for colonization actuated by the same popular motives, and when opposed, resort to the same popular arguments. Your correspondent advances the following. First, That some of the best mon in the county have been, and still are engaged in the plan. All this may be, and yet a correctness of principle does not necessarily imply, a correctness of milder does not necessarily imply, a correctness of milder. not becchangly That conditions in the condition of the co ious, to merchant and manufacturer, gener.

The contrary iduate advanced by the first leading the contrary iduate at the present day, and when adjusted by the leading at the present day, and when adjusted by the leading at the present day, and when adjusted by the leading at the present day, and when adjusted by the saling at the present day, and when adjusted by the saling at the present day, and when adjusted by the saling at the present day, and when adjusted by the saling at the present day.

Ills produced is always in domain; for inpine trays a mine; the change of which is unwerconsumption; on his own farm, he obtains thy a sacrifice of the part of part friends,
nearly allthe assentials to comfort; and such Thirdly. He suggests the impossibility of the
articles as he must obtain from the merchant, man of colour, ever being raised to his preto christianize the world, bullevolug it w less to attack confirmed habits of obstinacy and rebellion, again and his Christ, as and rebellion, again to the belief, that freight dies will for ever pradominate, prequential and equity, in this country, cease to combat that crying evil. I cannot libro refrain from saying to the Advicates of bollomization, that any plan which implies in our brothron or their descendants, inferiority, or carries with; it the idea that they cannot be raised to a respectable standing in this country; but must be accommidated to some other place and circurnstances, is wholly at war with our best, interests, and we cannot view the Advocates; of such sentiments, in any other light, than that of unemies, whatever their principlessort to even means and liesitate, notifrom the press and the pulpit, to aspatiate on the deat gradation of the coloured population, and the impossibility of their ever being, raised to equal rights, will do more towards increasing. equal rights, with the more towards and retards, predjudice against our brethren and retards, ing the cause of quanticipation, thin all other, classes of our citizens. Fourthly, Your correspondent, claims for the Colonization Society, the honour of having schanged, public, sentiment in Mayland and Virginia, jurge, spect to clayery, the thit not dains intustical spect to clavery. His this not doing injustice, to the "Genus of Universals Empiricalities." and the several Abolition Societies?

and the several Applitude Societies, 1995, institution, that come under that class. None of the public orators, higher that class. None of the public orators, higher that Honourable Body, have on any occasion represented that society, as contemplating, the final Abolition

society, as contemplating, the find Abbillion of Slavery; but the dontrary, as having nothing to do with slavery.

As to discouraging your friends, they are friends from principle, and until their principles are changed, cannot abandon your cause; except it be in their ulforts in behalf of the Colonization Society, in which particular, we would say, "save, as from our friends." Finally. Your carriers on doi: to liveryes, that

Findly, Your querespondent observes, that our enemies at the South would igladly joil with us, in opposing polonization, and taged by prevent the accessity of entheinsting their slayes. This is not a fact. Perhaps your correspondent is not a fact. holding states make use of the colony air an application and creating the most oppressive laws, and grinding out the free population from among the slaves, believing their slaves will state on the laws. will thereby not only become more profitable, but more content! Colouizing the free pect ple of colour in Africa is never going to facilitate emancipation; but rather to retarding progress. Let the friends of the people of colour, endeavour to make an intelligent and respectable community of colour in this country, if they wish to facilitate emancipation; this will appeal to the hearts of stave-hold. do more in breaking the bands of slavery, than a thousand colonization schemes!

We hope the Advocates for colonizing the free people of Africa, will cease substituting their own imagination and wishes for facts and submit to altair and thorough investigation of the subject to Wo auggest the follows: ing plan, as nothing can be gailed from a diffused scussion of the subject. (12) The full tice. 2. The necessity: 3./The influence 4. The result of the plan, which must occup; a series of numbers. (1) over 11. [16]

all our friends connected with the Coloniza tion Society; and with sincere regard for the

A Fact — An honor Dutchman was recordly travelling with this varon, when he record the well known who, Springs it the second

On Mounty and neon

miles.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 811/6

MY NOTICE .- While we feet gradeful to those of our Pollons, who have compiled with our terms; the decreys of the "Journan," compel as to remain dour delinquent subscribers; of the necessity of their paying; as no papers will be delivered any, whose bills have been presented so repeatedly, after the issuink of our No. 26.

TO THE SENIOR EDITOR-No IV.

Maurrond, July --

Dran Bin, Having delivered My introductory letter to Mr. G., I was kindly received and entertained by him during my stay here. As my time was to be short, I delayed fat, in publishing the object of my journey, among our brothren; but though I found many wellwishers to the undertaking. few were willing to aid us by their subscriptions. But I must not omit to mention, as some excuso, in a incasure, for Bieir backwardness, the expense they have lately sincurred in the orection of a pretty little brick church, and the shortness of my stay. From our ignorance generally, you are aware, that it required some time, before our popple can be made to comprehend the usefulness li any new enterprize; more especially, one, of the nature in which we are engaged. After walking about the city considerably, and seeing all metty much that was worthy of observation, and being stored at by every potty shop-kooper, and his dandy-clerk, and every half-bred countryman, as some strange animal, I returned to Mr. Gwith my head " pretty full of notions," concern ing Hartford coliteness.

New-England, you know, is generally considered as Yunkee land, by the Middle and Southern States; but Connecticut and Vermont are the states, where you behold the original Yankee, with all his notions, restlessuess and inquisitiveness. "Where are you from, if I may be so bold?" Where are you going, if I may be so bold?" are common questions from these polite folk. Hartford is a pleasant town, but will bear no comparison with New Haven, its great rival. The state house, which is now undergoing some repairs, has a fine appearance; but, I suppose, it will helt compare with the one, about to be creeted in N Havon; for I must inform you, that the rivalry between these two large cities is so great, that each most have a state-house for the legislature to most in, every other year-colleges, that the polite citizens of each, may sujoy bount literary advantages and as the one is about to liave canal, the other of necessity must dig one also, in order that its good citizens may enjoy the pleasures of canal navigation. It is really silly, to so the spirit of opposition carry things so far: why will not the good citizens of Connecticut, invest the thousands about to be expended in the cree tion of another state house, for the use of Yale College, or some other institution?

I am aware, that my remarks are beneath the otice of the enlightened citizens of Connecticut; but I care not; as they are not written for their edification, but morely to employ an idle hour. In no part of the Union is prejudice carried to a greater extent than it is here: the house of God even, is not exempted from it; as I am credibly informed, that until very recently, one church die iot admit persons of colbur within its consecra-I mention the fact, not as affecting myself more particularly, as no organ-loft or third story shall ever contain me, but as a small specimen of Hartford liberality. If it he our duty ever to lay aside pride and projudice, in any place and on any occasion, it must be in the house dodicated to the worship of God, and on that day, which he has consecrated to his service.

Having an introductory letter to J. P. of the American Asylum for the Deal and Dumb with the greatest pleasure, I embraced the oportunity which it offered, of visiting the var departments of that calcbrated and benevolent inatitution, By Mr. P. ..., I was introduced to the different officuts; and I embrace with pleusure, this method of rendering my thanks for their polite treatment, and the gratification I enjoyed from my Visit. The first thing, which immediately strikes the eyo of the visitor, is the order and regularity which reign throughout ; and the milling countunanous, and apparent happiness of these unfortunate beings, lowards whom, until

recently, the means of Education liked never beer extended. Though we are haturally led to suppose, that there must have been Destand Dumb persons in dilinger of the world, we world hothing hotling "conserning any attempt having bound had to instruct them, till the lime of Pedro, de Poore, who lived in the sixteenth century and of whom. It is recorded to his honour; that he instructed the Dear and Dumb, and laught them to speak. Since then, among the many who have distinguished, themselves, the names of Do L'-Epeb, Dr. Watson, Sicard and Braidwood stand pro-eminent. The latter commenced an Academy, in Ellinburgh, in 1760, with only six pupils, which he continued to his death in 1800. Dr. Johanna, school partiality forthe Scotch is well known speaks very favourably of it in his fourney to the West ern folen; and it appears to flave been a subject of comiderable curiosity and wonder to his enlightened mind: for, says he, " after having seen the Dear and Dumb rought arithmetic, who would be afraid to cultivate the Hebrides?

Every thing is done by signs, even to teaching the letters of the alphabet. The quickness of these signs, which to us seem as incomprehensible as the hieroglyphics of the ancient Egyptians, are perfectly understood by them; as the most unsual observer may notice, from the intelligence the state, than the Asylum at Hartford. good is ever pleasant; but to be the first in leading the way, and pointing us to objects who have latherto been rogarded as medoes members of societa, not from any misconduct on their part, but from the decrees of an All-wise Creator, is Still more measant. Connected with the Institution me mechanic shops, where such of the pupils as choose it, may be instructed. I challenge any who his the least spark of humanity about his heart, to visit one of these shops, and hehold the skill, industry, and activity, of these silent workmen; and not feel thankful that the hand of philanthropy has been extended to create for them almost a new existence. It would have dolighted you, to have seen the look of recognition which lighted up the faces of many, at beholding Mr. S, who accompanied me. He is, you , a citizen of H I examined several specimens of their work, and according to my poor judgment, inust pronounce them equal to any lever saw.

The mode heretofore practised in Europe has been to instruct them in Writing, Manual Speech or Dectyolology, Pocal Speech, and the explain tion of the meaning of words; whother it is the samolat the Asylum I cannot say, as I only witnessed the examination of the pupils in the two Their present number amounts to about undred and fifty: and no one who beholds their apparent constort; contentment and lively countonances, and roffects on the manimate countenances of others of their brethren, unto whom the allvantages of education have never been extended, can hesitate one moment concerning the property of patronising the Asylum. The builds pleasantly situated on a rising eminence, nearly two miles, perhaps, from the state-house

Washington College, a new foundation, principally if not wholly, under the control of Episco-Pallans, is also located at Hartford. Want of time provented a visit to it. I learn, however, that it has gone into operation under very favorable ans-The number of students amount to about

bixty

From what is set forth in the commence ment of those letters, you maturally expect me ken to form one; as they have, now a house of their dwn to worship in. No school has yet, been fust tuted by the generosity, of the citizens of Unreferd, for the education of their children's sig may be, that they are tolerated and permitted to and when the teacher finds things he do votes a few heavy injusted to libit infirmation; reminding mo of an encodedte Thousally related by a traveller from the South, of cortain realous missionhries there, who whose their heapers within the building, whites bedeath indicative and whom their heapors within

031 S.

sideby, would address a few words to those withwith nationes, and to bless God, for baging bo stowed on them such christian maisters and mil treases." When will the monster, prejudice be done away, even from among Christians Until hearly the breaking up of the Cornwall school, established and supported by the benovelence of the religious public, no admission was allowed, nor provision made for youths of colour; (Africans,) though it was evident that some of the youths, there assembled, from the different parts of the globe, had more of releast in their skins, than many, against whom the doors of the semi nary were closed. The friends who were so sealous in removing "this battier," merit our thanks; though the almost immediate breaking up of the school, allowed us not to profit by their wise and ionourable interference.

Between eight and nine next morning, I left Hartford in the mail-stage, in company with a oung Bostonian, for B. Wo had travelled but a ew miller, liefore we took in three dilier passens ers; a lawyer, bankrupt and farmer, all young tion. The former, profession-like, was all talk and somewhat witty; while the farmer, who had pever hardly been out of the boundaries of his native town, listened with all possible attention which, at such moments, beams through their to hear the 'squire talk, " half cobfiding, half countenances. Of all the acts of the legislature doubting." After safely dropping his isquireship, unceticul, none reflects more honour upon the farmer, following the example set him/hegan To do to-relate annedotes concerning his townfolk; and few young ladies in the town of notice. He displeased me much, in speaking disrespectfully of un agricultural dife ; but as my sheet us already wall filled, I must leave my notheo of the bankrupt, &c. for the next,

Yours, &c &c.

A trial of much interest took place on Saturday last, at the City Hall, before a court, domposed of John Mickel, Esq. justice of the Quorum, and two Freeholders. The parties put upon their trial, were Hannah Elliott, a free black woman, together with her Daughter Judy, and her Sons, Simon and Sam. They ware severally indicted under the act They ware severally indicted under; me, act of 1740, for harboring, concealing, ontertaining two female children, slaves, sged about 6 and 9 years, the property of a lady of this city, the extraordinary concealment and discovery of which was mentioned a short time

After a nation investigation of all the cirunistances of the case, the prisoners having he aid of able Counsel, the court found them all guilty, and sentenced them, in accor-tioned with the provisions of the aforegaid act, as follows: Hannah Elliott, with having haras follows: Hannah Elliott, with having har-bored those slaves, for the term of two years, and her children, with having harbored them respectively, for sixteen months dach. The pounds currency for the first day and twenty stillings currency for every day after, to the use of the owner of any slave so harbored, concealed or entertained. The act also pro-vides that, in case the forfeiture cannot be vides that, in case the forfeiture cannot be divided on such free negro, together, with the charges attending the prosecution the parmoney arising from such sale, be applied, in the first place, towards the forfeiture due to the owner, &c. and the overplus, if any, be ald into the public treasury .- Charles. Cour. 13th inst.

Summary.

-A child of M. Mete Surgicul. Kronel No H. aged 2 years, had a kidney boan following the treaction or windpiper At the end ment of these letters, you naturally expect mo of 7 hours, which the child was nounted death to say something concerning the situation of our by, sufficient, in the constant of the break hearth. The child onjoys perfect health.—Ton thousand, 100 and, ninety four passengers arrived in this city, from the computed at five hundred; but whether has ever been a regularly foreign doctory, among them, I cannot say positively; but at predictions, of the strikes sie, that one was found some years ago. If not, measures are about to be transfer, the supervised in the supervised in the supervised in the constant of the supervised in the supervise hours, when the child was nounte death temperance, which become dere soperior to that of Dr. Chambers and Avgin dis oars old, lately perished in Predeitaktown by eating therries (which had been in run which and found in the street which they had been thrown:— Linkie & Clays, in their the rels moutions a reco 118 feet files, and only three feetin diameter.

day marning, a fire broke out
to the prick hullding No. 73 tig shop which was entirel joining house was uppsiderably injured Daioago estimated at \$1,000. ____Ca. The cupited length of lall the county progress; in this country, prepatity, endels 800

Ginnie, a native of Iroland, aged 28 year attempting to take Roll of the steam of attempting to the source the steam boar from Fulcon-market to Brook by meaning overboard and drowned. The last instalment due for stores, and other property, amounted to 8600,000 has been build by the British minister to Mr. Clay. A General Stephen War Ronselater is the owner of a matter extending 14 miles square or each wide of the Light and of which Albany, the capitol of the most important state in the Union, is the centre. In Worcester county, Mass, there are now in operation in the incident for the manufac-ture of woodles cloth shore, which there one yearly 072,050 gards of safines \$1,500 waits of korseymore, and 108,200 waits of graded of kerseymere, and transport years in the cloth; the value of which is estimated at \$845,882. Two coloured gills aged 9 to \$150. years, were killnapped about 17 months stane at Charleston, S. V. by a 1750 worse, salt to be their aunt, and consider between the joints and floor of the hongo, They were he has ked, and thoir skins had assumed wintish appearance from the dampness and moisture the place of continement in The discovery peaches are selling at one shilling and six pence and two shillings the half-peck whiling the half-peck while in Philadelphia, fruit of this kind, of a large size and exquisite flavour, brought on Satur day but 25 pents to the bushed. The note -The motest George F. Weems has again been brought before the Municipal Court of Roston on at neitor their unincipal court of Hoston on an indictment of Inronness On Thursday that for stealing Mr. Felt's great coat, he was sonteneed to 10 days solitary confinement, and one year hard labour in the State Prison for larcony in the shap of Afr., Warren, he was also scattened to 10 days solitary confinement, and there was the base scattened to 10 days solitary confinement. and three years hard labour, from and after and three years hard labour, from and after the expiration of the former sentence:
The pleasure sloop Pread; from Dover, while opposite Whitehall, on Monday afternoon, was suddenly upset in a strong M. Wandad!
Two men in her were taken off by David K8-lee (pilot) and James Hamill (beatman) from Whitehall. Capt. Cahoone of the Revenue Cutter Alert, also dispatched a beat with four oars to her assistance. On Saturday evening last, a female with red bair and masouline appearance, made a successful attack upon the Millibers, Hatters, and Shoomskersein Chatham and Peart streets; obtaining hats as a sample from the millibers, to show a faily fit the neighbirthood; proving redesself in Pearl st. she made an attack upon a respectable hatter, icomer of Chatham and Heard streets, and progressed in Chatham, and had the hardihood to go to the very flouse where she stated she lived.—The brig Dorig, which took out 95 coloured persons as congrants arrived at Murroyia, on the 15th July, all in good health. One of the crew died in the port.—The Philadelphia Arcade, is competed and is to be lighted up the last evenings. on the Millipers, Hatters, and Shoomskersein pleted and is to be lighted up the last evenings day of last week, amounted to 7.620. deaths occurred in Philadelphia, during the last week.

> i. Isaa MARRIED.

In this dity, on the 23d inst by Row B.
Paul, Mr. John Davis to Miss E. Young
By the Hev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Buras
Henson to Miss Elizabeth Nethols.
On the 25th inst by the same, Mr. Thomas

Jackson to Miss Muria Tomphins.

DIED.

On Friday, the 21st inst. Mrs. Diagon. White, aged Gl. years informerly of Cherine ton, S. C.
On the 19th inst After Catharine, Granau.

aged 20. то сопревопрения

SPECTATOR ON ENVIRON No. 3; and R. A. been received, and field appear next weeks Williamus of all appear mere recti of to itserf a commence that it decom not to insert a communication oun scelle efforts are so highly p

NOTICE The person (sup an'error rectific mntaye GROE Aug #27, 10 26 10 10 17

divisit visites and reserve

SEPTEMBER. Al-Prisings O

Some men have wanter'd friendless through the

Some too have wander to frendless intology the first land, "Through dangers where the brave might stand aghast; "The oye of Falth att saw God's breaking hand, And found a solec hand a home at last."

Some too have took upon their vacant purse, When to its award it had nought to give; "A heavenly again distributes the gurse, "And hids the hope-see viction "rise and live."

Think how the Wickew's cruise of oil was spar'd, Bill day by day in creasing more and more, "Ill plenty's fullness, and in plenty shar'd, Nor did her messiveduce its needful store.

So may a present want be soon supplied, A small pessession make a large increase Bome good Samarian, who no'er denied, Will pour the bann of pity and of peace.

Think'st thou the mourner, that thy sorror

sting
Is less that that which good Elijah bere?
Or dost'thou doubt the Raven's sable wing
Is less shodient than it was before?

No! No! he comforted—but be thy love
As firm, as fix di immutable—as sure
On him, whose had dispensed from above
As when thou what in confort—and art poor

This is the touch fone of a Christian heart,
Firm to its failts although the soul may grieve.
To feel a blessing in the pungent smart
To grean—yet triumph—auffer—yet believe.

Oh! trust in patience-hoping, trust the Lord, Although unstrung thy harp of joy may be; Yet may it give a most harmonious chord, To bless the minstrel in the minstrelsy.

Then loarn thy solace in thy prayer of praise,
The sure successor to the prayer of voe—
With holy David, holy rapture rais'd—
In strains more lively let thy numbers flow.

ike him wrapt up in meditation deep Dwell on his wond'rous love—his mighty ways
Whose eyes ne'er slumber—nor in watching

sleep,
But sees thy nights as clearly as thy days.

Like him invoke the sacred God of light,
Like him draw down the heavenly healing

balm, Like him in ranture take thy hely flight.... Like him perfected the all consoling balm

There never livid the man who lov'd his God Whose life though chequer'd was not somehow

Upon his budy never scourg'd the rod, And left his all coulding soul unblest.

There never was -- who fix'd his thoughts above Whoe'er regretted through a world's reduke Nor one who trusting in a God of love, That loving God at any time forecok.

There never is—that bows the suppliant knee.
That sues for pity at the shrine of prayer;
But Heaven, in kind approving sonile will see,
And write forgiveness when he asks it there.

There never will be but the good are fed,
When friends and riches are entirely gone—
Who prays sincerely for his "daily bread,"
And humbly asking, prays "Thy will be done

" 'Oh could I so perfidious be, To think of once deserting thee."

VARIETIES

Mathematical Habits .- Joseph Seveut, the eminent Prench mathematician, was twice married. The first time he took a very sinmarried. marries. In arst time no took a very singular precation—he would not meet the lady till he had been to a Notary to have the conditions, which he intended to usist on, reduced into writing, for fear the sight of her should not leave him sufficiently master of chimnelly. This ways the Haiton, was action himself. This, says Dr. Hutton, was acting very wisely and like a true mathematician who always proceeds by a rule and line, and makes his calquistions when his head is cool

Sang Froid During the puningular war, a French General, whilst engaged in action, was about taking a pinch of shuff from the bix of an Aid-de-camp on his right hand, when the latter was atruck, by a ball, which killed him on the spott. The General immediately turned to an Aid-de-camp on his left, and said; "I will thank you, Sir, to give me a bird by santifully a warr him he was a vour friend." pinch of souff out of your bux, as your friend has taken his clong with him."

្នារ(៤**៤**៤ Cooks, the tragedian, said one morning at rebeared, (in Druy Lane,) that he meant to go to the next Masquerede, but did not know what new character he would assume. "New character," said Fawcett, "suppose, you go echot?

Earl of Shaftsbury,—A bon mot of this Earl, was his fruist character—O Uharles the 2d said to him, one day, Shaftsbury, I selieve thou are the wickeden fellow in my duninina, He bowed an plied, of a subject, Sir, I believe I—am. ...He bowed and re-

Ball Pun. I crossed the river Mersey in a crazy boat. It blew a gale, and when a female passenger cried "Mercy on us!" Lee Lewis exclaimed "I hope not". Lawis exclaimed "I hope not." Lee Reminis.

Countryman and Beadle.—A short time since one of the beadles of this town took a quantity of butter away from a countryman because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a public house, says to him 'You're the man I took twenty pounds of butter from? "No I baa'nt," replied Hodge. 'I am sure you are,' says the beadle. 'I tell ye I bea'nt, rejoined the countryman, and if thee lik'st, I'll lay a guinea on't.' 'Done,' rep. led the beadle, and the money was quickly posted. 'Now,' said the countryman, thou did'st take away twenty lumps of butter from me, but if theye had the country hand the state of t coolly, pockeding the money, will pay for the loss of the butter.

A profligate young Oxonian, whose knocker was nearly worn out by the incessant single raps of a host of needy duns, affixed the following irreverend quotation on the door of his room: "I know your necessities before yo ask, and your ignorance in asking."

Rheumatism .- We are assured by a person who has experienced its effects, that the following is excellent for rheumatic complaints laudanum 1-4 of an oz. honey 1-4 of an oz.— Mix, and apply with friction to the part affecand make use of the continent morning and evening. The above continent, says our informant, is likewise useful in sprains, and that it is likewise useful in sprains, and other cases in which opodeldoe is recommen-

Philosophy - Aristippus having demanded fifty drachings (about 25 shillings) of a man for teaching his son: 'How! fifty drachmas,' cried the father, 'why that's enough to buy a blave!'—'Indeed,' replied Aristippus, 'buy him, then, and you'll have two.'—Rollin's Anctent History.

The poet Carpani once asked his friend Hayden "how it happened that his church Hayden "how it happened that his church music was almost always of an animaring chedrful, and even gay disposition?" To this Hayden's answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise: I write according to the thoughts which I feel: when I think upon God my heart is so full of joy that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit."

Cure for the Ring Worm .- A friend in Charleston has given us the following receipt which he says he has known to effect a cure of the ring worm in ery obstinate case. Take a half pint tumbler, and fill it nearly worm in ery obstinate cases :of strong vinegar—then put in a new laid egg (the newer the better)—let the egg re-main a few days till the vinegar eats the shell entirely off-then throw away the egg and apply the vinegar to the part affected, once a day for a week or ten days, which will effect a care. During the application it is necessary to keep the bowels open by salts or some gen le medicine.

A London Auctioneer being requested to hold a Public Sale, replied "I cannot ery to day, because my wife is dead."

NOTICE TO HAIR-DRESSERS.

NOTICE TO HAM-DRESSERS.

The Subscriber, desirous of relinquishing his present occupation, offers his Stand, and all the implements necessary to carry on the business, for said.
The said stand, in the town of Paterson, N. J. fitter miles from the city of New-York, is undertically offer of the basin that growing and fluorishing-town. It is situated on Main-street, near Broadway; opposite Mrs. Willer's Tavornic full low, and all arroanges settled up to this late.

For forther particulars, oither personally, or, ttor angulro of HENRY P. HALL Puterson, August 24, 1827.

Six cents reward—Ran away from the subscriber on Monday list, 27th net Robert Conline Dubles, an apprentice to the Barber's trads. The public are forbid trading or harboring him made the penalty of the law.

HENRY DUBOIS

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained SPERM OIL

THE subscriber boys Teave to return his asks to his patrons for past favours, and takes is method of informing them and the public in neral, that he constantly keeps on hand a suy of Seasonable OIL, of the first quality, which will deliver in any part of the city, at the ortest notice.

he will approve the state of the ches, and those who buy by the quantity.

JOHN ROBERTS,

26 Current-alley, third door above Loc 24-3m atreet, Philadelphia.

DR. THORP,

No. 16 Collect-street,
INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST,
returns his sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favours, and solicits their patronage

He oures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of

THEOR HOLDE

No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine, OPERED BY

CHARLES SHORT, For the Purpose of accommodating Profile of Conoun, Strangers and Citizens, with

BOARDING AND LODGING,

BUARDING 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 space
no pains to merit the public patronage.
July 28, 1827
18—3m

MICHOLAS PIERSON, RESPECTIVELY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No. 13, Delanoy-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June, for the accountlylation of genteel and respectable persons of colonic,

No admittance for unprotected females. 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 general, for their taver and partonage. And informs them, that he continues to keep a large amortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARLYG APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second-handed, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand-some stylb. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for saie, that they will meet with a good price, and roady sale for their goods, by applying to DANIEL PETERSON,

No.218, South Sirth-st. Philadelphia.
N. B. Tayloring carried on in its various ranches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY." UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. BMITH, No. 122 North-Third-st(Yabove Race,) Phi ladelphia RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in ge

he Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantalonis, &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 resteres which embles him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restresseams, &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 computent 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 handed Clothes of cycry 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 bartor. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

as ablive, and examine for theinselves

IT The highest price given for Gentlemen's

clothes TALORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttens put on; if requisits. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Billy of all colours, for doing up same. April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTE, or the roar of two little, where TWO LOTS, or the rear of two lefts, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Pressysterian Church. The location, must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets. One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet on more, by 25, would answer the street, when york, Mayob 20.

LT ATE ORDERS FOR LOW BOOK OF FANCE PRENTING. HAMER & SMITH

CONTINUE to cleaned and dress Conte-Pantaloons, Ladies Habits and Merino Shawle the the noatest manner. They also make, also make repair Gentlement's Clothes, to their entire estin-faction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

faction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

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