

# FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION."

CORNHILL & RUSSWURM,  
Editors and Proprietors.

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## A LETTER.

To M. JAMES HARRIS, Esq., on the Comparative Merit of Free and Slave Labour.  
By ANON.

(Continued.)

"The first noble, (Countess Cox) who granted freedom to his peasants was Zamorki, formerly great chancellor, who, in 1764, enfranchised six villages, in the palatinate of Masovia." These villages were, in 1772, visited by the author of the patriotic letters, from whom I received the following information:—On inspecting the parish register of births, from 1750 to 1760, that is, during the ten years of slavery immediately preceding their enfranchisement, he found the births 34; in the first ten years of their freedom, from 1760 to 1770, 62; and from 1770 to the beginning of 1777, 57. By these extracts, it appeared that, during the

First period, there were only 41 births } each  
Second ditto 62 ditto } year.  
Third ditto 57 ditto }

"The revenues of the six villages, since their enfranchisement, have been augmented in a much greater proportion than their population. In the state of vassalage, Zamorki was obliged, according to the custom of Poland, to build cottages and barns for his peasants, and to furnish them with food, horses, and ploughs, and every implement of agriculture: since their enfranchisement, they are become so easy in their circumstances, as to provide themselves with all these necessities at their own expense, and they likewise cheerfully pay an annual rent in lieu of the manual labour formerly exacted by their master. By these means, the receipts of this particular estate have been nearly tripled.

"The example of Zamorki has been followed by Czernowitz, vice-chancellor of Lithuania, and the Abbe Bryzoloski, with similar success. Prince Stanislaus, the king of Poland, has warmly patronized the plan of giving liberty to the peasants. He has enfranchised four villages not far from Warsaw, in which he has not only emancipated the peasants from their slavery, but even condescends to direct their affairs. He explained to me in the most satisfactory manner, that the grant of freedom was no less advantageous to the lord than to the peasant, provided the former is willing to superintend their conduct for a few years, and to put them in the way of acting for themselves. He intends giving the public a particular account of his arrangements, and will show how much he has increased the value of his estate, as well as the happiness of his peasants."

"It is stated in the supplement to the Report of the Privy Council, in reply to the 17th of his Queries, from his Excellency Governor Parry, answered by the Hon. Joshua Steel, a planter of 1088 acres, in the parishes of St. John, St. Philip, and St. George, in the island of Barbadoes: "On a plantation of 285 slaves, in June 1780, viz. 90 men, 82 women, 53 boys, and 60 girls, by the exertions of an able and honest manager, there were only fifteen births, and no less than fifty-seven deaths, in three years and three months. An alteration was made in the mode of governing the slaves, the whips were taken from all the white servants, all arbitrary punishments were abolished, and all offences were tried, and sentence passed by a negro court. In four years and three months, under this change of government, there were 44 births, and only 41 deaths, of which 10 deaths were of superannuated men and women, and manual labour, some above 80 years old. But in the same interval, the annual net clearance of the estate was above three times more than it had been for ten years before."

If, then, it has appeared that we should be naturally led to infer, from the very constitution of human nature, that slave labour is more expensive than the labour of free men; if it has appeared that such has been the opinion of the most eminent philosophers and enlightened travellers in different ages, and countries; if it has appeared that in a state where slavery is allowed, land is most valuable in those districts where the slave system prevails the least, notwithstanding great advantages of locality; and that in adjoining states, with precisely the same soil and cli-

mate, in the one of which slavery is allowed, and in the other prohibited, land is most valuable in that state in which it is proscribed; if it has appeared that slave labour has never been able to maintain its ground in competition with free labour, except where monopoly has secured high profits, or protecting duties afforded artificial support; if it has appeared that, in every quarter of the globe, in proportion as the circumstances of the planter rendered attention to economy more indispensable, the harsher features of the slave system have disappeared, and the condition of the slave has been gradually assimilated to that of the free labourer; and if it has appeared that the mitigation of slavery has been found, by experience, to substitute the industry of voluntary labour, for the reluctance of compulsory toil; and that emancipation has rendered the estates on which it has taken place, greatly and rapidly more productive.—I need not, I think, advance additional proofs of the truth of the general position, that slave labour is more expensive than the labour of freemen.

And here, perhaps, I might safely leave the question; yet since your arguments, although of a general nature, and not restricted in their application to any peculiarity of circumstances or situation, seem to be derived from a somewhat partial view of the state of things in the West Indies, I shall proceed to examine, whether they afford any presumption that these islands present an exception to the general rule.

The comparison which you have made between the price of slave and free labour in the Antilles, appears to me by no means to warrant the conclusion you have drawn from it. Where the proportion of free labourers is extremely small, and labour is rendered extremely degrading, or at least disreputable by being confined principally to slaves, it is natural that the wages of free labour should be high; and the question is not, whether at a given time and place, free or slave labour is the highest, but whether both are not higher than labour would be if all the community were free, and the principle of population were allowed to produce its natural effect on the price of labour, by maintaining the supply and competition of free labourers.

The other argument which you adduce, appears to me equally inconclusive. You observe,—"The very obstinacy of the planters in defending slavery, proves that it is an advantageous system for them."

And does man indeed, then, always act with an enlightened view to self-interest? Is he uniformly vigilant to observe, and prompt to pursue his real good, however remote, and requiring whatever sacrifices of present ease and gratification? Does prejudice or passion never blind or mislead him? nor habit render him slow to follow the dictates of his better judgment? The conversion of the slaves in the Colonies into free labourers, must be a very gradual work, demanding much patience and assiduity,—involving, possibly, some present risk, and requiring, it may be, for its complete success, the conscientious efforts of the planters. And is such a task likely to be undertaken spontaneously by the body of West India proprietors, whose concerns are managed by hired overseers? who consider their capital as invested, if not in a lottery, at least rather in a mercantile speculation, from which it is speedily to be disengaged, than in landed property, which is to descend with all its improvements to their children's children? Is not the whole history of Colonial cultivation; is not the long and violent opposition of the planters to the abolition of the slave-trade; is not the reluctance they evinced to breed, instead of purchase, their slaves, when the latter plan was so notoriously the most expensive; is not their unwillingness to adopt the enlightened and profitable suggestions of their able counsellor and experienced associate;—"The Professional Planter;" are not all these irrefragable proofs, that the practice of a planter, like that of other men, may be at variance with his interest—especially if in union with his prejudices, and his inclinations? If you should require additional evidence, I refer you to Brougham's Colonial Policy, where the fact is illustrated and explained, in language, somewhat less courteous, indeed, than I am willing to adopt, but with the usual force and ability of that powerful writer.

## SLAVE TRADE.

On this subject we collect some particulars from the "Twenty First Report of the London African Institution." The measures of various governments on the Slave Trade, are passed in review in this document. FRANCE during the past year has improved her legislation on this subject, having subjected to banishment, and a fine equal to the value of ship and cargo, on the parties concerned; together with confiscation of the ship and cargo themselves. Those, with other penalties provided, are independent of those incurred for the crimes committed during the voyage, such as the murder of slaves. The past year exhibits however little diminution of the French Slave Trade. It is the practice of the traders to have double sets of papers, their own and generally the Dutch also, with which they are supplied at St. Eustatia, by connivance of the Dutch authorities. These are shown to French cruisers, while the French they elude English capture. A new law is however, expected in France, "The Netherlands have indeed acceded to mutual right of search; but their colonial functionaries play themselves in opposition to the government, which does not act with adequate vigour. SPAIN evinces one unvarying course of evasion in the colonial functionaries, and indifference, if not faithlessness, in the government; and though the number of Spanish slave ships condemned in the last year at Sierra Leone is only six, yet the number was immense; they swarm on that coast. The British treaty with Spain does not admit their detention, unless slaves are found on board, though the indications of slave-trading are as clear as the sun. They watch their opportunity, take their slaves aboard in a few hours and sail for their destination.

"The number of slaves captured on board these six ships was 1300; but one of them being overtaken in a tornado, the slaves on board, to the number of 107 perished. The crowded state of these ships, and the sufferings of the slaves from that cause, and from the ravages of dysentery and small pox, are now become such necessary incidents of the trade, that they excite no surprise. One case, however, which occurred so recently as February last, may be specified. It is that of the Paulita, Antonio Terrera, master, captured off Cape Formosa, by Lieutenant Tucker, of his Majesty's ship Maidstone, with 211 slaves on board. Her burden was only 69 tons, and into this space were thrust 82 men, 36 Women, 33 boys and 44 girls. The only provision found on board for their subsistence, was yams of the worst quality, and fetid water. When captured, both small-pox and dysentery had commenced their ravages. Thirty died on the passage to Sierra Leone, and the remainder were landed in an extreme state of wretchedness and emaciation."

It appears from a letter of Mr. Canning's to the British Ambassador at Madrid, that these vessels are chiefly sent out from Havana, and are equipped both for trade and war; but their trade is in human beings, and their war is piracy. If they obtain slaves, they land them surreptitiously at the back of Cuba, and enter Havana in ballast; if otherwise, they seize the first vessel they meet, and if a slave ship, the better.

"An instance is then mentioned as having recently occurred, in which a prize, with an English prize crew, had disappeared, murdered, as it is supposed, by these pirates. In another instance, the Netuno, Brazilian slave ship, prize to his Majesty's ship Esk, was proceeding to Sierra Leone in the charge of Mr. Crawford, a Master's mate, when she was boarded by the boat of a Spanish vessel called the Carolina, mounting ten guns. The pirate Captain and another, who were threatening to drag Mr. Crawford from the prize, were shot dead by him, and the remainder of the boat's crew jumped overboard, and regained their vessel. An action ensued, when the pirate was beat off, but not till one woman had been killed and another wounded on board the Netuno."

The functionaries at Havana appear in this matter of the Slave Trade, to feel no obligations either of humanity or national faith. Under the very eye of the Commissioners, slave ships are fitted out.

Minerva, is chased into the harbour by two British ships of war. Notice is given of the fact to the Civil and Military Authorities; Officers of the Captain General's suite visit the ship and see her living cargo; and notwithstanding all this, two hundred slaves, who were on board, are landed in the presence and actual view of the British Naval Officers belonging to the ships which had chased her; and when this disgraceful proceeding is denounced, and in the incontestible evidence of the facts laid before the Local Authorities, there instantly seems a concurrence among them to take no step to recover the slaves and punish the delinquents. All they think of is to question the sufficiency of the proof, and to quibble about the law of the case."

PORTUGAL for a long time refused to abandon this trade on the score of the necessity for her transatlantic possessions. But though she is now indolent, the trade continues, and Portugal has recently advanced a claim to carry it on for the supply of her African islands, the Cape de Verdes, &c. whence it is easy to take slaves to Brazil or Cuba. Mr. Canning has however represented to Portugal her distinct engagement to use her flag only for the supply of her transatlantic possessions; and the result of the correspondence on this subject is an undertaking on the part of that power wholly to extinguish the traffic.

By a late treaty of England with Brazil, the final period of the Brazilian Slave Trade, is fixed three years from its date, (March, 1827) and the subjects of Brazil concerned therein, are therefore to be deemed guilty of piracy. Thus, in three years, the Slave Trade will cease to have a legal existence in any part of the world. Hitherto, the Brazilian enormities, made known at the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, have been extreme.

"Between the 1st January, 1825, and 31st July, 1826, upwards of 1,500 Brazilian slaves were condemned into freedom; and it appears, from the Sierra Leone Gazette, that several important captures were subsequently made. One, the Principe de Guance, freighted with 608 slaves, and strongly armed, was gallantly taken, after a desperate resistance, by Lieut. Tucker, in a small schooner, a tender to his Majesty's ship Maidstone. Another, the Intrepida, measuring only 100 tons, had on board 310 slaves, in a state of great wretchedness and emaciation, seventy of whom died in 40 days. A third, the Invincible, with a cargo of 440 slaves—a number, it seems, 63 short of her full complement; but these were so crowded together, that it became absolutely impossible, to separate the sick from the healthy; and dysentery, ophthalmia, and scurvy breaking out among them—the provisions and water being of the worst kind, and the filth and stench beyond all description—186 of the number had perished in less than 60 days."

Two Brazilian ships brought to Sierra Leone for adjudication, were restored because, though they had taken their slaves on board north of the line, they were actually captured south of the line, for which the treaty had not provided.

The slaves on board these two ships, the Active and the Porpetto, Defensor, amounting in all to 500, when they understood they were to be given up to the claimants, mutinied, and effected their escape to the shore; and having made good their landing, there the acting governor refused to permit force to be used to recover them; and they are now under the care of the Colonial Government.

The Report says, it is to be regretted, that no arrangements have been made with the UNITED STATES, for the mutual apprehension of this trade; and it then pronounces a strong censure on the Internal Slave Trade of this country. "Humanity has much to deplore, and national policy not less, in this painful subject; and though some provisions and encouragement have been made in England, yet it is deeply to be regretted that we should afford to these wretched beings at all times with national protection a ground of tenure. We need not the sentiments of the concluding part of the Report. "The time is now passing, when a trade very much more profitable than the slave trade is being introduced into the West Indies."

Christian principle and the light of civilization; and it is no slight encouragement to the cherishing of this hope, that a Decree has recently appeared from the Emperor of Austria, remarkably both for the principles it asserts, and the sanctions it imposes, utterly abolishing slavery through the Austrian Dominions. "Every man," says his Imperial Majesty, "by the right of nature, sanctioned by reason, must be considered a free person. Every slave has no sooner from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or even an Austrian ship. The free governments of Great Britain, America, and France may learn a salutary lesson in justice and humanity from this Monarch."

WEST INDIES.

The following are Extracts from the Second Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice, in the West Indies; the Report being limited to St. Vincent, Dominica:

In speaking of the Criminal Justice of St. Vincent, the Report says—

The Provost-Marshal General is here, as in other islands, the executive officer of all the courts. The Chief Justice said, "He claims a right of acting as Marshal in the Court of Admiralty."

For carrying the sentence of the law into execution, in criminal cases the Marshal is allowed by the colony £12s.; but he is not allowed, that "it always had cost him £70. It is after all," he continued, "executed in a miserable manner. The culprit is tied to a tree, and placed on a rum puncheon, which they pull round under him."

In the gaol are confined persons of every description; debtors, criminals, runaways, and lunatics. It is quite large enough, and separations might be made very easily. The upper part is quite commodious and airy; the lower part (the cells) very much the contrary; they are dark and damp. "I know a man," proceeded the Marshal, "confined there from September to February, who came out so altered that I scarcely knew him, he changed from black to yellow."

The wall is strong, but there is only a single door, whence it has happened that the turnkey has often been knocked down by a stout fellow; and it is easy, by means of some of the buildings, to get to the top of the wall. There is no separation of criminals from debtors, or of men from women, and no classification according to the nature of the offence or age of the accused. The Judge directed solitary confinement, but they may be means of carrying it into effect.

In no case can any coloured person, in this island, be deemed a freeholder, except for the purpose of leasing or assigning his property. He is entitled, however, when he is "to hold land and slaves," and has a freehold interest, though not a freehold tenure (to qualify him to vote at elections, &c.)

Slave evidence is not admitted against free persons, in cases where other evidence is unobtainable. Upon this defect in the laws, the Chief Justice remarked, "The admission of slave evidence against free persons would seem to be, sometimes indispensably necessary to public justice. The first person who was tried before me for murder, in this island, was a free negro, who had most probably committed the crime of which he was accused; but he escaped, because the dying declaration of the murdered slave could not be admitted in evidence against him."

In this case, as we are informed, a dollar, the pretium amoris, had been paid to the deceased by the prisoner, a soldier in a black regiment. After the gratification of his passions, the fellow insisted on the restoration "of the silver;" the girl made an animated resistance, when the soldier stabbed her with his bayonet, and left her bleeding on the ground a little way in the wood; in which situation she was discovered shortly after in a dying state. She gave this account (which could not be received at the trial) before she expired. The defect in the laws could not, perhaps, be rendered more apparent.—p. 21.

To the question, whether the power of the master over the slave was considered absolute in this island, the Chief Justice exclaimed, "This 'querry' nearly astonishes me; but I thank my God that I can easily answer it. A slave is as much within the King's peace as any other subject." &c. &c. The Attorney General said, "No; he has no such power. He has only the power of inflicting such punishment as the law allows. And I am happy to say that a law for the improvement of the condition of slaves is under consideration." The Chief Justice said, "there must be a necessary subordination and obedience from slave to master. It is not for his unfortunate position in the West Indian society, but for the authority which will subject the master

By general opinion, custom, and practice universally, if not by law, slaves may and can, and do acquire property, deal with it and dispose of it as their own. There is an Act, continued the Attorney-General, "now before the Legislature, and it will probably pass, establishing such a right in slaves." The Chief Justice said, "he had known many slaves purchase their own freedom with their acquisition," and mentioned a particular instance occurring. "Industry and prudence have afforded many the means of being enfranchised, and they have been so; but it is not yet legally obligatory on the master to acquiesce in it. It is to be done shortly," said the Attorney-General. There are instances in this island of slaves purchasing slaves.

In the island of Dominica, and speaking of the administration of Criminal Justice, the Report proceeds—

The condition of the gaol will best be collected from the following relation of what occurred to myself, on visiting it, for the purpose of a personal inspection of the degree of accommodation it afforded. I found the outer door open, and an inner door off its hinges, and broken, and entered without any obstruction into the yard, when I ascended a crazy staircase, and found myself in the debtors' apartment, the roof of which was greatly decayed, and in several places admitted the rain. A debtor, whom I saw there, a gentleman, a Major in the army, informed me that the reason he did not walk out, precisely in the same manner that I had entered, was because he had given his parole that he would not. He, however, forcibly represented his serious, and I thought, well founded, apprehension, that in the probable event of a hurricane happening in a few weeks, (it being the commencement of the hurricane season) the building and its tenants would be all swept away together. I had afterwards an interview with the governor upon the subject, and Lord Huntingdon promised to do every thing in his power to effect the removal of the debtor to a more secure place.

The gaol has particular orders to appoint a medical man of the illness of any slaves, immediately when it occurs, and to provide any comforts they require for expenses not to be paid by the owner of the slave, or the colony.

Debtors, if they procure their own discharge, are not liable to any punishment. A man who has been in the gaol, for a year or two, in the case of the hurricane, is liable to a fine of £40. Slaves are only flogged by the public officer, in cases where that punishment makes part of their sentence pronounced by magistrates or courts of justice.

The cage is the place of confinement for slaves, who are sent there by order of the magistrates, or town-officers. "That is," says the cage-keeper, "disorderly persons, slaves sent to their masters, &c. runaways of thieves are sent to the gaol."

"The cage is secure, but it is not dry and healthy, for the rain comes in at the top—that is," said the cage-keeper, "it comes through the walls."

It is large enough for three men and three women, and the present cage-keeper, though he had been in office nearly three years, had never had charge of above half that number.

It is the duty of the cage-keeper to whip slaves, or to see them whipped, though slaves are not punished in the cage; but when sentenced to be flogged are sent to the gaol. He flogs them with a cat upon the shoulders. Women are flogged as well as men, to the extent of 39 lashes, and upon the shoulders. The cage-keeper receives a dollar for each slave flogged. The cowskin and cart-whip, as instruments of punishment, are done away with. It is in the character of clerk of the market, not as cage-keeper, that the officer acted, in inflicting those punishments, and he had flogged about fifteen slaves, in nearly three years. "The flogging sometimes draws blood. Punishments are fewer than they used to be. Slaves don't mind a private whipping, but they feel a disgrace from a public punishment in the market. The clerk of the market don't (he insisted) favour any; he is on oath to flog all alike; he hits the women just as hard as the men."

Slaves are never committed to the cage in this island, for a longer time than 24 hours. N. B. The Commissioners required the cat to be produced; it was a military cat-of-nine tails.

"Slaves," said the magistrate we interrogated, "are examined before justices, and either committed to take their trial at the Petty Sessions, or if it is provided to that effect by statute, disposed of by the justice himself, and the whipping the magistrate orders, is inflicted in the Market-square."

The Appendix, consisting of upwards of

250 pages, and containing the facts and details on which the Report is founded, follows each document.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. 1.

During the retirement of a few days, from the ordinary avocations of life, I know not how I can better comply with the injunction of "redeeming the tide," than in the way intimated in the title of these communications. I am pleased, that a weekly paper is established among the "People of Colour," because of the facilities it affords for an extensive communication with this neglected portion of our community. This, I acknowledge, is not the only reason why I patronize the "Freedom's Journal," and yet it is one not to be overlooked, in a land, where, emphatically, "knowledge is power." On this point, the free People of Colour are acquiring a small share, in despite of the many and appalling difficulties they labour under. They must now be won, not driven. They have reasoning powers, for whose proper exercise they are responsible in common with others; and they beg leave in matters which deeply affect their interests, to form their judgments according to the evidence laid before them.

Among the People of Colour, the author of the following Communications has many acquaintances, whose friendship he is not desirous to prize; and, under a full conviction, that it is the right, and privilege, and duty of this class of his fellow-citizens, to decide freely and intelligently for themselves, and to act accordingly, he now addresses to them a Series of Essays on "The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour." This subject has already received some notice in the columns of the "Journal," but not of that extent, nor altogether of that sort of its importance demands.

I am happy to find, that some of the warmest supporters of the Colonization Society, in Philadelphia, also patronize the "Journal." As they were aware at the time of its publication, that the views of its Editors differed widely from their own on the subject of Colonization, we cannot but appreciate their conduct in this particular. Such persons cannot be inimical to African west. They perceive, that a paper, properly edited by coloured men, could not fail to attract the notice, and to elevate the character, of the coloured community. Such friends to the Colonization Society, cannot "dread an investigation of the principles on which the Society is based." In their breasts, a well regulated jealousy of their Institution, can excite no fears. They know, that if it be overthrown by a little canvassing of its merits, they may well abandon it. Indeed, it ought not to excite surprise in any one, that the Coloured People are a little suspicious & jealous on this subject. Can we expect to find men in a mood for dispassionate argumentation, whose every right has been trampled on, and whose feelings are perpetually blistered anew by insinuations in regard to their physical, mental, and moral structure? Let not the advocates of Colonization be dismayed, at the tardiness coloured persons manifest to fall into their scheme. Should there ever be an excess of jealousy in the case, it is not ominous of ill. A little over-boiling of feeling and of expression, only indicates a fire beneath, that promises much, when properly tended: it is only an evidence, that these people appreciate their rights and interests, and are unwilling to waive them in every chimerical project. Such are the allowances which every friend of the Colonization Society must make for the prejudices, as he will account them, of the People of Colour on this subject. Aperitifs, however, of expression, ought to be carefully avoided. They predispose those readers, whose favourable opinion is most desirable to an unfavourable judgment of the man who uses, and of the cause which troubles, them. The reader, it is hoped, will have no reason to complain of this evil. The Essays now contemplated, their author feels kindly to all, and hopes to express himself so to most. He will have occasion to make unfavourable personal allusions but seldom, and then only to "low fellows, of the baser sort," whose feelings, if they have any, have no claim to be spared, nor their blustering to be heeded, nor their smiles to be courted.

Meanwhile the reader may assure himself, that the author is not knowingly hostile to African interests. He is not an indifferent spectator of the movements now making in her behalf, nor wholly unthankful for whatever tokens God has sent her, or elsewhere. "That 'Ethiopia may stretch forth her hands unto God,'" is a promise and peti-

tion he sometimes pleads and offers. "Place her within thy walls; prosperity within thy palaces; yea, 'her very dust shall be precious in his eyes.'" J. H. K.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors,—

I have for some time contemplated, with feelings of regret, the ardour and zeal with which Christians and Patriots engage in aiding the Greeks, and in sending Missionaries to the most remote parts of the earth; at the same time forgetting, or seeming to forget, that there are thousands in their own country, far more wretched and more deserving of compassion. They forget the old proverb, "charity begins at home." If they love not their brethren whom they have seen, how can they love those whom they have not seen? Should a tribe of Savages, who were in a suffering condition, be visited by a man, who should inform them, that he had left his native country, and come a very long journey, in the hope that he should be able to alleviate their sufferings; would they not idolize such a man? But should they learn, that he left a large family, who must inevitably perish in consequence of his leaving them, would it not be apparent, that the desire of gaining popular applause, was his only object? And would not even the Savages execrate such a man?

Is not this unjust comparison of the conduct of our Missionary Societies? Should the Heathen be told, that the good Christians in the United States, who were taking so much pains to enlighten them; regardless of the laws of God, or the rights of man; unjustly held in bondage, and in barbarous ignorance, near two millions of their fellow-beings, whom they had inhumanly torn from their kindred and country; suppressed their energies; trampled upon their rights; and used them as beasts of burden; would not even those unenlightened Heathen say, Surely, no good can come from a people among whom such barbarous injustice is tolerated! And would they not regard the heralds of Salvation, as agents, sent to rob them of their rights and liberties?

About six weeks ago, in the hope of interesting the better feelings of some, in behalf of the oppressed Africans, I wrote the following:

SERIOUS ADDRESS TO THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

You send Bibles and Missionaries to the uttermost ends of the earth—You compassionate the wanderers of the house of Israel—You use your utmost endeavours to enlighten the idolatrous heathen, and to teach them the knowledge of the only true God:—Nor is the rude barbarian, or the lawless Savage, forgotten.—Wherever human footsteps mark the earth, the knowledge of God is proclaimed—the Gospel preached. Your ministers daily implore the Almighty to bless the efforts of the wandering Missionary; that through his means the Heathen might be enlightened—the Barbarian softened—the Savage tamed.—The objects of your solicitude are afar off! and are there none in this happy land, who have a claim upon your bounty, upon your compassion? I blush for my country! Must I tell it? Yes: in the United States, a land blessed with a free government, salutary laws and a delightful climate, are thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow-creatures groaning in darkness; in bondage and in despair.

The Bramins, Hindoos, Heathen, perish in Ganges' sacred stream; are crushed beneath the iron car of Juggernaut; or are consumed upon the funeral pyre.—They live free, and die voluntarily. Yet you think their situation deplorable, and leave no means untried to remedy it. Look in our Southern States; you will there see a class of degraded beings, abject, miserable; beyond description who have been cruelly torn from kindred and country, inhumanly yoked with brutes, and fettered to the soil! These poor Slaves are too low and degraded, to excite compassion in the breasts of Christians; they are not remembered in the prayers of the righteous—the light of truth breaks not upon them—their souls are not sent to their heavenly homes; no kind missionary whispers words of comfort. Notwithstanding, they are kept in a situation, by their cruel tyrants, in which they can learn nothing but to ill the soul, to bear heavy burdens, yet even in this degraded state, the feelings of nature triumph over bondage, the Slave eyes a Slave, and lives with the woman of his choice—For what? To augment the number of human wretches, and when it is for his interest, to be torn from the wife from her kindred—the children from their parents.—The mother weeps, free, constitutes the dear soldier of the cross; but to aggravate their woes, their serious parents' hearts are broken with contemplation, his wretched offspring, who are born into the world, are all the while

of kindred, disregarded by the lawless tyrants.—I ask you, I appeal to your feelings, as men, as christians, if these are not more objects of compassion, than those to whom you send missionaries? The sufferings of the Slaves are loudly or vengeance! Who means are in your power, to alleviate those sufferings; will you neglect to improve those means? Shall I be said, that the Americans are less humane than the English? Shall it be said, that you traverse the seas and the farthest corners of the earth to find objects of charity; while the most afflicted, miserable race on earth, remained unvisited, unaccommodated in the bosom of your own country? Forbid it, righteous Heaven!

The foregoing Address I sent to the Editor of the ——— for publication, but he would not disgrace his paper by inserting any thing in favour of the outcast Africans. I then sent it to other Editors; but not one of them will publish any thing in favour of the Slaves, for fear of destroying their popularity at the South. On the contrary, they attempt to prove, by fallacious arguments, that the condition of the Slaves is far preferable to that of the free blacks. The Slaves, they say, have no care, no anxiety; every thing is provided for them by their humane masters. While the latter, poor, ignorant creatures, unfit to govern themselves, and suffered to run at large, become a nuisance to society. That the free blacks are thus ignorant, is an indelible stain upon the character of the whites;—they have no opportunities of getting information. If they are employed by the whites, it is only to do the lowest drudgery. If they send their children to our public schools, they are sure to be insulted, and scornfully treated by the other scholars; and oftentimes, they are treated with cruelty or neglect by the instructors.—In 1816, I heard a man, who was a public instructor in Portland boasting, that he had made all the Negro children quit his school. "One black fellow, (said this brute in human shape) seemed determined to come at all events. I one day ordered him to clean out the vault, belonging to the school-house—this had the desired effect: the black imp went off, and I saw no more of him." (This I know to be a fact.)

I have observed that the coloured people, who live some distance back in the country, are much more intelligent than those that live in cities, or sea-ports. The reason of this, because the country people are more friendly, and consider them rational beings like themselves. I spent most of the year 1813 in the town of ———, and although I was then but 11 years old, yet I distinctly recollect the family of Peru Brackley, as if it were not a month since. This was a coloured family, and the only one in the neighbourhood; they had a large family of children, who were distinguished for their intelligence, industry and good morals, and were as much beloved and respected as any family in the neighbourhood. Peru was not born in thralldom, although he was for many years a slave; he was kidnapped on the coast of Guinea, according to his own account, when he was but six years old, brought to America, and sold to a gentleman in Massachusetts. I many times heard him tell the story of his courtship and marriage, which was truly diverting; he married a free woman against the will of his master, and as he loved his wife best, he took a French leave of his masters, and went to live with her, a short time before the slaves in that state were set at liberty. During my residence in ———, the youngest son of this Peru, whose name was also Peru, did an action, that had he been white, would have for ever stamped him a Hero. They lived near the Seven Mile Pond, and in the winter season skating was a favourite amusement with the young men of the place. One evening the young Peru, and two other young men, were skating; the two last were a little before Peru; they came to a large open place in the ice, which they did not discover till they were so near, that it was impossible for them to stop. Peru heard his companions plunge in the water, and as quick as thought, threw himself upon his back. In an instant, he crept to the edge of the ice, and when his unfortunate companion appeared upon the surface, caught him by the hair of his head, and pulled him out, the other sunk the second time; on his reappearance, he caught him in the like manner, and pulled him out. Peru was then but sixteen years old.

I feel confident, that the circulation of the Freedom's Journal, will, in time, be the means of greatly improving the condition of the free coloured people. The Editors of our Papers are so narrow contracted, that they never mentioned the Freedom's Journal—and I was ignorant of its publication, until about a week ago. I accidentally saw your twenty-second number. I was highly pleased with its contents, and immediately called on your Agent at this place, and subscribed for it; and

requested him to procure for me all the preceding numbers, if they could be obtained. I think I may venture to assert, that the Southern people will never set their Slaves at liberty; they are in the same state, that the Egyptians were, when they held the children of Israel in bondage. They are, like the Egyptians, cruel and oppressive; and they harden their hearts, that they will not let the Africans get the measure of their crimes is nearly full. The groans, the tears, the anguish of the sufferers, have reached the thrones of Mercy: the God of justice will pour out his wrath, upon their oppressors, without mixture of mercy.

S\*\*\* B

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL. OBSERVER.—NO. IV.

"A little man's the noblest work of God." My dear Observer, I read your Numbers as fast as they appear, and with much pleasure. But, my dear Observer, it is almost the only pleasure I have this side the grave. I am fond of society, and delight much to join the circle, where woman's smiles impart joy and happiness to all. Yet amid the enjoyment of such a scene, when voices are in high glee, and the laughter of maidens is heard, I am the most miserable puppy on earth. Yes, I Tom Little, with a soul tremblingly alive to every tender feeling, and with a deep devotion to the cause of the daughters of Adam, am titrated at and laughed at by them! And why, my dear Observer, you are ready to ask? Forsooth, I happen to be five or six inches below the common standard in height. I know you will think with me, that it is unfair to undervalue a man on account of his size; for they will know, at least they ought to know, that I had no agency in the matter. I think, my dear Observer, if you publish this letter, they will see their injustice in ridiculing a man, for that in which he had no part nor lot.

Yours, ever,

TOM LITTLE.

For our friend Little, who are little ourselves, (being some five feet three) feel no small consideration. A wise man has said, ladies are perverse things, and there is no forcing them to love against their will. The utmost we can do, is to treat him to bear his misfortunes like a man, to show them that, if the "compound of bone and muscle," which compose his bodily frame is somewhat less than the portion assigned to other men, he has a heart equal to that possessed of yours by Goliath himself. Let him recollect for his inward satisfaction, that the Emperor of all the French, who made both lords and ladies bow at his feet,—was a little man. John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti, and possessor of the hearts of all the Haytian ladies, is a little man. Alexander Pope, the child of song, was a little man. It was this same Pope who said,

An honest man's the noblest work of God: Which, according to the rules of interpretation adopted by Divines of the present day, signifies,

A little man's the noblest work of God. Lastly, we ourselves, who are welcome in every house, honoured by old maidens and loved by young virgins—are a little man!

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1827.

TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS OF "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL."

Six months of our Editorial labours having expired; by mutual consent, and good wishes for the prosperity and usefulness of each other, our connection in the "JOURNAL," is this day dissolved, and the right and prerogatives exclusively vested in the Junior Editor, J. B. RUSSELL.

The reasons for the dissolution of our connection, are as follows:—fully persuaded that it will be for my health and interest, I have resolved to remove to the country; and with the consent of the Presbytery of New-York, of which I am a Member, and to whom I am responsible, as circumstances will permit, to devote myself exclusively to the work of the Ministry, as a Missionary, or otherwise, as I may be most useful in the country.

I, therefore, fully convinced of the usefulness and necessity of "FREEDOM'S JOURNAL," in elevating the tone of feeling, and improving the moral and domestic condition of our brethren, do commend the same, to the hands of its present Editor, whose education and talents so amply

quality him for its duties, to the liberal patronage of our brethren and friends.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH.

New-York, Sept. 14,

NOTICE

As Mr. CORNISH will be travelling through different parts of the country, he has agreed so accept of a General Agency for the "JOURNAL," and is hereby authorized to transact any business relating to it.

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.—Subscribers are informed, that the second half-yearly payment, in advance, for the "JOURNAL," is now due. New-York, Sept. 13, 1827.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

As some of our friends, who are friendly to the measures of the Colonization Society, may think that our opposition, to the said Society, is more pointed than necessary—as many may be ignorant of the extensive meaning of "consistent," as prefixed to "president," and, consequently, of the following article; we deem it an imperious duty which we owe to the Public, to republish it. Man is a short-sighted creature. In forming a judgment of other men's intentions, their conduct is his sole guide. How plausible soever their pretensions may be, it always becomes the party most interested, to have no stone unturned, to arrive at the truth. We admit, that the objects of the Society, as set forth, are of a popular nature, and are such, as would immediately arrest the attention of the philanthropist and patriot, who might be zealous to stone to an oppressed and degraded people, for the wrongs committed by their forefathers; but we query, whether it becomes such, in justice, after perceiving that Slavery formed its foundation stone, and was the Goddess its present supporters (a great majority) were desirous of erecting a temple in honour of, and of perpetuating, by the removal of the free people of colour to the coast of Liberia, to assist by their contributions, and by the influence of their names.

From various sources, we learn that the friends of the Society have been making great efforts during this season, to get up a Memorial to Congress in its behalf, and to carry this into effect, no pains have been spared to procure signatures in the different states.

As we are desirous that a public expression of our views of the Society should be before the community, before the next meeting of Congress, we would suggest to our brethren, the propriety of calling Public Meetings in their different cities, and of expressing their views of the Colonizing scheme publicly.

We commenced not this short article with a view of discussing the merits of the Society. We commend our readers that, though we have expressed our decided disapprobation of the Society, we wish to see the subject fully discussed in our columns, being truly anxious to make a few converts among our friends.

The late Gov. Phillips, of Massachusetts, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, was a man of enlarged views and immense wealth: distributing it by bequest among the various charitable institutions of our country, had the Society merit ed a share, would she have been neglected by this benevolent and holy man? But to our article.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

Explanation Wanted.—We hope for the honour of humanity, for the sanction of truth, for the purity of the Judicial scale, that the following paragraph, is incorrect, which we extract from the Genius of Liberty, Tuesday last, a paper printed at Leesburg, (Va.) conducted by an editor, alike conspicuous for his talents and for his modesty.

"On Saturday last a drove of negroes, consisting of about 100 men, women and children, passed through this town for a southern destination. Fifty-four of the above unhappy wretches, were sold by Judge Washington, of Mount Vernon, President of the Mother Colonization Society."

There is in our apprehension, no middle ground to be taken in this case; the proprietor of Mount Vernon, the abode of that Washington that belonged, not to Virginia, not to America, but who dignified by his birth the world that we inhabit, whose character is the property of all ages and of all nations, has either done a deed that would make the sainted relics of the American hero almost

tremble in his coffin, or he is perfectly innocent of the charge. We wait, and with no common anxiety for an explanation of the part of Judge Washington. (This is a charge that admits no ordinary explanation—there is, there can be no alternative.

More of Judge Washington and his slaves. To the editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir: I have in my power to give you some information on a charge that appears in your paper of the 24th, against Judge Washington. I was at Mount Vernon a few days since, and was told by some of the slaves, whose countenances were remarkably indicative of despondency and dejection, that more than fifty of their companions (50 as I believe) had been sold but a week before to go to New Orleans, for ten thousand dollars, the whole. One would have thought that the poor creatures who were left, the aged and blind, had lost every friend on earth.

I enquired the reason. They answered, that husbands had been torn from their wives and children, and that many relations were left behind. Take the following comment. I asked an old slave if he was living at Mount Vernon when George Washington died. His answer was, "no sir—not so lucky—I should not have been a slave now, if I had." The reader ought to know, that George Washington set all his slaves free upon his death, and that Judge Washington is his nephew.

Summary.

On Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, two of the crew of the schr. Little William, bound to Baltimore, rose against the captain with knives, wounded him in the head, and then brought the schooner to anchor a mile below the Narrows. The Captain hailed the petty officer Vice-President, Beatty, who with his crew and the passengers went to his assistance, and brought the schooner up to town on Monday afternoon. Unlucky Shot.—A farmer of the west, lately shot a squirrel in his wheat barrack, and soon after discovered it on fire, probably from the wadding. He lost his buildings, grain, and hay.—A paper is to be established at Buffalo, to support the cause of General Jackson and Capt. Morgan.—Forty-one passengers lately left Pawtucket in the stage coach, for Providence.—In Leominster, Mass. 100 persons are employed in the manufacture of umbrellas. The value of the articles manufactured yearly, is 100,000.—A child of Mr. Nathaniel Osborn, of Norwich, Conn. was run over and killed by a baggage wagon on the evening of the 21st ult. It had been at play in the street, and being fatigued, had sat down in a deep rut. The driver mistook it for a bunch of rags.—Quick travelling.—Mr. James Hyde, agent for the Boston and Providence Citizen's Coach Company, came on express from Providence to Boston in two hours and fifty minutes.—It is said upwards of 60 females voted at the late elections in Canada.—Unexamined passage.—The steamboat North America performed, last week, the voyage to Albany, making all the usual landings, in 11 hours and 2 minutes, against a strong north wind. She left the wharf at New-York, at 5 minutes past 6 A. M. and arrived in Albany at 7 minutes past 5 P. M.—Henry L. McDuff, supposed to be from Dutchess co. put an end to his life a few days ago in the town of Glen.—The out rage at Brunswick, Me. upon a company of Penobscot Indians, has been amicably settled.—Rapid strides in the Law.—At the August term of the Supreme Court of this state, 23 members of the law were admitted as counsellors, and 46, as attorneys of that Court, in all 70.—A society has been formed in Philadelphia, to encourage the consumption of produce raised by freemen, in preference to that of slaves.

MARRIED.

On last evening, by the Rev. S. E. Cornish, Mr. Elias Dickson to Miss Amelia Lewis.

At Haver, Morris Co. N. J. on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Aaron Condit, Mr. George Honeyman, of New-York, to Miss Charlotte Linn, of the former place.

At the same place, by the same, on the same evening, Mr. Jephth Hedges to Miss Nancy Linn, both of Haver.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOLIVAR is requested to call. COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Nos. 2 and 3, have been received, and shall appear in course.—THE DREAM, is under consideration. Several communications, postage not paid, must remain unnoticed.

ALMANAC

Table with columns: SEPTEMBER, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, Moon, Planets. Rows: 14 Friday, 15 Saturday, 16 Sunday, 17 Monday, 18 Tuesday, 19 Wednesday, 20 Thursday.

POETRY.

AFRICA.

Land of the wise where Science broke  
Like morning from chaotic deeps,  
Where Moses, the prophet, woked,  
Where Patience youthful martyr, sleeps.

Land of the brave where Carthage reared  
Against haughty Rome, a warrior's crest;  
Where Catalpa's God revered,  
Indignant, bared his patriot breast.

Land of the scorned, the exile's race!  
Who faintly smath oppressive toil,  
With never-drying tears retreat  
Their pain free shade, their father's soil.

Shall blest Benevolence extend  
Her angel reign from sea to sea,  
Nor yet one glance of pity bend  
Deserted Africa! on thee.

And must thy brother's hatred find  
A doom that future never gave,  
A curse that nature ne'er designed?  
The letter--and the name of slave?

Haste! lift from Africa's wrongs the veil,  
Ere the Eternal Judge arise,  
Who lists the helpless prisoner's wail,  
And counts the tears from misery's eyes

Oh! ere the flapping sails reveal  
That frown which none can meet and live,  
Touch her before His throne to kneel,  
And like her Saviour pray "Forgive!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Oh! what is pleasure in whose chase,  
Life's one brief day is made a race  
Of vanity and lightness?

A star to gaze on, whose bright crown,  
We wait until the sun goes down,  
And find when it has set no show,  
No waning in all its brightness?

And what is Friendship that fake flower,  
Which spreads its leaves a day light hour,  
And cloaks them all of eve?

Opening its petals to the light,  
Sweet breathing while the sun shines bright,  
But shut to those who midst the night,  
Of doubt and darkness grieve?

And what is Fame? the snail that slays,  
The cup in which sweet poison lays,  
At best the flowery wreath?

That's twined around the victim's head  
When midst sweet flowers, around it spread,  
And harps and timbrels sound it led  
Melodiously to death!

And what are hopes? pray buttles,  
That on the breath of fancy rise,  
Where'er the sunbeam lures them

For ever, ever, on the wing,  
Mocking our faint steps full-wing,  
And if at last caught,--peri hings,  
In the grasp that secures them

And our affections, what are they?  
Oh! blossoms smiling on the spray,  
All beauty and all sweetness;

But which the canker, mazels bare,  
Or rude lads from the branches tear,  
Or blighting winds, lay withering there,  
Sad types of mortal decreas!

And what is life itself?--a sail,  
With sometimes an auspicious gale,  
And some bright sunbeams round it,

But oft'er midst the tempests east,  
The low'ring sky, the howling blast,  
And when'd beneath the wave at last,  
Where never plummet sounded!

VARIETIES.

Babylon.--The Hon. Capt. Keppel, in the narrative of his visit to this ancient spot, says, that the Tower of Babel, the brick-work of which, in many parts, is completely molten, resembles what the Scriptures prophesied it should become, "a burnt mountain." From the summit of the tower, Capt. Keppel had a distinct view of the vast heaps which constitute all that now remains of ancient Babylon; a more complete picture of desolation could not well be imagined. The eye wandered over a barren desert, in which the ruins were nearly the only indication that it had ever been inhabited. "It was impossible," adds the enterprising traveller, "to behold this scene, and not be reminded how exactly the predictions of Isaiah and Jeromish have been fulfilled, even in the appearance. Babylon was doomed to present; that she should never be inhabited; that the Arabian should not pitch his tent there; that she should become heaps; that she should be a desolation; a dry land, and a wilderness."

and it is a vicarsage without a vicar.\*--Bre there is no lack of Sermons; for one of the tankkeepers, bearing that name, and his brother, a butcher, have each a large family. The toll on the bridge is enormous, and taken every time a boat passes or re-pass. If you want a post, you must take it either from Brentford, and the tolls will cost you shillings; or from Richmond, which is two miles off.

"The dear man made himself conspicuous at Thurtell's trial, and has ever since been absent. A boy, at a Sunday school near Preston, after hearing read the passage from the New Testament, "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God," was afterwards asked, in the usual way of questioning the scholars, "Who shall be called the children of God?" and replied "The cotton-manufacturers." On being further questioned as to his reasons for such an answer, he explained himself by saying, that the cotton-manufacturers were peacemakers, because they made pieces!

A gentleman on horseback finding himself at a spot where four roads met, asked a countryman, who was working on one of them, where it run to. Clapdick, raising himself from his stooping posture, and scratching his head, replied with a grin, "I don't know where it runs to, Zur, but we find it here every morning."

Magnetics. -- By the aid of a very sensitive magnetic needle, invented by M Labaudin, a singular property has been discovered in bismuth and antimony. On bringing these metals near the poles of the needle, they exercise on one pole as well as on the other a very extensive repulsive power. After numerous experiments, they appear to be the only metals which exhibit this phenomenon.

Six pictures of the apostles, in the most splendid style of the Spanish school, but obscured by dirt and varnish, were purchased a few months since, at an auction of imported pictures, in Greek-street, by a baker, in Coventry-street, London, for eighteen or twenty shillings. The purchaser has had them perfectly cleaned and framed, and it is said that he has already been offered from 10 to £15,000 for them.

A Ball, not Irish. At an request lately held at Lambhouse, on the body of a newborn female infant, which was covered by some boys on a previous day in Lambhouse Fields, and which to all appearance, had never touched a Juryman, at the following question to Mr. Wilford, a surgeon, who had examined the body: "Do you think, or can you inform me if its parents are Irish?"

Disagreeable Hypothesis. --Two persons were once engaged in an argument. "Suppose," said one of them "that you owe me two thousand crowns." "I wish," replied the other, "that you would suppose some other hypothesis."

Anecdote. --In the parish of Cockpen, (near Dickett) a poor woman was once employed to sweep out the church every Saturday, for a penny a week. So much was she dissatisfied, however, with this remuneration, that she one day resolved to put up a prayer within the church for an enlargement of her income, and not receiving an answer, she continued her entreaties from week to week, until a wag, having overheard her, esconced himself on the next opportunity below one of the seats, and while "Lucy" was at her devotions, he called out "Ye have enough already for what ye do!" when to this she instantly made response, "If that be thy will, I mun' en' hand sae; but I think ye might hae made it tippense!"

Two citizens were lately comparing notes upon the merits of their spouses; "Mine," said the one, "would be a very good wife, if she were not so talkative." "Talk at her!" replied the other, "Why, you are a happy fellow; my wife talks morning, noon and night."

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

ALL ORDERS FOR JOB, BOOK, or Fancy PRINTING, LEFT AT THE OFFICE, 103 CHURCH-STREET, WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A CARD. N. WILKS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and public generally, that his House, No. 157 Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of colour, with

BOARDING AND LODGING. Grateful for past favours, he solicits a continuance of the same. His house is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part, to render the accommodations of those who honour him with their patronage, as comfortable as possible. New-York, Sept. 1827. 26-3m

NOTICE.

THE "AFRICAN MUTUAL INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, for the instruction of coloured Adults, of both Sexes," will re-open their SCHOOL, on Monday Evening, October 1st, at their former School-Room, under the Quaker's Church, in Roosevelt-street. The School will be open on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at half past 6 o'clock.

Those desirous of receiving instruction, will be taught to Read, Write and Cypher, until the first of April, 1828, for the small sum of one dollar, to be paid on entering the school. An early application is requested, as there will be no allowance made for past time. Those who wish to become Members, may join, by calling on the Secretary, No. 351 Pearl-street, near Broad-street, any day before the first of October, Sundays excepted. Aaron Wood, James Myers, William P. Johnson, Arnold Elzie, E. M. Jeffersons, Henry King, Trustees.

Last Articles Redeemed!

CHARLES MORTIMER, 93 Church-street, respectfully informs the Public, that he prepares a CEMENT, with which he can unite the parts of broken Glass, or China, as firmly as ever.

He repairs Glass GLOBES, CHINA and GLASS WARE, of every description, with out little injury to their appearance; and warrants the parts to adhere as before broken.

N. B. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. New-York, Sept. 11

Best Summer, and Winter-Strained SPERM OIL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his patrons for past favours, and takes this method of informing them and the public in general, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of Superior OIL, of the first 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 Lomb-street, Philadelphia

DR. THORP, No. 16 Collier 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.

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 Mrs. Willar's Tavern; rent low, and all arrearages settled up to this date.

For farther particulars, either personally, or by letter inquire of HENRY R. HALL, Paterson, August 24, 1827.

UNION HOTEL, No. 182, South Sixth-street, below Pine.

OPENED BY CHARLES SHORT, For the Purpose of accommodating, PEOPLE OF COLOUR, 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 23, 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. 13

HAMER & SMITH, STEAM SCOURERS, No. 177, William-street, N. Y.

CONTINUE to clean and dress Coats, Pantaloon, Ladies' Habits and Men's Shawls, in the neatest manner. They also make, alter and repair Gentleman's Clothes, to the entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Their mode of dressing Clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which they have followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and they engage to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States. August 3. 21

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. 1

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 give 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 take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for a dollar the acre; (by coloured men), though it has been selling for \$25. He also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase.

SAMUEL E. CORNISH. New-York, March 20. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received and attended to.

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