

men should go so far to seek a mitigation, yet it is certain, that in this invasion, many of the Egyptians fled by way of the Great Sea; they could not go by land over the isthmus, because the Nile, poured in upon them, that way. This great sea is distinguished from the less, in the Mediterranean, and those who fled by that sea, says Bishop Berkley, were the colony, which went to Colchis. We must suppose they went all the way by sea to Colchis, quite round by the Straits of Hellespont; but they crossed the end of the Mediterranean; and went by land the shortest way they could, till they came to the borders of the Euxine sea, from whence they got into Colchis, and peopled that country, past which has witnessed their greatness, their heroism and their proficiency in all those attainments, which ennoble man, and which have ever merited of the Moderns, their highest degree of reverence and admiration for the Ancients. Neither were the Siliarians, who are so celebrated; both in profane and sacred history, less than a colony of Egyptians, who left Egypt when invasions and calamity had dethroned humanity, and assumed the sceptre of justice. Of the Carthaginians, whose greatness has long since retired with time, but the remembrance of whose heroic character, and whose love of liberty must live imperishably; whose fame will survive time, and remain a lasting monument of the grandeur of fallen Africa; the learned Bochart so often quoted, says, they were originally Egyptians, and he proves beyond question, that they were a colony which first settled the land of Canaan, and who, in after times, were driven out by Joshua. The same author in his Canaan, proves almost demonstrably, that they dispersed themselves over all the islands and seaports of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In his preface, he quoted a most remarkable passage out of Procopius de bello Vandalico, of a pillar, that was found in Africa, with a Phœnician or Chanaan inscription, which signifies, "We are those who fled from the face of Jesus, or Joshua the robber, the son of Nave;" Eusebius, in Chronico, has it much 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 Carthaginians, if you asked them, who they were, would answer, We are originally Mezzaranians. Of the Carthaginians, or if I be permitted to say, the ancient Africans. Bochart, in the Chanaan 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, Hanno the elder sailed round the greatest part of the world, and after his return, delivered unto them an account of his voyage, which is called the Periplos of Hanno. This Hanno lived before Solomon's time. This is the people, my brethren, who were originally Egyptian and descended from Misraim. They first built Tyro; and in after times, being influenced, by their love of liberty, thus returned into Africa, where they feared the mighty Carthage, upon whose ruins the learned are of opinion, that Tunis is now standing. They are those, who descended from the same house with yourselves; with you, claim their origin from the immortal Misraim. And they are the very people, who so often shook the power of the renowned Rome to its centre, and stood for ages the only rival of that empire, which writers were wont to style the Empress of the world.

Since I have taken it upon myself to make my brethren acquainted with all the nations, to whom they are in any way directly connected, it would be well for them to know, that about A. M. 2208, Greece was colonised by Egyptians; who, mixing with the natives, built towns and formed a number of communities, independent of each other. The various inventions and Arts, which they introduced among the original inhabitants contributed to augment their comforts, and to civilize their manners.

To such as may be unacquainted with history, it may appear ridiculous, when they are informed, that the people who were led by Xenophon—headed by Leonidas, and slain by Demosthenes—received their first lessons from Africans; I say Africans, because the African has been proven to be the descendant of the Egyptians, and therefore the African, and the Egyptian must be one, except fraternal connexions cease, by residence in different countries. Be this as it will, I must be privileged to consider the Egyptian and the African as one people. Athens, the famous classic city, was built, in the year 1550 by Cecrops, who brought a colony of Sars, from Egypt, and the first ship which appeared in Europe was brought to Greece, from Egypt by Danaus; this was in the year of the world, 1841. How ungrateful is man! How flagrant, has been the ingratitude of the Europeans, that, in the descendants of their kindest benefactors, they have seen, most unjust and cruel. Their feelings and their intelligence, and the basis

of those very Sciences, by the improving of which they have held a rank superior to the inhabitants of the other continents, came originally from the forefathers of the African, towards whom they have ever dealt with injustice and with disgrace to themselves. The Egyptians being enlightened and learned, diffused knowledge among the Greeks, who afterwards civilized the Romans; and the Romans extending civilization with their arms, civilized the world. But, alas! 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 in nature. Ah! my unfortunate brethren, this alters all things, it passes never to return, and your former greatness is buried with time in forgetfulness; but there is a Providence, who never sleeps, and who has promised, that a period should arrive, in which Ethiopia shall stretch forth her arms.

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

It is certain, says he, that the Caslar and Capthorin went out of Egypt before Abraham's time. Bochart Phaleg, book 4, chap. 31.

Vide—Bochart, Rollin, Fenelon.

Berkley, Gibbon, Rollin.

It is observable, that the Canaan Phœnician or Carthaginian language, was the same as that which was spoken by the ancient Egyptians, and by the Chinese, having a great many significations for the same word.

Bochart Geographia Sacra.

Rollin, &c.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Considering a short time since with an intelligent friend, we touched upon the future prospects of our brethren. What is more natural, than that when the reflecting 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 menials, so long as they did not more generally turn their attention to agricultural pursuits; and so long as they continued to press into the cities and populous towns of the Union.

Remarks like these, carrying with them their own evidence, needed not to be accompanied with arguments to prove their propriety. In fact this is a subject on which I have long pondered, and an early attention to which I sometime since concluded to be the most speedy method of affecting the object of our solicitude. From these considerations, I am induced to offer to our brethren, the following 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," agriculture, 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 continued in poverty and insignificance, while their agricultural neighbours, have attained an enviable superiority.

To say nothing of the ancient Egyptians, and others, whom we know to have once held an elevated rank among the then existing nations of the earth, and among whom the agricultural art appears to have been esteemed of the highest importance; we have only to take a comparative view of the internal economy of the nations of the present day, in order to determine in whose favour the preponderance of wealth, honour and glory terminates—those by whom due regard is paid to agriculture, or those by whom it is neglected.

The manufacturer is dependent on the commerce of nations for subsistence, not less than the merchant on the tranquility of his country for the secure voyage of his ships. But let us suppose the nation involved in warfare; the merchant's ships, must either be detained in port, or dispatched, at considerable risk of capture by the enemy's cruisers. In the event of a blockade, there scarcely exists a possibility of prosecuting commercial intercourse; the manufacturer, in such a case, has no opportunity of shipping his goods, and if goods cannot be shipped, there will be no demand for such in the market, and consequently no sales effected. The issue to merchant and manufacturer, generally, is an irretrievable insolvency.

Events like these, the industrious and frugal farmer is at most times enabled to avoid.

His produce is always in demand, for home consumption; on his own farm, he obtains nearly all the essentials to comfort; and such articles as he must obtain from the merchant, are obtained as it were, in exchange for produce taken to market. Hence we observe, he may rely upon his own resources, so long as he will till the soil, sow the seed, and the rains descend in their season. Who then is more independent than the farmer? Who the bulwark of his nation more than he? and from whom must the essentials for prosecuting a war, the supply of the army and navy be derived, if it be not derived from him?

First, then, let those of our brethren who are located upon farms, allowing that they have no immediate interest in the property, continue in their present employment. They will escape contagion of the vices, and temptations to the luxuries of cities; they will command a more respectable standing in society than the mass of their brethren, pushing into the already too populous towns, to indulge in idleness and dissipation; to lengthen the catalogue of vagrants, to fill the mouths of their enemies with arguments against them, to wound the feelings of their more discreet brethren, and every way shamefully to thrust their "young freedom," as a certain editor would express it.

Secondly, Let those who are now in the 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 brood farmers; but have abandoned the arduous toil of a rural life, for the more ungrateful toils of the metropolis.

Suppose a few families, possessing each some means, were to embark in the measure I have been considering; that they purchase a parcel of cleared land, in a fertile region and convenient to some market town; that they devote their time to the culture of this 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 means the city would be cleared of numbers to whom employment could be given by men of their own colour, but who are now scarcely able to find means adequate to sustain them. And in process of time, the whole would be convinced of the superior advantages derived to the agriculturist, over those continuing in cities; at least so far as it regards securing the comforts of life, respectability of character, and ability to educate their children.

Were our people to become so far convinced of the truth of these remarks, as immediately to embrace the object recommended, I feel assured, that the result would be highly beneficial to many thousands of our race.

I am in hopes that some experienced agriculturist, will cast such light upon the subject, as will render it clear to the minds of those interested.

PETER PAEZ.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Messrs. Editors,

I was happy to find (by your last number) a disposition in your correspondent "A Subscriber," to investigate the merits of the Colonization Society. Of all temporal subjects that agitate the public mind, there is none in which the free population of our brethren is so deeply interested—none, in which we feel so desirous, that truth may prevail. Were not your excellent paper made the ready medium of so important a discussion, it would be unworthy the high standing it has obtained, and would prove its editors callous to the best interests of their brethren.

It is not my object to reply to your correspondent; the answer to all he has advanced may be found in your No. 17, signed A Coloured Belligerent—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 important subject.

I have observed 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 men in the country 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 judgment. Secondly, That colonization is necessary, in order to convince the shades of emancipation that Africa cannot bear a population equal with the white, under the same circumstances, to maintain Republican institutions, to govern and provide for themselves. The contrary idea is advanced by every man at the present day, and when advanced by a white man, is not only false, but is a disgraceful obstinacy or self interest; and be-

trays a mind, the change of which is unworthy a sacrifice of the part of our friends. Thirdly, He suggests the impossibility of the man of colour, ever being raised to his proper standing in this country: an idea, wholly unworthy the enlightened members of the Colonization Society. The spirit of the times, as well as the movements of Providence, strongly indicate the contrary. Such a view of the subject is altogether repugnant to the Scripture, and contrary to reason and scripture. As well may the christian relinquish all efforts to christianize the world, believing it useless to attack confirmed habits of obstinacy and rebellion, against God and his Christ, as under the influence of the belief, that prejudice will for ever predominate, ever justice and equity, in this country, cease to combat that crying evil. I cannot here refrain from saying to the Advocates of colonization, that any plan which implies in our brethren 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 accommodated to some other place, and circumstances is wholly at war with our best interests, and we cannot view the Advocates of such sentiments, in any other light, than that of enemies, whatever their principles may be. We fear that such of them, as resort to such means and hesitate, not from the press and the pulpit, to expatriate on the degradation of the coloured population, and the impossibility of their ever being raised to equal rights, will do more towards increasing prejudice against our brethren, and retarding the cause of emancipation, than all other classes of our citizens. Fourthly, Your correspondent claims for the Colonization Society, the honour of having changed public sentiment in Maryland and Virginia, in respect to slavery. He did not, doing injustice to the "Genius of Universal Emancipation," and the several Abolition Societies?

Fifthly, He censures you for opposing that society, because comparatively few of its members are slave-holders, and consequently inconsistent in their conduct. It is not comparatively few, but a majority of the parent institution, that come under that class. None of the public orators, his Honor, His Honourable Body, have on any occasion, represented the society, as contemplating, the final Abolition of Slavery; but the contrary, 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 efforts in behalf of the Colonization Society, in which particular, we would say, "save us from our friends."

Finally, Your correspondent observes, that our enemies at the South, would gladly join with us, in opposing colonization, and thereby prevent the necessity of emancipating their slaves. This is not a fact. Perhaps your correspondent is not aware that slave-holding states make use of the colony as an apology for emitting the most oppressive laws, and grinding out the free population from among the slaves, believing their slaves will thereby not only become more profitable but more contented. Colonizing the free people of colour in Africa is never going to facilitate emancipation. But rather to retard its progress. Let the friends of the people of colour, endeavor 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 slave-holders, and 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 a fair and thorough investigation of the subject. We suggest the following plan, as nothing can be gained from a diffuse discussion of the subject. 1. The justice. 2. The necessity. 3. The influence. 4. The result of the plan, which must occupy a series of numbers.

With sentiments of the highest respect for all our friends connected with the Colonization Society, and with sincere regard for the objects of colonization.

I am yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

A Fact.—An honest Dutchman was recently travelling with his wagon, when he reached the well known Fox Springs, in the county passing near and the old gold mine being in a strange part, and ignorant of the heat of the water, stopped his team for a number of watering them. He led his horse, who was with him, to the water, and the gentleman, taking the water bucket and dipping it into the water, found it so hot, that he could not hold it. At this the Dutchman was much alarmed, he had a bucket in his bucket, and addressing his horse, he modestly exclaimed, "Shame, shame, you Cox!—Give up, give up, you will ruin me!"—Shon, He is not at all miles from the

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 31, 1836

NOTICE—While we feel grateful to those of our Patrons, who have complied with our terms; the interests of the "JOURNAL," compel us to remind our delinquent subscribers; of the necessity of their paying; as no papers will be delivered any, whose bills have been presented so repeatedly, after the issuing of our No. 26.

TO THE SENIOR EDITOR—No. IV.

HARTFORD, July —

Dear Sir, 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 not, in publishing the object of my journey, among our brethren; but thought I found many well-wishers to the undertaking, few were willing to aid us by their subscriptions. But I must not omit to mention, as some excuse, in a measure, for their backwardness, the expense they have lately incurred in the erection of a pretty little brick church, and the shortness of my stay. From our ignorance generally, you are aware, that it requires some time, before our people can be made to comprehend the usefulness of any new enterprise; more especially, one of the nature in which we are engaged. After walking about the city considerably, and seeing all pretty much that was worthy of observation, and being stared at by every petty shop-keeper, and his dandy-clerk, and every half-bred countryman, as some strange animal, I returned to Mr. G. —, with my head "pretty full of notions," concerning Hartford politeness.

New-England, you know, is generally considered as Yankee land, by the Middle and Southern States; but Connecticut and Vermont are the states, where you behold the original Yankee, with all his notions, restlessness 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 not compare with the one, about to be erected in N. Haven; for I must inform you, that the rivalry between these two large cities is so great, that each must have a state-house for the legislature to meet in, every other year—colleges, that the polite citizens of each, may enjoy equal literary advantages—and as the one is about to have a canal, the other of necessity must do one also, in order that its good citizens may enjoy the pleasures of canal navigation. It is really silly, to see 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 erection of another state-house, for the use of Yale College, or some other institution?

I am aware, that my remarks are beneath the notice of the enlightened citizens of Connecticut; but I care not; as they are not written for their edification, but merely 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 did not admit persons of colour within its consecrated walls! 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 be our duty ever to lay aside pride and prejudice, in any place, and on any occasion, it must be in the house dedicated to the worship of God, and on that day, which he has consecrated to his service.

Having an introductory letter to J. P. —, Esq. of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with the greatest pleasure, I embraced the opportunity which it offered, of visiting the various departments of that celebrated and benevolent institution. By Mr. P. —, I was introduced to the different officers; and I embrace with pleasure, 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 eye of the visitor, is the order and regularity which reign throughout; and the smiling countenances, and apparent happiness of these unfortunate beings, towards whom, until

very recently, the means of education have never been extended. Though we are naturally led to suppose, that there must have been Deaf and Dumb persons in all ages of the world, we find nothing concerning any attempt, having been made to instruct them, till the time of Pedro de Ponce, who lived in the sixteenth century; and of whom, it is recorded in his honour, that he instructed the Deaf and Dumb, and taught them to speak. Since then, among the many who have distinguished themselves, the names of De L'Épée, Dr. Watson, Sicard and Braidwood stand prominent. The latter commenced an Academy, in Edinburgh, in 1786, with only six pupils, which he continued to his death in 1806. Dr. Johnson, whose partiality for the Scotch law is well known, speaks very favourably of it in his journey to the Western Isles; and it appears to have been a subject of considerable curiosity and wonder to his enlightened mind: for, says he, "after having seen the Deaf and Dumb taught arithmetic, who would be afraid to cultivate the Hebrews?"

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 casual observer may notice, from the intelligence which, at such moments, beams through their countenances. Of all the acts of the legislature of Connecticut, none reflects more honour upon the state, than the Asylum at Hartford. To do good is ever pleasant; but to be the first in leading the way, and pointing us to objects who have hitherto been regarded as useless members of society, not from any misconduct on their part, but from the decrees of an All-wise Creator, is still more pleasant. Connected with the Institution are mechanic shops, where such of the pupils as choose it, may be instructed. I challenge any one, who has the least spark of humanity about his heart, to visit one of these shops, and behold the skill, industry, and activity, of these silent workmen; and not feel thankful that the fund of philanthropy has been extended to create for them almost a new existence. It would have delighted 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 know, a citizen of H. —. I examined several specimens of their work, and, according to my poor judgment, must pronounce them equal to any I ever saw.

The mode heretofore practised in Europe has been to instruct them in Writing, Manual Speech, or Dactylogogy, Vocal Speech, and the explanation of the meaning of words: whether it is the same at the Asylum I cannot say, as I only witnessed the examination of the pupils in the two first. Their present number amounts to about one hundred and fifty; and no one who beholds their apparent comfort, contentment and lively countenances, and reflects on the inanimate countenances of others of their brethren, unto whom the advantages of education have never been extended, can hesitate one moment concerning the propriety of patronising the Asylum. The building is 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 Episcopalianism, is also located at Hartford. Want of time prevented a visit to it. I learn, however, that it has gone into operation under very favorable auspices. The number of students amount to about sixty.

From what is set forth in the commencement of these letters, you naturally expect me to say something concerning the situation of our brethren here; but I can only state a few facts concerning them. Their number has, I believe, been computed at five hundred; but whether there has ever been a regularly formed society among them, I cannot say positively; but at present, it strikes me, that one was formed some years ago. If not, measures are about to be taken to form one; as they have now a house of their own to worship in. No school has yet been instituted by the generosity of the citizens of Hartford, for the education of their children; it may be, that they are tolerated and permitted to occupy some little corner in the different day schools, and when the teacher finds time, he devotes a few heavy minutes to their instruction; reminding me of an anecdote recently related by a traveller from the South, of certain zealous missionaries there; "who, when their hearers within the building, (which became attentive and

deaf), would address a few words to those without, (coloured), exhorting them to bear their lot, with patience, and to bless God, for having bestowed on them such Christian masters and mistresses." When will the monster, prejudice, be done away, even from among Christians? Until nearly the breaking up of the Cornwall school, established and supported by the benevolence of the religious public, no admission was allowed, nor provision made for youths of colour; (African), though it was evident that some of the youths, there assembled, from the different parts of the globe, had more of colour in their skins, than many, against whom the doors of the seminary were closed. The friends who were so zealous in removing "this barrier," merit our thanks; though the almost immediate breaking up of the school, allowed us not to profit by their wise and honourable interference.

Between eight and nine next morning, I left Hartford in the mail-stage, in company with a young Bostonian, Mr. B. —. We had travelled but a few miles, before we took in three other passengers; a lawyer, bankrupt and farmer, all young men. The former, profession-like, was all talk and somewhat witty; while the farmer, who had never hardly been out of the boundaries of his native town, listened with all possible attention to hear the "squire talk," "half confiding, half doubting." After safely dropping his squireship, the farmer, following the example of him, began to relate anecdotes concerning his townfolk; and few young ladies in the town of —, escaped his notice. He dispensed no much, in speaking disrespectfully of an agricultural life; but as my sheets already were filled, I must leave my notice 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, composed of John Michel, 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 were severally indicted under the act of 17th. for harboring, concealing, entertaining two female children, slaves, aged 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 since.

After a patient investigation of all the circumstances of the case, the prisoners having the aid of able Counsel, the court found them all guilty, and sentenced them, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid act, as follows: Hannah Elliott, with having harbored these slaves, for the term of two years, and her children, with having harbored them respectively, for sixteen months each. The penalty under the act, is a forfeiture of ten pounds currency for the first day and twenty shillings currency for every day after, to the use of the owner of any slave harbored, concealed or entertained. The act also provides that, in case the forfeiture cannot be levied on such free negro, together with the charges attending the prosecution, the parties must be sold, at public outcry, and the money arising from such sale, be applied, in the first place, towards the forfeiture due to the owner, &c. and the surplus, if any, be paid into the public treasury. — Charles. Cour. 13th inst.

Summary.

Surgical.—A child of M. Metcalf jr. of Kronon N. H. aged 2 years, had a kidney bean lodged in the trachea or windpipe: At the end of 7 hours, when the child was near to death by suffocation, Dr. Twitchell put in and extracted the bean. The child enjoys a perfect health. — Ten thousand, 100 and ninety four passengers arrived in this city, from the 1st January to the 31st July, of the present year, of which number 8,331 arrived in May, June and July. — Mrs. Whipple is said to have gone to Canada. — Dr. Euston, of New-York, has discovered a remedy for infemperance, which he considers superior to that of Dr. Chambers. — A girl 31 years old, lately perished in Fredricktown, N. J. by eating cherries (which had been in the sun) which she found in the street where they had been thrown. — Lewis & Clark in their travels, mentions a tree 312 feet high, and only three feet in diameter. — On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in Canal street, in the brick building, No. 77, belonging to a tin shop, which was entirely consumed. The adjoining house, was considerably injured. Damage estimated at \$1,000. — Canada. — The painted length of all the canals now in progress, in this country, probably, will be 800

miles. — On Monday afternoon, Wm. McGinnis, a native of Ireland, aged 23 years, in attempting to take No. 6 of the steam boat from Fulton-market to Brooklyn, was dragged overboard and drowned. — The last instalment due for slaves, and other property, amounting to \$600,000 has been paid by the British minister, to Mr. Clay. — General Stephen Van Rensselaer is the owner of a mabor extending 34 miles square, on each side of the Hudson, 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 100 factories for the manufacture of woollen cloth, which last year yearly 672,050 yards of casinet, 21,200 yards of kersaymore, and 108,200 yards of broad cloth; the value of which is estimated at \$945,832. — Two coloured girls aged 9 & 7 years, were kidnapped about 17 months since at Charleston, S. C. by a free woman, said to be their aunt, and confined between the joists and floor of the house. They were then naked, and their skins had assumed a whitish appearance from the dampness and moisture of the place of confinement. The discovery of their concealment was made in an anonymous letter to a magistrate. — In this city good peaches are selling at one shilling and sixpence and two shillings the half peck; while in Philadelphia, fruit of this kind, of a large size and exquisite flavour, brought on Saturday but 25 cents to the bushel! — The noted George F. Weems has again been brought before the Municipal Court of Boston, on an indictment of larceny. — On Thursday last for stealing Mr. Fell's great coat, he was sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement, and one year hard labour in the State Prison, for larceny in the shop of Mr. Warren, he was also sentenced to 10 days solitary confinement, and three years hard labour, from and after the expiration of the former sentence. — The pleasure sloop Bread, from Dover, while opposite Whitehall, on Monday afternoon, was suddenly upset in a strong N. W. wind. Two men in her were taken off by David Kelleo (pilot) and James Hamill (boatman) from Whitehall. — Capt. Cahoon of the Revenue Cutter Alert, also dispatched a boat with four oars to her assistance. — On Saturday evening last, a female with red hair and masculine appearance, made a successful attack upon the Milliners, Hatters, and Shoemakers in Chatham and Pearl streets; obtaining hats as a sample from the milliners; proving successful in Pearl st. she made an attack upon a respectable hatter, corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, and progressed in Chatham, and had the hardihood to go to the very house where she stated she lived. — The brig Doris, which took out 95 coloured persons as emigrants, arrived at Monrovia, on the 15th July, all in good health. — One of the crew died in the port. — The Philadelphia Arcade, is completed and is to be lighted up the last evenings in August, and 1st of September. — This number of foreign letters received at the Post Office, in this city, on Thursday and Friday of last week, amounted to 7,620. — 84 deaths occurred in Philadelphia, during the last week.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 23d inst. by Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John Davis to Miss E. Young. By the Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Buras Henson to Miss Elizabeth Nichols. On the 25th inst. by the same, Mr. Thomas Jackson to Miss Maria Tompkins.

DIED.

On Friday, the 21st inst. Mrs. Dianah White, aged 61 years; formerly of Charleston, S. C. On the 19th inst. Miss Catharine Gray, aged 20.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — SECTATOR, OBSERVER, No. 3 and 4, have been received, and shall appear next week. — W. H. is not to be inserted, as it seems not to contain a communication; and we cannot over-judge efforts are not highly praised.

NOTICE.—The person who has been a coloured man who was arrested on Saturday, the 24th of July, in the last Lottery for a quarter in the street, on the 24th inst. in consequence of an error committed which will prove a disadvantage. — GEO. W. B. — Aug 27, 1836. —

PONTAY.

RESIGNATION—A POEM

BY JAMES OROCOFF, JUN.

(Concluded.)

Some men have weather'd friendship through the land, Through danger where the brave might stand...

Some too have look'd upon their vacant purse, When to its owner it had nought to give...

Think how the Widow's curse of oil was spar'd, Still day by day increasing more and more...

No! a present want be soon supplied, A small possession make a large increase...

Think of thou the mourner, that thy sorrow's sting Is less than that which good Elijah bore?

No! be comforted—but be thy love As firm, as fix'd, as immutabl—as sure...

This is the touchstone of a Christian heart, Firm to its faith, although the soul may grieve...

Oh! trust in patience—hoping, trust the Lord, Although unstrung thy harp of joy may be...

Then learn thy solace in thy prayer of praise, The sure successor to the prayer of woe...

Like him wrapt up in meditation deep, Dwell on his wondrous love—his mighty ways...

There never liv'd the man who lov'd his God, Whose life though chequer'd was not somehow less'd...

There never was—who fix'd his thoughts above, Whose'er regretted through a world's rebuke...

There never is—that bows the suppliant knee That sues for pity at the shrine of prayer...

There never will be—but the good are fed, When friends and riches are entirely gone...

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

VARIETIES

Mathematical Habits.—Joseph Saviour, the eminent French mathematician, was twice married...

Sang Froid.—During the peninsular war, a French General, whilst engaged in action, was about taking a pinch of snuff from the box...

Cocks the tragedian, said one morning at rehearsal, in Drury Lane, that he meant to go to the next Masquerade...

Earl of Shaftsbury.—A bon mot of this Earl, was his trust character— Charles the 3d said to him, one day, Shaftsbury, I believe thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions...

Bad 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."

Countryman and Beadle.—A short time since one of the beadle's of this town took a quantity of butter away from a countryman, because it was deficient in weight...

A profligate young Oxonian, whose knocker was nearly worn out by the incessant single raps of a host of needy duns, affixed the following irreverent quotation on the door of his room...

Rheumatism.—We are assured by a person who has experienced its effects, that the following is excellent for rheumatic complaints: spirits of hartshorn 1-2 oz. sweet oil 1-2 oz. laudanum 1-4 of an oz. honey 1-4 of an oz.

Philosophy.—Aristippus having demanded fifty drachmas (about 25 shillings) of a man for teaching his son: "How! fifty drachmas," cried the father...

The poet Carpani once asked his friend Hayden "how it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating cheerful, and even gay disposition?"

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 every obstinate case.

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

NOTICE TO HAIR-DRESSERS. The Subscriber, desirous of relinquishing his present occupation, offers his Stand, and all the implements necessary to carry on the business, for sale.

Six cents reward.—Ran away from the subscriber on Monday last, 27th inst. Robert Conline Dublin, an apprentice to the Barber trade.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained SPERM OIL. THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours...

DR. THORP, No. 16 Collect-street, INDIAN PHYSICIAN and BOTANIST, returns his sincere thanks to the public in general...

UNION HOTEL, No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine, OPENED BY CHARLES SHORT, For the Purpose of accommodating Foreign or Corobus, Strangers and Citizens with BOARDING and LODGING...

NICHOLAS PIERSON, RESPECTFULLY informs the People of Colour, that his MEAD GARDEN, No 13, Delancy-street, was opened on the evening of the first of June...

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia. THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general...

"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...

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...

PRINTING, LEST AT THE OFFICE, 125 CHURCH STREET, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED

HAMER & SMITH, STEAM SCOURERS, No. 177 William-street, N. Y. CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls...

B. F. KUGLER'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...

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 FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, is published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street, New-York. The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half, early in advance...

RATES OF ADVERTISING, For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, each repetition of do. 75cts...

ATTORNEY AT LAW, C. Stockbridge, Esq. North-Yarmouth, Mass. Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me. David Walker, Boston. Rev. Thomas Paul, do.