

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

CORNELIUS HUNSWORTH, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1827. VOL. I. NO. 26.

### A LETTER

To M. JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, on the comparative Expense of Free and Slave Labour. By ADAM HOBSON

(Continued.)

"Thus we meet with many very singular analogies between the history of the negroes in South America, and that of the vassals or bondsmen of Europe, in the earlier feudal times. All the gold and jewels in Brazil have, for many years, been collected according to the same plan that the feudal lords adopted for the purpose of quickening the industry of their vassals. The master supplies the slaves daily with a certain quantity of provisions and tools, and the slave is obliged to return a certain quantity of gold or jewels, according to the nature of the ground. Every thing that remains over the ration, the negro keeps himself, were the balance millions. The gold mines of Popayan and Chocoma in Spanish America, are wrought in the very same way. The finest pearl fisheries in South America, those of Panama for example, are in the hands of negro tenants, as it were. These are bound to give a certain number of pearls every week. The negroes in the towns are allowed to hire themselves out to service of different kinds, on condition of returning to their masters a certain portion of their wages; but they may spend or hoard up for their own use."

After a slave has, in any of these various ways, acquired property, he endeavours to purchase his freedom. If the master is exorbitant in his demands, he may apply to a magistrate, who appoints sworn appraisers to fix the price at which the slave shall be allowed to buy his freedom. Even during his slavery, the behaviour of the master towards him is strictly watched; he may complain to the magistrate, and obtain redress, which generally consists in a decree, obliging the master to sell him at a certain rate. The consequences of all these laws and customs are extremely beneficial to the Spanish and Portuguese power in America. While the slaves are faithful and laborious, the free negroes are numerous, and in general much more quiet, useful, and industrious, than in the other colonies. Most of the artificers are of this class; and some of the best troops in the New World are composed entirely of negroes who, by their own labour and frugality, have acquired their liberty."

It is hardly necessary to remark the striking analogy between the state of the Spanish and Portuguese negroes, and that of the European bondsmen, at a certain period of their progress towards liberty. We find the same gentleness of treatment, the same protection from the laws, the same acknowledgments of rights, the same power of acquiring property, granted to the American slave, which prepared the emancipation of the European vassal. In some particulars, we observe another step of the same progress; for in many parts, the negroes are precisely in the situation of the colonies partarii, or metayers of the feudal times. In one respect the negro is even in a more favourable situation, his reddendo (if I may use the expression) is fixed and definite; all the overplus of his industry belongs to himself. The metayer was bound to divide every grain with his lord. The former, then, has a much stronger incentive to industry than the latter had. As this difference, however, arises, not from the progress of society, but from the nature of the returns themselves, easily conceived, and with difficulty procured; so, in some other respects, the negro is not in such favourable circumstances. But the great steps of the process of improvement are materially the same in both cases. Both have in common the great points of a bargain between the master and the slave; privileges possessed by the slave independent of, nay, in opposition to his master; the rights of property enjoyed by the slave, and the power of purchasing his freedom at a just price. This resemblance, in circumstances so important, may fairly be expected to render the progress of the two orders also similar. In the negro, as in the feudal system, we may look for the consequences of these great improvements in industry, more productive labour, and the mitigation and final abolition of slavery, when the slave shall have been gradually prepared to become a free subject.

Some of the good effects, that have flowed from the national character, and peculiar circumstances of the Spanish and Portuguese, have been produced also in Dutch America, by that great competition of capitals, and the many difficulties which lay the Dutch colonist under the necessity of attending to the smallest savings. If, from this source, combined with the facility of importation, has arisen a cruelty, unknown in other colonies, it may be doubted whether a compensation for the evil is not afforded by another effect of the same circumstances—the general introduction of task work, which has been sighted a spirit of a necessary avarice has taught the planter of Dutch Guiana, to view as the most profitable manner of working his slaves. Nothing, indeed, can conduce more immediately to the excitement of industry, than the introduction of task work. I seem the natural and easy transition from labour to industry; it forms in the mind of the slave those habits which are necessary for the character of the free man; it thus prepares him for enjoying, by a gradual change, those rights and privileges which belong to freedom."

Of that modification of slavery under which the slave pays a tax or tribute to his master, for permission to work on his own account, and to which such important effects are ascribed in the preceding extracts, Storch observes, "This milder form of slavery has been adopted by different nations, but I doubt if it has existed any where to the same extent as in Russia. It is one of the most efficacious means of mitigating the fatal effects of slavery, and if there is ever any serious intention of abolishing it, this institution offers the most simple and least inconvenient means." Now it would be difficult to find a stronger proof of the paralysing influence of slavery on human exertion, than the beneficial results which have followed the substitution in its place of a system so oppressive as even this mitigated form of bondage is represented to be by intelligent travellers. Mr. Heber remarks: "The peasants, belonging to the nobles in Russia, have their abrook raised by their means of getting money. It then becomes, not a rent of land, but a downright tax upon their industry. Each male peasant is obliged by law to labour three days in each week for his proprietor. If the proprietor chooses to employ him the other days he may; as for instance, in a manufactory, but he then finds him in food and clothing. If a slave exercises any trade which brings him in more money than agricultural labour, he pays a higher abrook. The peasants, employed as drivers at the post-houses, pay an abrook out of the drink-money they receive for being permitted to drive; as otherwise the master might employ them in other less profitable labour, on his own account. Sometimes they pay an abrook for permission to beg." "In despite," says Dr. Clarke, "of all the pretended regulations made in favour of the peasant, the tax he is called on to pay, or the labour he is compelled to bestow, depends wholly on the caprice of his tyrant."

Task-work, another important, although earlier step in the progress from slavery to freedom, than a participation of earnings with a master, and another instance of the substitution of a cheaper for a more expensive system of cultivation, I found to be almost universal in the Atlantic States of America, where tobacco, cotton, &c. staple articles of production, are the basis of an instance of it in the plantations of Louisiana, where great prodigious attention to economy is necessary.

If slave labour were cheaper, than free labour, we might confidently presume that estates would be rendered less productive by the emancipation of the slaves which cultivated them; but the presumption is contradicted by experience. "A few Polish nobles," observes Cox, in his travels in Poland, "of benevolent hearts, and enlightened understandings, have acted upon different principles, and have ventured upon the expedient of giving liberty to their vassals. The event has shown this to be no less judicious than humane; he less friendly to their own interests than to the happiness of the peasants; for it appears that in the districts in which the new arrangement has been introduced, the population of their villages has been considerably increased, and the revenues of their estates augmented in a triple proportion."

### ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The following pieces, published in 1820, may not be unworthy a perusal by the readers of the Freedom's Journal.

"Much pains have been taken in various parts of the United States, to impress on the minds of the people a belief that the Missouri Question, has been 'righteously and amitably adjusted; and that all who are dissatisfied, are unfriendly to the Union of these States.'—These charges and insinuations are ungenerous and untrue. No moral people ever set up political expedience, in opposition to moral right. Let the question under consideration be fairly stated: Is slavery, as practised in the West Indies, and the United States, consistent with sound morality, and Christian principles? Mr. Henry and Jefferson, two slave-holders, and distinguished statesmen, have long since answered expressly in the negative. The former has pronounced Slavery 'totally repugnant to the first impressions of right and wrong—a species of violence and tyranny, which our more rude and barbarous, but more honest, ancestors detested.' And further adds, 'it is a debt we owe to the purity of our religion, to show that it is at variance with that law which warrants Slavery.' Jefferson, trembling under an apprehension of divine justice and retribution, tells us in anticipation of the eventual struggle, which must ultimately take place between masters and slaves; 'The Almighty has no attribute, which can take side with a man in such a contest.' Where is the moralist or true Christian, that dares say,—to hold in hopeless bondage his fellow creature and his posterity; is doing as I would that others should do to me, and my posterity!"

Men may pretend to brand with infamy the atrocious crime of seizing a freeman, and reducing him to the condition of a brute; while they claim a right to hold in perpetual Slavery, those who have long been robbed of their natural rights. But where have we any evidence, that the God and Father of all men, will make any such unreasonable distinction?"

Those States which are the inflexible advocates for the continuance, the extension, and consequent increase of Slavery, have every thing to fear from a dissolution of the Union; while the free States, which, from moral and religious considerations, cannot justify unmerited and unconditional servitude, are in truth the firmest friends of a virtuous and lasting union. And nothing short of a solemn perversion of their amenability to the paramount laws of God; will ever induce them to that dismemberment, but too plainly threatened on the floor of Congress the last session."

"Shall the pagans of a Grecian Republic, be permitted to rise up in judgment, and condemn us, by testifying that, notwithstanding they had rejected with disdain the dazzling prospects of advantage, from a single act of perfidy and injustice, we, who pretend to be enlightened Christians, and advocates of the rights of man, have audaciously persisted in trampling on the natural rights of myriads of our fellow mortals, in defiance of the eternal principles of justice and equity."

While the people of the United States, duly appreciate the advantages of a righteous union, let them not deceive themselves. Does their present union, depend essentially on the nation being held to support oppression, and tolerate a boundless mass of injustice? If it does they are undoubtedly leagued in criminal association, and no inconsiderable share of guilt rests on every State in the confederacy. Therefore it cannot avail, the free States, *Alas! Polite*, to wash their hands, and declare their innocence; they ought to awake and exert themselves to the utmost, to do away this execrable abomination."

**SLAVERY.**  
"Hark! hark! ye, not that piercing cry, which shook the waves, and rent the sky! 'E'en now, e'en now, on yonder western shore, Woe pale Despair, and writhing anguish roars in dark Missouri now, with hideous yell, Fierce Slavery stalks, and all the dogs of hell, From vale to vale the gathering cries rebound, And noble millions tremble at the sound. Ye British sons! ye whose nations' ways Columbia's land, when some of desert bondage lay;

Who, right the injured and reward the brave, Stretch your strong arm, for ye have power to save!

Throned in the vaulted height, his dread aspect, Inexorable Cassiopeus holds his court; With still small voice the plots of guilt alarms, Bares his mask'd brow, his lifted hand declaims: But, wrapt in night with terrors all his own, He speaks in thunder, with the deed in done! Hear him, ye SENATORS! hear this truth sublime, HE WHO ALLOWS OPPRESSION SHARES THE CRIME!

No radiant pearl, which created Fortunes wears, No gem, that twinkling hangs from Beauty's ears, Not the bright stars, which night's blue arch adorn,

Nor rising Suns that gild the vernal morn, Shine with such lustre as the tear that breaks For other's woe down Virtue's manly cheeks."

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I have observed in one of your papers, a notice of the African Celebration in this city on the 5th of July, from the Connecticut Herald. I regret that the editor of that paper, who has given abundant evidence of his good wishes toward the African cause, should, in his haste, unceremoniously condemn one of the speakers; on that occasion, whose argument he could not have understood; for the obvious reason, that he heard but half of his Address. Had he remained in the house until he had heard the whole address, (notwithstanding it was delivered under embarrassing circumstances, and from the short notice which the speaker had from the committee, could not but be extemporaneous and unfinished), he would not have been disposed to speak so meanly of a gentleman, whose talents and benevolence justly entitled him to the respect and confidence of the community. The views of the speaker are sober and judicious. From personal knowledge, gained at the South, and from extensive enquiries, while labouring for the improvement and salvation of the people of colour, he is far from the indulgence of the factitious zeal of which he is charged. Although he has a decided enemy to slavery, he would advocate no way of emancipation, but that which wisdom dictates, and the Gospel warrants. That, Divine Providence is preparing such a way, he clearly proved; and urged his hearers to the exercise of every virtue, and to the improvement of all their privileges—that their examples might speak the blessing of freedom; and that their influence, with that of all their virtuous brethren, might be felt more and more, until justice and benevolence shall break every yoke, and the oppressed be free; SPECTATOR.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

I have looked with lively interest at the progress of your labours, as displayed in the pages of Freedom's Journal. It is a great and difficult work to cast light on the delicate subjects, which principally engage your attention, in such a way as to be faithful and prudent. I am persuaded that you feel deeply and mean well, and that you would not, willingly, be instrumental in retarding the progress of a cause which is worthy of your best affections and labours. Yet I own that in reading the third letter of the Junior Editor of your paper, written from New Haven, and published in the Journal of the 17th inst., I was forcibly reminded of an old proverb—'Save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies.'—I allude especially to the paragraph relating to the American Colonization Society. It is as follows—'As usual, the conversation immediately turned on African Colonization; but vain were all our efforts to convince the 'Autre' as I found him, so I left him, and as I entered, as I departed. 'The Colonization Society appears to have some few friends in New Haven; and in every where it holds the views of the Society were immediately refuted by the action. The Society has been very successful and successful in its labours; but the foolish Adepts of the Society, who have emigrated to Liberia, are all going to sink in the sea, and the Society is doing its best to get them out of the water.'—I think it is high time that

unt parts of the Union, should know the truth of the matter—that we are all to a man, opposed, in every stage, to the Colonization Society, and its *convent President*. Justice to some Colonizationists here, compels me to state, that they gaudily acknowledged they did not believe, that the climate of Liberia was suited to the constitution of emigrants from the New-England and Middle States. You will know that such men as W. L. M. and a long Southern list, care not whether the emigrants die the next day after their arrival in Liberia, or not; having obtained all they desire, our removal from this country—for their own personal safety, and the better security of their slaves. Methinks slaveholders must be somewhat lacking in their cranial, to dream even of being able to keep in the nineteenth century, nearly two millions of their fellow beings enslaved! Knowledge must spread. It cannot be kept from them. Did all other methods fail, I verily believe, like heaven's fiery lightnings, it would descend upon them. Can the justice of God tolerate so much iniquity and injustice?

Now really I could not well conceive a better method of checking the progress of African rights in all their extent, than to attack in the name of these rights the American Colonization Society. The ignorant, coarse, bitter way in which he assails this best friend of black men, may disarm and destroy itself. But if not,—if he has any influence with his coloured brethren, or is desirous of promoting their best interest—how can he speak thus of this society? Consider the objects of the society.—They are no less than to erect a republic on a healthful coast—whence free men in name, may be free men in fact,—and enjoy rights, which they do not, and cannot, enjoy in this country; to spread the blessings of the gospel of Christ over a whole continent, which is peopled by his fellow-men, who are perishing without it; to put a stop to the nefarious traffic in human blood which is still carried on upon the whole coast of Southern Africa, by teaching the natives the guilt of the traffic, and by furnishing an asylum for the recaptured slaves—and to afford the occasion of instant freedom to numbers of poor slaves, whose masters will let them emigrate (however wicked this may seem, yet it is true) to Africa, but will not let them be free at home. These are some of the objects of this Society, which has no earthly interest in the success of its plans but the love of doing good, and which has demonstrated the wisdom of its plans, by their success.

In all these there is no coercion. The free coloured people need not go, if they do not choose to go. The poor slaves will, no doubt, prefer Liberia to a slave-ship—or a slave plantation. And if, as your unfortunate traveller says, the climate of Liberia, is unhealthy for northern Negroes, (as to the middle states, facts are entirely against him,) yet how few are there in New-York and New-England of this people, compared with the great body of them, living and yet to live, farther South, to whom it will be healthy. If you are not acquainted, with the reports and the periodical journal of the society, appearing from month to month at Washington, I would advise you forthwith to get them. If you, or rather if your Junior Editor, is acquainted with them, I will not say that he is unfit for his work, but I will say the cause of Slavery, has not, in this land, so strong an advocate. How sad, how shameful, thus obstinately, to pull down what the wise and good are so laboriously, and alas so slowly building up; and that too in the name and imaginary services of a friend.

While attempting the work of a friendly censor, I will indulge in one other train of thinking dictated by a sincere regard for the cause of injured Africans, and derived from a careful observation of several years. It refers to the distinctions which are made in this country, between white men and free black men. These seem greatly to molest your associate and your correspondent Mordecai. See as follows.

"The ride from M. to Hartford was very agreeable, as the morning was fine, and the passengers, though nothing willing to converse, troubled me not with impudent insinuations. About eight A. M. we arrived safely, at Hartford, with fine appetites for breakfast. Having a letter of introduction to a respectable man of colour, I was unwilling to try the politeness of Hartford landlords, for notwithstanding the same which Connecticut has acquired in distant lands, for intelligence and liberal feelings, in no part of the Union are the people more prejudiced against persons of colour. In travelling in the stage, I have ever considered myself, so far as money would go, as good as the best; and holding this opinion, have ever been unwilling to accept of any other treatment than the best."

And again, "I am not covetous of sitting at the table of Mr. N.—to hold him by his arm in the streets.—to marry his daughter, should he ever have one,—not to sleep in his

bed, neither should I wish myself honoured in the possession of all these favours." Now every well informed and observing man knows that these matters depend upon taste and upon relative circumstances entirely. The distinction is derived from the relation of the parties to each other—and from the effects of these relations, not from any original disparity.

Thus it was that a white traveller in the heart of Africa, was not only yoked in an offer of marriage to a black woman, rejected with expressions of horror, at his colour, and of indignation at his impudence. On the contrary, in the expedition of Lewis and Clark—the man most admired of the whole party, and the only one, to whom the hand of a *divers Indian princess* was offered in marriage, was, "Big Nat," (this was I think, his name) a servant and a coloured man. The history of the Jews, to whom allusion is made by "Mordecai," will strongly illustrate the same statement. Their colour varies from the fair European to the sooty Asiatic, and yet their condition (consequent character) is, which effects toward them so unfavourably the nations and the men of the earth, from Haman down to your misnamed correspondent Mordecai. There is no reasoning against these feelings. Ladies are perverse things, and cannot be forced even to love against their will, and on such matters, public opinion like the ladies must be humoured a little. And allow me to ask, if the way you adopt, is the best way, to plead the cause of your injured countrymen? Will it not rather produce reaction, and operate against it? We are not arguing the question, whether the slaveholders, public opinion, and the ladies ought to feel so; but seeing it is so, how ought you to write and act so as to enlighten the public mind on the rights of free, and enslaved coloured men in the United States? Think you that if this number of your paper were to penetrate to one of those large farms in the South, where, by the laborious and long continued efforts of Christians, the poor slave is beginning to read the bible, by permission of his hard master, he would not at once tear the blessed treasure from his trembling hands, for fear that such matter next be put into their hands? How think you it would effect a Southern Legislature? How the slaves themselves of the south and west? Would it not do unmingled injury? Will it do any good to prove to them that they deserve white wives, and are "as good as the best, when they pay their money," or, I will add, when they do not?

Is not your work to throw light on the subject of slavery in general, and on the horrors of the slave trade, both external and internal, to elevate the character of the free coloured people of this country? and by all means that are wise and righteous, to help on the cause of final, universal emancipation? If these are your objects, (and they are of great and precious consideration,) then I am persuaded, that to persist in the course remarked on above, will help to perpetuate the evils you propose to remedy.

WILBERFORCE.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. I.

According to the plan I suggested in my last, I proceed to expose the injustice of the Colonization scheme. If the colony be considered as a Missionary station, a home for recaptured Africans, or an Asylum for such slaves as their masters may see proper to emancipate, in those states where emancipation is prohibited without re-employment, or any such like purposes, we give it our decided approbation. But if it be considered as an Asylum for the free coloured population of this country, we protest against it, as being unrighteous in its motive and motive, and as an unwarrantable meddling with the rights and interests of a large portion of our citizens. That it is not a Missionary station is plain, from the fact that no missionary society have ever considered it as such; neither have there ever been any efforts made, by its patrons, to procure qualified missionaries for the colony. If the objects of the Society were emancipation, and the establishment of an asylum for the emancipated, why not, (tell Judge Washington, and a host of his slaveholding worthies,) that they may abandon it at once?—It is not fair that they should be deceived, and kept ignorant of their true motives. There is no doubt but the Society, as Mr. Clay, its monthly publication, and its agents have said, contemplates the removal of the free population of colour to the coast of Africa; in which particular we pronounced it as unrighteous and meddling. This Republic, first in science, religion, wealth, and politics, is composed of the descendants of the pilgrims, emigrants from every nation, not excluding African, the kidnapped Afri-

cans and their descendants, and we believe the descendants of German redemptioners, and transported criminals. All these the Constitution recognises as constituting our Republic, and as being free and equal, and while in this our usage, deprive the slave of agency in his person and actions, they have no right to meddle with the free man of colour, many of whom emigrated to the country as other freemen, and never have been, but, distant connected with any of its slaves; and who are as truly Americans, as the President of the United States, and as much entitled to the protection, rights and privileges of the country as he, while they believe themselves.

Such are the people for whom the Colonization Society have taken it upon themselves (without asking them a party in their deliberations, or consulting their wishes at all) to devise and pro-ecute plans for their total removal to the coasts of Africa. Is not this a gross encroachment upon the rights of from four to five hundred thousand coloured citizens? Is it not reasonable that we should suspect the motives of any body of men, who indulge in such an astonishing usurpation of our rights? We cannot tell how the Society could expect any thing else, but opposition from the enlightened of our brethren.

Whatever the Colonization Society may have said to the contrary, there is not one out of every ten thousand from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, that wishes or is willing to be colonized in Africa. This is a truth that should not be disguised. Wrong impressions have gone abroad, and efforts have been made, and still are making, to impose them on the Congress of the United States.

The measures of the Colonization Society, have not only been contrary to the wishes of our brethren, but against their repeated remonstrances.

This is a true picture of the Society; still its agents and advocates are pushing its concerns by all the zeal and influence they can possibly command, and are ready to denounce the enlightened and interested man of colour, who dares say, set or oppose them. It is true they tell us we need not go contrary to our will, yet they use all the means in their power to seduce the ignorant, and uninformed to their wishes. We unhesitatingly assert, by resorting to the same measures, with their influence and talents, they could have as easily persuaded such as have gone, and such as may go, to emigrate to Botany Bay, as to Liberia.

In this way do the Colonization Society trifle with the liberties of five hundred thousand freemen of colour, whose rights to the country are equally as good as theirs, or any other citizens, and many of whose fathers fought and bled for the liberty we enjoy. Where is the justice of their conduct as a Society? By what law of example are they guided? Surely not by the sacred Scriptures, nor the example of the primitive Christians. Surely not by equity nor reason, and we should stay not by an unbiassed conscience. Were there a shadow of justice in the colonization scheme, or a single argument in its favour, we might have been carried by its plans; simply from the consideration that there are many ministers, officers, and members of churches engaged in its concerns; but as it is, our population will have increased five hundred thousand, before that Society will have removed five thousand. The free people of colour will never go to Africa. Colonizationists had as well abandon the scheme at once. It is too absurd and trifling, for men of education and talents to promote or believe in. I speak boldly on this subject, for while I possess but one voice, I know that I speak the sentiments of nearly all my brethren. My next communication will be on the necessity of colonization, meanwhile I will offer as an apology for any warmth of feeling that may be apparent in this, the deep interest of our brethren, and their posterity, for many generations to come, which is involved in the success of the Colonization Society. Yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

OBSERVER.—NO. III.

I am a young girl, but out of my teens, and with a decent share (if I may believe people) of personal charms. I have had several beaux (my grandfather a short time ago left me a small legacy) but have seen none who have made an impression on my heart. You must not from this infer that mine is made of stone; for I assure you, I am very tender hearted. But the fact is, my mother is a very particular old lady, and has made me, unwillingly, I confess, turn a deaf ear to all my suitors. She says all they want is the money my grandfather left me. If this is to be always so, I wish I had no money at all, for to tell

you the truth, Mr. Observer, I am dying to get married. All my young acquaintances are married, or are engaged to be married, and I am sure I would not die an old maid for all the world. My object in writing to you is to ask your advice. Mother always speaks very highly of you, and says you have at heart the interests of all of us females. You must know there is a young man, who wants to pay his addresses to me. He is willing to do in the world what I don't know as I would have any objection to him. But mother says I must not think of him, for his faithless and inconstant, and more than all, he is a male coquette. This last word I don't understand, for how can a man be a coquette? But my mother says he is, and I suppose she must know, for she had a great many beaux in her youth. She says he will never make a good husband, because he has courted every thing that's comely, from sixteen to twenty-five. Now, for my part, Mr. Observer, I can't see the great harm of all this. A man must seek until he finds, for I suppose men have as much abhorrence to bold backsliders, as we girls have to be old maids. But do give me your opinion, whether you think he has better encourage him, for if you think me, I know mother will consent, for she says a great deference to any thing you say.

Your humble servant, HARRIET.

The case of our correspondent Harriet, is one that requires consideration. And we could wish that all mothers would think with her mother. From the bottom of our hearts we despise the man who flits about from house to house, trying to engage the affections of young girls, for no other purpose than to boast of his conquests to his base hearted of his sex. We ourselves know several such fellows, having the appearance of men, who make no secret of their conduct. If young women would show their displeasure of such behaviour, by keeping them at a distance, there would be less complaints on this head. But we too often find the contrary to be the case. And men, who are notorious for inconstancy, are always most encouraged. We think a young woman of Harriet's mind, will be convinced that her mother's opinion is both for her interest and happiness.

MR. OBSERVER.

A man of your benevolence will always listen to any plan, for the improvement of his fellows in morals and education. I therefore make no apology for troubling you with these few lines; of the importance of forming a Debating Society, among our brethren of this city. No one at the present day, will presume to dispute the extensive influence which Eloquence exerts upon mankind. It was this that added force to the words of Paul, and made a monarch tremble on his throne. In all ages of the world, it has wielded a tremendous power over the affairs of men. Need I mention, how the Demosthenes, tried to rouse the dormant spirit of his countrymen from their long sleep of inaction, and oppose the progress of the invaders of his country? His eloquence nerved the arm of the warrior, and made him press it, in his country's defence. In later times, Sheridan, and Burke, have caused injustice, and oppression to totter from their high places, and quail in the dust beneath them. What caused the Abolition of the slave trade, but the glowing language and vivid colouring, given to the abominations? I do not expect, a Debating Society will make us all Socrates, but it will enlarge our powers of reasoning, by teaching us to express our thoughts in a brief, as possible, and to the best advantage, and it will also enable us to detect at a glance, whatever sophistry is contained in the arguments of an opponent. For myself, I am convinced, that the formation of such a society, would be of incalculable advantage to us. I leave the subject to better pens than mine, hoping that something will be done, and that soon.

A YOUNG MAN.

The course which is ultimately to be pursued by the British Government with regard to the slaves, in the West India colonies, appears as yet quite doubtful. The proposition, when introduced to the colonial legislatures for their adoption, during the last year, by the Dominions, (that have been rejected almost entirely) they were as follows:—  
1. The establishment of a police and guardship of slaves. The admission of evidence of slaves in courts of justice. The giving to slaves the power, under certain regulations, of purchasing their freedom. The legal institution of marriage among the slaves. The prohibition of Sunday labour. The conferring on a legal right of assembly, and of transmitting property. The separation of families, and the abolition of the carrying whip.

Station and record of punishment, and the abolition of the slave trade, and the colonies had expressed a disposition to meliorate the condition of their slaves, and to pave the way for their gradual emancipation. On receiving these proposals, however, most, if not all the legislatures, as the Christian Observer, promptly and unceremoniously rejected bills founded on them. "With furious trades about that constitutional liberty which they are daily outraging in the persons of others."—D. Adv.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 7.

WILBERFORCE.

We beg leave to refer our readers, to the communication signed "Wilberforce," as a document worthy of attention. All who have been halting between Colonization and Anti-Colonization. We insert it, at the particular request of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J.; who has thought proper to inform us, "that the enclosed paper, signed "Wilberforce," is not written by me, nor by any member of my family; but as I, in the main, approve of its contents, I take the liberty of transmitting it, and of requesting a place for it in Freedom's Journal."

We place "Wilberforce," before our readers, in order, that they may judge for themselves, what liberal ideas our Colonization friends (according to the Rev. Dr. our best.) entertain of us generally. It is a fact, worthy of notice, that our bitterest enemies think not more contemptibly of us, than do Colonizationists generally—that nothing serves more, to keep us in our present degraded state, than the revolting pictures which are drawn by Colonization. Omissions on the fourth of July, and other public occasions.

As "Wilberforce," has taken great umbrage at certain sentences in Letter No. 3, addressed to the Senior Editor, we challenge him to disprove any thing therein stated. We think it becomes him, after having given vent to so much personal abuse against the Junior Editor, to stand forth as his own name, and convince him and others of their errors. We can assure him, that no notice would have been taken of his communication, had not his good friend, the Rev. Dr. inclosed it under his signature to us; for though we are persons of colour, we are not ignorant of the contents of the "African Repository," nor of what appertains to us of right, as Editors of the "Freedom's Journal." While we feel willing to pay every attention to the counsels of those, who style themselves our friends—while we concede all we can, to their mis-directed efforts, we should be wanting in our duty towards our brethren, did we not express ourselves openly and candidly upon all subjects which concern them, without fear of such men as "W." As "mischievous as our paper may be considered in his opinion, and the Rev. Dr.'s, we candidly believe, it has already, during its short existence, effected more towards bettering our condition, and enlightening the minds of our people generally, than the Colonization Society, during its "ten years" existence.

"W." unable to refute the statement concerning "abstinent Negroes," as he is pleased to style them, says, "as to the Middle States, facts are entirely against him," but without citing one solitary instance to prove this assertion, goes on to state the great objects of the Colonization Society, for which, no doubt, he will receive a vote of thanks, at their next annual meeting. Great stress is laid by "W." upon what the Society is likely to effect from the foundation of a colony in Africa, towards the Abolition of the Slave Trade, &c.; but why would he traverse the Atlantic to accomplish an object, for the attainment of which, he has only to travel to Maryland or Virginia, (if not already a resident of the latter,) and through all his benevolent endeavours?

We can assure him, that with open eyes he has put a wrong construction, on the meaning of our respected correspondent "Sidercal." "M." has no desire for a white wife, as he has long since found an union with one of his own colour. Having greater objects in view, we wish not to enter into a discussion concerning "ladies' taste," and other matters of a like frivolous nature.

For the objects contemplated by the publication of this Journal, we refer "W." to our first number: There, we conceive, he will find them stated pretty fully, though according to his ideas, curiously.

JUNIOR EDITOR.

Last evening, Mr. RICHARD VAUGHAN, of Richmond, Va. was set apart, for the work of the Gospel Ministry, in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, in this city. Sermon by the Rev. S. H. Cox.

Domestic Items.

From the Fredonia Coscor. Our village was thrown into a ferment of Sunday evening last, by an attempt made by three or four men, to arrest some six or eight coloured people who came into this vicinity several weeks since. Some threats being used and a pistol presented to a citizen for interfering, a warrant was issued and one of the men taken and secured over night; the others having secreted themselves in the woods. In the mean time, as we are informed, the blacks were carried on board of a vessel at Dunkirk by some of their brethren, and the vessel set sail, which is the last we have heard of them.

A friend, to whom we are occasionally indebted for an interesting article, has handed us the annexed. Our readers will understand that this is only an estimate of peaches in a single square.

The following statement of the Peach market, on Saturday morning last, at 9 o'clock, if deemed worthy of publication, is at your disposal.

Number of full baskets, in and out of the Jersey Market, between Front and Second, 1697  
Empty baskets, ascertained from enquiry to have contained peaches, 410  
2107

Besides the above two thousand one hundred and seven baskets! it is supposed that at least from twenty to thirty carts were loaded at market and wharf between 5 and 8 o'clock. The baskets are of the size called bushel baskets and the peaches were sold at 12 1/2 cents per basket!—U. S. Gaz.

Mysterious Stranger.—The body of a man was found last week, lying in a thicket of bushes near the Boston road. The body was much decayed, and appeared to have lain there several weeks. Nothing appeared by which the name or residence of the deceased could be discovered. He appeared however to have destroyed himself, and to have done this with great deliberation. For his coat and hat were laid together a little distance from him; a stick put through his neck handkerchief, and twisted part way round, as if he had strangled himself by means of it. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, we are informed, that he came to his death by his own hand.

Death from Opium.—A young man apparently insane, and about 23 or 24 years of age, died in this city on Sunday morning the 26th inst. in consequence of taking opium. He came to this place last winter and was engaged for some time as a hackney-coach driver; had formerly been a seaman, and has made a voyage to the West Indies in the brig Stranger of this place. He has intimated that he was born in Roxbury, Mass. and that his parents have kept a public house in Boston, and are now in Andover. His name he has called James A. Stevens, and at other times James A. Skinner. About two weeks since he attempted to destroy himself with opium, but without success, his design being discovered and medical aid being promptly called. He repeated the attempt last Saturday evening, and swallowed a large quantity of opium; he then became alarmed, and (with, though an erroneous, notion of "killing the life of the opium") drank two full tumblers of brandy, and called for an emetic. The most assiduous attention was rendered by the family, with which the unfortunate young man boarded, medical aid was soon procured, and the most active emetics and other remedies were administered; but a profuse stoppage came on and terminated in death about 3 o'clock in the morning. The body was decently interred on Sunday afternoon. New Haven Journal.

FOREIGN.

Carriages without Horses.—A coach-maker in Dublin has constructed a carriage with three wheels, which can be propelled at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour, by levers, acted upon with much ease, either by the hand or foot, independently of horse or other power. The new carriage makes an offer with greater facility than a coach drawn by horses, and can be set back as rapidly as forward. The maker, says a Dublin paper, is building another, carriage of an improved and larger size, intended a model, to supercede the system of carriages drawn by horses.

Port of London.—The trade of London employs about 3500 ships, the cargoes entering the port being annually not less than

13,500. On an average, 1100 ships are in the river at one time, together with 3410 barges and 5000 small craft employed in loading and unloading them. 2288 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade, and 3000 wherries or small boats for passengers. To this active scene which the port of London exhibits, are to be added 8000 watermen, usually employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 labourers joining, or unloading ships, and 12000 revenue officers, constantly doing duty on the river; besides the crews of the several vessels. This scene occupies a space of six miles on the Thames, from two miles above to four miles below the London Bridge and Limehouse.

SUMMARY.

A word to the Drunkard.—A votary of Bacchus, who had recently come down the North river, got intoxicated and went up to the Hook, where he fell asleep on a stoop, and on waking found he had been robbed of 300 or 400 dollars.—Two hundred sheep, on their way from the interior of Germany to Hamburg, for importation to Boston, were all burnt up, in consequence of the barn in which they were overnighted, being struck by lightning.—The store of Major Burr, of Concord, was broken open on the 19th ult. and a piece of fine broadcloth, worth \$70, taken from it. A theft of the same kind was perpetrated on the same gentleman about two years since.—It is said that many persons have recovered at the Lunatic Asylum, in Hartford, owing to the peculiar treatment of Dr. Todd.—A store was lately broken open in this city, and robbed of two dollars, and two barrels of rotten eggs.—Mr. Henry Wainwright, of the firm of Jackson and Wainwright, of Boston, was drowned while bathing in Charles river.—A parcel of villains, of Brunswick, Me. have set on fire and destroyed the huts of some offensive Indians, on the 18th ult. who were on their annual visit to the land of their fathers. An Indian child is missing, and it is supposed that it perished in the flames. A reward of \$100 has been offered by the selection of Brunswick, for the discovery and conviction of the offenders.—The collection on Sunday last in St. Patrick's Cathedral, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, amounted to \$377 33.—A very mortal sickness prevailed in Oswego, and among the labourers of the Oswego Canal. The Spruce Gazette states, that numbers are dying daily, and in one instance five died in one day in the same building.—The persons tried in Cahandigua for a conspiracy to kidnap Wm. Morgan, have all been acquitted.—On the 29th ult. Mr. John Hitecock of Sandy Hill, mistook the cellar door for that of his bed-room, and was precipitated with such force as to cause his instant death.—The sail boat Paul Jones, which left here Sunday afternoon on a party of pleasure, on her return near Staten-Island, a lady having dropped her merino shawl overboard, a seaman, by name, Peter Patton, immediately sprang from the boat and succeeded in obtaining the shawl.—The boat instantly put about to his relief, but the current was so strong, he sunk before they could reach him.—Mr. J. Birdsall of Sing Sing, killed a rattle snake week before last. Just before he came up to the snake, he saw several young snakes making down the throat of the mother. On opening the snake thirty-three young ones were found, each 10 inches long.—The Aurora, Borealis, or Northern lights, which were seen with such brilliancy in this city, were also witnessed at Boston, Albany, Washington, and various other places.—A quantity of Arsenic was thrown into the well of the Shaker's establishment at Enfield, Conn. It was sufficient to poison 1000 persons.—Shameful.—The free persons of colour mentioned in our last, and being convicted of harboring two coloured children, who were slaves, were sold according to the sentence of the Court for \$242.—A fire broke out in Rutland last week, which destroyed eight of ten buildings.—A certain man was killed in this city, on Tuesday of last week, while attempting to bridle his horse.—On the same day, Aaron Smith, while crossing Broadway, was knocked down by a lineaway coach and seriously injured.—At the August term of the Court of Sessions in this city, 49 persons were convicted of various offences. A great number of the above had previously been in the State prison. John Wilson, convicted of stealing was offered his choice of the U. S. Navy, or the penitentiary, and chose the latter.—A jury of inquest on a dead body, at Albany, has returned a verdict, that the "diseased died of Acridium tremens, brought on by the imprudent use of Dr. Chambers' medicine.—Drowned in the Penobscot, July 29th, by falling from the wharf in Hampden, Joseph Brooks, aged 60. He had been heard to say, in reference to an exchange of words, that he had hoped

he should be drowned so that he might have a quick passage to hell, and wished also, to have a bottle of rum with him.—A lady in North Carolina, died of a disease called the cold plague, after a few hours sickness.—The population of Albany, is estimated at 18,000.—The dying confession of Strang has been published. He accuses Mrs. W. of being the chief instigator of his murderous deed. A reward of \$200 is offered by Arthur Deane, No. 5 Dock street, for the apprehension of a man who has robbed him of a trunk containing 150 Spanish dollars and \$250 in U. S. Bank bills.—Mr. Jacob Gorgis, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co. has made a pair of scissors, which weighs less than the sixteenth part of a grain.—A man in York, U. C. offers to construct a machine at the expense of \$1000, with which he will safely go over the falls of Niagara.—American half dollars with ten per cent alloy are said to be in circulation in Canada.—The barn of Benjamin Zelly, of Mount Holly, N. J., containing a quantity of new rye and hay, was destroyed by fire on the 23d ult.—Mr. John Rigle, of Lower Mount Bethel, Pa. lost his life in opening a lime-kiln, on the 16th ult. The arch sustaining an immense weight of lime, gave way, and precipitated him into the kiln, at which time the hot lime closed upon him neck deep. He survived only a few hours after being taken out, having literally been roasted to death.—Newbold, the person who purchased a number of slaves in Norfolk, with counterfeit money, has been arrested at Fredericksburg, in Virginia.—At a late Camp Meeting in Newtown, Winchester district, there were 5,454 white persons, 375 coloured, 1007 horses, 128 waggons and carts, 74 gigs and carriages, 71 tents; many of which were doubled.—The City Inspector, reports the death of 117 persons, during the week ending Sept. 1, viz: 27 men; 23 women; 36 boys and 31 girls. The deaths in Philadelphia, during the same period, were 82.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John J. Latta to Miss Diana Smith; Mr. John Edwards to Miss Josephine Tard; Mr. John Fall to Miss Agnes Richmond; Mr. Perry Chambers to Miss L. P. Villos.

In Charleston, S. C. on the 12th July, Mr. Thomas C. Cox to Miss Rebecca Rivers.

DIED.

In St. Domingo City, Hayti, Mr. Joseph Minah, formerly of this city, aged 51.  
On the 3d inst. Alexander, son of Mr. A. Elston, aged 13 months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY, No. 1, has been received, and shall appear in our next.  
BOLIVAR, is under consideration.  
OTHERS, we cannot insert, unless assured of his right to make the request.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.  
THE Twentieth Biennial, Stated Meeting of the American Convention, for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. will be held at Philadelphia, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 2d of 10th mo. (October) next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. To which the Abolition and Manumission Societies, not yet represented, are invited to send Delegates.  
EDWIN P. AILEE, Secretary.  
Philadelphia, 7th mo. (July) 31, 1827.  
N. B. Printers of newspapers, throughout the Union, are respectfully requested to give the above notice a few insertions.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention.  
Article 2d: The Convention shall be composed of such representatives as the respective Societies assiduous to protect the rights of free persons of colour, or to promote the abolition of Slavery within the limits of the States may think proper to appoint; provided that the number from any one society shall not exceed ten.  
NOTICE.—The person supposed to be a coloured man, who exchanged a letter of notice on Saturday, the quarter of a Prize Ticket in the last Lottery, for a quarter in the Lottery which drew on the 5th Sept. is requested to call at the office of the Lottery, which will prove more to his advantage.  
GEO. W. WASHINGTON.  
Aug. 27, 1827.

Table with columns for SEPTEMBER, AUGUST, and various days of the month, listing dates and possibly related events or prices.

POETRY.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. FREEDOM.

My harp has long neglected laid, And very little music made; My Mass, as long as, has fann'd the fire, And Freedom's not attunes my lyre.

GREEK SONG.

Mount, soldier, mount the gallant steed, Seek, seek, the ranks of war; 'Tis better there in death to bleed, Than drag a tyrant's car.

VARIETIES

Comparative Nutritive Properties of different Kinds of Food.—In bread, every hundred pounds weight are found to contain eighty pounds of nutritious matter; butcher's meat, averaging the various sorts, contains only thirty-five pounds in one hundred; broad beans, eighty-nine, peas ninety three; lentils (a kind of half-pea, but little known in England), ninety-four pounds in one hundred; greens and turnips, which are the most aqueous of all the vegetables used for domestic purposes, furnish only eight pounds of solid nutritious substance in one hundred; carrots, fourteen pounds, and what is remarkable, as being in opposition to the hitherto acknowledged theory, only five pounds of potatoes only yield one and a half pounds of substance valuable as nutrition.

magnane, &c. which renders stable the union of the carbon and iron. The difference between the white cast iron and steel, appears, according to Muller, to reside only in the mechanical arrangement of the molecules.

Mr. Brown's principle of producing a vacuum by the combustion of Gas in a cylinder was lately applied to the propelling a vessel on the Thames. The experiment was made with several nautical and scientific men on board, among whom were Captain Shaw, R. N., Dr. Wilson Phillips, and the inventor, Mr. Brown. The vessel was a large Thames galley; the persons on board were fifteen in number; the weight of the engine was three cwt., and there was an additional weight of five cwt., yet they made way at the rate of ten miles an hour, against a strong tide. The gas used is produced from water, by a strong heat of a coke fire.—London Weekly Review.

A married woman of the Shawnee Indians made this beautiful reply to a man whom she met in the woods, and who implored her to love and look on him; 'Oulamou, my husband,' said she, 'is every fore my eyes, and hinders me from seeing you.'

A country squire having indulged rather liberally in his libations to the jolly god, but still thinking himself sober enough to walk home, reeled off upon the right road as if it were by instinct. Having walked about two miles, as he computed, but which did not exceed a quarter straight forward, he met a man of whom he asked, how far he had to go yet? Two long miles, was the reply. 'Oh, it is not the length of the road that troubles me, but the breadth of it,' exclaimed the squire—at the same time making a start to go forward, he gave proof of the truth of his assertions by his first motion being zig-zag from right to left.

A plain, good hearted kind of a man, who understood that a poor widow and her family were reduced to extreme distress by the death of a cow, which was their principal support, generously went round among his neighbours to solicit that aid which he was unable to give himself. He told a plain simple, and pathetic tale, and received from each a liberal donation of—regret, sorrow, and sympathy; but, thought he, this will not buy a cow, and he consequently redoubled his exertions and to the same effect. He now got out of all patience, and being answered as usual by a real son of Micah, with a plentiful shower of sympathetic feelings, exclaimed, 'O yes, I don't doubt your feeling, but you don't feel in the right place.' 'Oh, said the Cretans) I feel with all my heart and soul.' 'Yes, yes, (replied he) I don't doubt that neither, but I want you to feel in your pocket!'

Sleep.—Sleep has often been mentioned as the image of death; 'so like it,' says Sir Thomas Brown, 'that I dare not trust it, without my prayers.' Their resemblance is indeed striking and apparent; they both, when they seize the body, leave the soul at liberty, and wise is he that remembers of both, that they can be safe and happy only by virtue.

Bugs.—A gentleman who, when travelling has frequently been annoyed by these noxious vermin, informs us that he has found out a cheap and efficacious method of getting rid of them. He hangs a small bag of camphor to his breast on going to bed, or places it between the sheets, and though he has often been compelled to sleep in beds infested with these disgusting creatures, has never been bitten by them since he began to use this simple precaution.—Westminster Chronicle.

Original Anecdote.—A lad, on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm. 'I don't know,' he replied, 'with much simplicity, unless they put in warm water instead of cold.'—Portsmouth Jour.

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. The said stand, in the town of Paterson, N. J. fifteen miles from the city of New-York, is undoubtedly one of the best in that growing and flourishing town. It is situated on Main-street, near Broadway, opposite Mr. Willard's Tavern; rent low, and all arrangements settled up to this date. For further particulars, either personally, or by letter, enquire of HENRY P. HALE, Paterson, August 24, 1837.

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained SPERM OIL. THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and take this method of informing them and the public generally, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Seasonable OIL, of the best quality, which he will deliver in any part of the city, at the shortest notice. A liberal deduction made to Churches, and those who buy by the quantity. JOHN ROBERTS, 25. Current-alley, third door above Locust street, 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 in future. N. B. He cures all diseases of the human system; with roots and herbs, free from the use of mercury.

UNION HOTEL, No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine, OPENED BY CHARLES SHORT. For the Purpose of accommodating PRISONS or COLORED, Strangers and Citizens, with BOARDING AND LODGING. By the Day, Week, Month, or longer. He is furnished with every thing to enable him to keep a House of the first-rate kind ever opened in the City of Philadelphia; and will spare no pains to merit the public patronage. July 25, 1827. 18-3m

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

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia. THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL of superior quality, both new and second hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to DANIEL PETERSON, No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia. N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY" UNITED STATES SCOURING AND STEAM SPONGING JOHN R. SMITH, No. 122 North Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, points, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction. N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second hand Cloth of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves. The lowest price given for Gentlemen's Clothing.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Coats, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up suits. April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED. TWO LOTS, or the year of two lots, where there is any convenient communication with the street, are wanted, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 25 feet or more, by 75, would answer. Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street, New-York, March 20.

ALL ORDERS for JOB, BOOK, or ESTABLISHMENT, PRINTING, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HAMER & SMITH'S STEAM SCOURERS, No. 177, William-street, N. Y. CONTINUE to cleanse and dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentlemen's Clothes, to the most satisfactory action, and upon the most reasonable terms. Their mode of dressing Cloths, by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States. August 1.

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

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent Land, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city: its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city, the passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered. The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will do the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre (by coloured men), though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase. SAMUEL E. CORNISH, New-York, March 20. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid will be received and attended to.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, Is published every Friday, at No. 152 Church-street, New-York. The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a term than One Year. Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, per insertion, each repetition of do. 12 lines or under, 1st insertion, each repetition of do. Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines. N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those papers who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos; 10 for 3 mos.

AUTHORISED AGENTS. C. Stockbridge, No. North Yarmouth, Mass. Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me. David Walker, Boston. Rev. Thomas Paul, do. Mr. John Leonard, Salem, Mass. George C. Willis, Providence, R. I. Francis West, Philadelphia. Stephen Smith, Columbia, Penn. Messrs. R. Cowley & H. Glines, Baltimore. Mr. John W. Prout, Washington, D. C. Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Albany. Mr. Theodore S. Wright, Princeton, N. J. James Cowles, New-Branford, N. H. Rev. B. F. Hughes, New-York. Mr. W. R. Gardner, Fort-Liberty, Va. Austin Steward, Rockwell, N. C. Rev. W. F. Williams, Franklin, N. C. Mr. Leonard Reed, Trenton, N. J. John Shields, New-Haven, Conn. W. D. Beal, Frederickburg, Md. E. G. Wynn, Baltimore, Md. Isaac C. Glines, North-Haven, Conn. Thomas Bradford, Alexandria, Va.