▼ RIGHTEOUSNESS EXELTETH A NATION

MISH & RUSSWURM

vew-york, priday, april 18, 1927.

MAN STATE MARK

py a doious plans, and diligence in their execution. Raul gradually increased this property, and by his integrity and consistency of conducts has gained the exteem and regard of his fellow citizens. In the year 1800, he conduct has gained the esteem and regers of his fellow citizens. In the year 1800, he was conserved in the sales of the building and equipping at original local tons burthens, which portion he still holds. One fourth blongs to his brother, and the other fourth is owned by persons not related to his family. This ressel is commanded by Thomas of the property of the family. This vessel is commanded by mas Wainer, Paul Cuffee's nephew, whose talents and character are perfectly adequate to such a sination. The ship Aloha of 288 three fourths, was built in 1800; of this was the dominander, the rest of the crew consisted of veven men of color. ship has performed a voyage under his com-mand from Wilmington to Savannah, from thence to Gottenburg, and thence to Phila-

After Paul's return in 1806, the brig Traveller, of 100 tons burthen was built at West-port, of 100 tons burthen was built at West-port, of 100 tons burthen was built at West-port, of 100 tons burthen which he is the owner. After this period, Paul being extensively ongaged in his mercantile and agricultural pursuits resided at Westport. For several years previous to this, Paul had turned his attention to the colony of Sierra Leona and was induced to believe from the communications from Europe and other sources, that his endeavours to contribute to its welare, and that of his fellow men, might not b. ineffectual. Under those impressions he sailed for Sierra Leong in the commencement in the brig Travellor, his nephaw Thomas Wainer being the captain. He arrived there after two months passage, and reided therm about the succe length of times. The African Institution apprised of his occupant designs, applied for and obtained a ich, being forwarded to Paul Cuf-him to come to this country with cargo of African produce; for the more efleft his nephew Thomas Wainer in the colony, and with the same distinterested brought with him Asron Richards, a native , and particularly of instructing him in art of navigation.

ardently engaged, we ought not to form nigh expectations, but from the little information we have obtained of his endeavorhongst the Colonists of Sierra Leona, and a upen reception which he met with among here are strong grounds of hope that e has not sown the seeds of improvement an unfruitful soil.

arrived here a few weeks since in the

one.) navigated by eight men of color and to observe that during their stay, they were remarkable for their good conduct and proper behaviour, and that the greatest cordiality appears to prevail among them. Since Paul Cuffeels arrival; he has been twice in London, the second time at the re-quest of the board of the African Institution, who were desirous of consulting with him as to the best means of carrying their benevo-

From the preceding memoir, the reader must have become acquainted with the pro-minent feature of Paul Cuffors character. A sound understanding, united with energy and perseverance, seems to have roudehed bin capable of surmounting difficulties which res which have attended his plans have rather resulted well concerted plans have ranger resolved from casualties than from error in judgment. Born buder peculiar disadvantages, deprived of the benefits of early education, and his me-ridian spent in toll and vidualtudes, he has struggled under disadvantages which have seldom decorred in the career of any individual. Net under pressure of these difficulties have ended to have fostered dispositions of mind which wishing he instroduced. His person is tall, well formed and athletic, his deporting to the continuous strong head subject, his deportment continuous strong theoles by a selection his youth when expensive the care and prample, no doubt gos rede him in his youth when expense the disposition of the care and prample, no doubt gos rede him in his youth when expense the disposition are faring life. struggled, under disadvantages, which have

members of any society, but they follow the Quaker meeting," and as to Paul's religion, he has walked in the steps of his fatther, and is willing to give the right hand of fellowship to that people who walk high to God, called the children of light.

He has since made application and been received into membership with the Society of-Friends. !-Inverpool, Oct. 4, 1812.

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

(Continued.)

Such then is the importance of our enqui-Philanthropy has been put off for many with fair speeches, and pathetic lamentations over the evils of slavery, and the difficulty of applying a remedy. It is time to do someapplying a remedy. It is time to do some-thing; noither can the urgency of the case be satisfied with any half-way measures. We may as well look the subject fairly in the face, and make up our minds that the point to be aimed at is the entire and speedy abolition of our measures to meet the exigency, which is a pressing one. We cannot go about and about the point. We have no time to try pal-datives. We must adopt some mersures for must take place on the spot where slavery exists. Nothing short of this will meet the exigency; and we shall only be throwing dust in each thing to be done is incapable of alteration or debate. It can neither be divided nor shunried. It is just one simple thing, and is to be taken so, as much as a declaration of war-We need all the wisdom, and the concentrated energy of the whole nation, to overcome the difficulties in the case. But where the case late to more extraordinary efforts.

I gladly leave it to wiser heads than mine to mature a plan for this purpose. I will only few particulars, which I deem important to

1. It must be made a national business. The whole nation share in the disgrace of slavery, in the guilt of littroducing and perpetualing it and in the danger which threat eas, sir free institutions, our mational unifor, and our friendly intercourse with other national uniform. tions. Every politician sees that the only point of danger to our union is in the exisapprehensive that a permanent division of views and interests will arise between the alaye holding at the non-slave holding at the non-slave holding at a tell ually growing worse, as the effect of slavery upon our foreign rolations, and our national prosperity becomes more supercent. It will be increased too by the intemperate madness of these who uphold the slave system. The nation cannot bear every thing, and if the indignation of the people should compel our givernment to within and bracetion, and

whilst religion influencing his mind by its set out, and the relations easily more complicative in the west thicks are designed in the relations and the relations wastly more complicative in the set of the relations and the relations and the relations are relatively and confirmed the relations are find means of jointhis disposition to practicable good. In the emigrants to Hayth, and Congress is On being questioned come years eince related upon to interpose the national arm for specting the religious profession of his partition processes the relational property. It rents and himself, replied I to not know regret, that while the interests of a hundred that my father and mother were sloped in the relations are for the relations of the reservation of the partition of the relations of a hundred that the relations are sloped to the relations are related to the relation of the relations of a hundred that the relations of any society but they followed the first two managed with the relations are related to the relations are related to the relations are related to the relations and the relations are related to low-subjects, more wronged, more degraded, and more hopeless of gelief from any quarter but the national government. The President under whose administration effective measry, will deserte the name of having accom-plished a work of the greatest difficulty, and ted to it, as the noblest object of ambition that he can let before him at the commencement of his official term. If any thing can be done under the constitution as it now is, let it be constitution as it now is, let it be done; and if not let the constitution be amen-

ded.
2. The idea of emancipating all the slaves in the United States by purchase, must be wholly scouted wheels who world why the slave-holders should be hired I have before attempted to show that the relation of master and ly a creature of the laws. The The law anthorirod it upon the supposition that it was for the public good, that is, for the good of both mag-ter and slave. This Mr. Clirkson has fully the interest of the Africans to be brought to for the public good that the relation should be against their wishes; and I believe that all have an equal right here be told of rested rights, which the planquired under existing laws, and which cannot tive enactment. But does not every change

by law for emanolpatist on the they are if they can be renor country it is well. But the first considered is, that they in

From the Moresuchusetts I SATURDAY EVENA

seldom one thinks of himself s of to-morrow, all

It has been said that all are

How few of the favored early of the high vocation. In all arts, it genium like a compt; is ever-eccentric all arts, it genium like a compt; is ever-eccentric and in the reduced to consideration and mind be led to doop the plants house tyeomany.

dny Evening should recal one from and out ward sassaits of the world to communication with himself his condition as to here and hereafter. I sale that ambition claims a partion, of plusaire, of seaso claim more but recall is

ourselves! with the spain ern us...the course of life very detail of original as

THE DEAN OF BADAS

ble, that his interests were s of Dos Ferdinand.

oforo, was thought of but their departure to Composiwere new to reside; though the end of aula pose of his mitra in favor of cinn, a bishup,

his son. resently returned, and was not put to the

good news to relate at onco. Your y be advanced to the same dig-intended, in the mean time, to have bestowed on him the archbishopric of ather the me, say mother, whom we left at Badajoz, has, during your absence, written when a cruel letter, by which all my meaboon disconcerted. Blid will not clified unless I appoint for my successor archdeacon of my former church. Don Pablos de Salazar, her intimate friend and She tells me, it will occasion her give yourself in my place, my dear muster.

Don, Torribio was not a person who would licite or urge his friend to be guilty of pur-vicide it por did he indulge himself in the least resentment against the mother of the

y the truth, however this mother h talked of was a good kird of woman hearly with her name of her, contessor. that she had procured Don Publes his arch-bishopric? Was it upt far more probable that as indebted for it to a Gallician lady, his sein, a young widow, at once devout and in whose company his archbishop had frequently been edified during nis residence at Compostella? He it us it muy Don Tarriblo followed his eminence to Romo. coly lind he arrived in that city, before the pope diod. It is easy to imagine the con-sequence of this event. The conclave met. All the voices of the sacred college out in favor of the Spanish wardingl. unanimous in aver of the spanish establish Behold him; flerefore, pope! Immediately, after the ceremonics of his exeltation, Don Torribio, admitted to a secret

audience, wept with joy while he kissed the feet of his dear pupil, whom he saw all with so much dignity the pontifical throne. He imodestly represented his long and faithful selvices. He terminded his holiness of his inviolable promises, which he with most excepplary moderation, by senoun-cing every ambitious hope. He and his son. if and a philosophori

within himself how to dispose ite bound bearing derendant

ately recognized from a kind of trance introduction he had been a kind of trance introduction he had been a kind of trance. punsel, in the government of tertained with such fleasant dreams. In the void; peraliting him at the short time he had haisined himself a magi dupo and a knave. All was illusion. without having made the smallest progress in the sublime science in which he had proposed to become an adopt.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

YOR THE PREEDOM'S JOURNAL. EDUCATION. No. 111.

It is a given point, that the human mind de void of fulltered is incapable of sharing in the great affairs of the world, or of, enjoying in its own reflections that satisfaction which is In no small measure conducive to its well-be-

The doctrine, that By the swent of the brow, shall man eat of the fruit of the earth implies, that except man shall full the earth that uncultivated land, however favourably ocated, never yields to the proprietor ab great a revenue, na it necessarily features or other bear rescipliance to one i but when disciplined by a good is alike beautiful with that same ground, tilled and cultured by the husband-

easy to account for the grovelling and solfish habits, no prevalent among us when we relied that we are, as a mass destitute of adocation: it is of rare instance, that in an individual of community uninfluenced ivo for himself ulone; and exhibiting a self islands the most wordlid, lit appears to sim at defeating one of the grand designs of the constitution of the social order.

sphere of scif-lave, to lend to alleviate be distress of his follow, extenuate the fault, in consideration light of his original was obscured. the day has dawned. that runs may read, and the way faring ma

Our brothran who have attained matere unfortunately been derrived of par cy in literature and science, is to them, quite will confect upon their children. Still, we denoted that they hay not make some improvements from the sources yet with their province. will confee upon their children.

in untirosignotance

rate as a preventive to the adopt once perceiving that the

brought into requisitors around see the hought into requisitors in hother source of improvement accessive our brothron of e little store of knowledge, which we may devote a portion of their time to so

advance another step in knowing, amid all this untoward scone, may find comfort and consolation from his books. While, however, we arge the necessity reading, we also warn bur, brethren to be in the selection of the works they pe In goneral, works of ot previously fortified; and so far from imparting solid advantage, they lead the render to make calculations which are slenretarding the mind from making substantial progress, and obstructing the prosperity of our race;

have remarked, that sulfishness abdicates its throng to benevolence; envy yielding to at each other's prosperity; discord and faction, fleeing apace, and harmony and unaoccupying their ground, and ignorance and depression, vanishing belore science and

Within the limits of our observation and who have attended most to the subject of education, have in general become reand sometimes wealthy; and that those who have neglected it, have lived in obscurity and

o contempt But for the light of science, some of the most essential properties of insture, would have been concealed; while, checked by its rays, we shall behold smallif other connected elements, a people, tenaciouslof their liberty; the storm of passion allayed, when it may have been excited, and the slave raised to a level with his master.

The welfare of generations yet unborn, should influence us to emulate those great leaders, by whose exertions, the sun of science beamed upon, and influenced to reform-Gruece, Britain, and oven this

Years of toil must mark our lives, if we are solicitous of being useful. And we have this, among other considerations to incite us t will be gratoful terity to be enabled to say, We honour and revere the memory of our fathers, who have

n of our dearest interests. ... With these thoughts

NEIP-YOUR, APAID 13

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AF Descended from the same great progen tor; settled on the borders of the Red and having constant intercourse both and water with their brathren, the tians; the Ethiopians must have been in rior to the most extravag tained by the warmest advocates for the tellectual inferiprity of the African have degenerated so soon from their original

There must have been considerable course between the two pations, not only & the favourable position of the two kingde but also from the historical fact that in year 3277, A. M. Bocchoris, king of E. was overthrown and succeeded by Sabaccon an Ethiopian prince, who is supposed to have been the So of the Scriptures. We are fur ther informed, that Thuraca, who succeeded and reigned during eighteen years, and innon whose decease, the throne reverted to the incient Egyptian line of kings, was also an thiopian. The more wearivestigate, the more are we inclined to believe. that there could not possibly have been any great difference as to the state of the arts and sciences in the two kingdoms; and as to the difference of foatures, who has the prosumption to say that it was greater than that existing between as and the present race of Arabs, who are also generally allowed to be descended from Cush, out great progenitor.

It is, I conceive, generally known that the first great monarchy of Assyria was founded, as were likewise the Republics of Sidon, Tyre and Carthage, by the descendants of liam; and also that the chief nations of Africa, with whom the Romans had any intercourse, be sides the Lyyptians, were the Numinians, Mauritanians, and the Geruli. Between them and the Ethiopians, there never existed but little-intercourse; for the latter diways pro served their liberty and independence. confirmation of which, we find their queen Candace spoken of in the days of the Apos stles, when the Roman power was at its greatest height, and the nations above alluded to, had become provinces of the empire. From this it must be evident; that but a part of Africa could have been known to the ancient Grocks and Romans; for that spiri of conquest which led Alexander to weet because he had not other worlds to conquer. and Julius Cosar to contest with the barba fous tribes of Britain, (from whom he could expect nothing but the mere honour, have prompted the former to have ere burning sands of Zahara, even to the med city of Timbuctoo; and the latter stoad of the voluntuous arms of Cleans have marched his victorious legions the Rod Soa to have coasted into and added to his present list, the names few more cities plandered and burnt, a femore thousands alain, and left to whiten he ture's face.

But of what complexion were the settlers of Egypt; and Ethiopia 255 W white or black? I rumbly conceive man but rather the copper-colour of our nes. To prove which, we have only serve the effects of climate upon the pr

parties of a superior and an interior race. ing forward more proofs in support of oping theory. Pliny secribes the coinstitute in the same proof in support of the first tental theory. Pliny ascribes the co-light of the Africans to the ardor of the same in that climated. For he says lib. 2 cap. 78. If Ethiopes cold sider is vapore forert, administrative in the grift, barba 'et capillo vibratio, non est is tem."

But who are convince us that the intellectial power is the man are interior, because nature's Jod same inged his complexion with a

the succession of the most of the contract of the succession of the contract of the succession of the them with faculties little superior to the tribe of Ourang Outangs. They want all the finer foolings of manistrate an insurable and ungrateful race-and to render these prejudices still stronger, the craniologist exclaims, their retreating forcheads evidently denote thom another race, something between man and the bruto creation

Oh, that another Solomon might arise in this age of enlightened reason, and convince the world, that our people naturally, are not worse than other men that we are ignorant and degraded, because none have extended towards us a fuint glimmering of that light which is daily shed over the rest of the community that we want the finer feelings, because like the precious ore in nature's bosom, they have never been called into action-that we are evidently insensible and ungrateful, because prejudice and custom have never placed us in situations to manifest , these virtues, and to exhibit to the world, that the Parent of All never intended that the original nature of one man should differ from that of another.

But what is the colour of a man's skin in comparison to his moral and intellectual worth in society? Were the question asked of many who look down upon a man because his complexion happens to be darker than their own, how few could give a satisfactory reason for their prejudice. When we reflect that the seat of colour, which is called the rele mucosum is in a thin mucous stratum, intorposed between the cuticle or dead surface of the body and the true skin, is what confains throughout its substance a black virgient which gives a colour to the skin, while the cutiele and cutis deviate but little in all men, where is the intelligent and reasonable man who will beast of his superior jutellectual natural powers, because we have never been placed in situations for intellectual improvement?

(To be continued.)

CONTINUED FROM NO. 3.4

" But in tracing the causes of their dugradation, unto us belong shame and confusion of face. They have the name of Freemen, but O how few of the blessings of liberty. They are emancipated but not elevated. The line bolwcon them and us is as strongly marked as ever. Almost every thing in their condition conspires to keep them in moral and intellectual bondage. The prennes to places of profit or of honour, are, for the shoat part closed against them. They can engago in no branch of mechanical or mercantile business, in which they will not be compelled to feel daily a mortifying infurior ity to the whites engaged in the same pur-soits. They must have their own colour associated with thom in their employments of have no associates. What society of mer-chants or morbanics would receive into their number coloured freemen however respects able, and give them all the privilege of follow citizens? ... And what motives are presented

to them to induce them to obtain a high rie-gree of moral excellence.

In making this extract way have three lob-ilects in view, size list. The externation of

disadrantiges imposed apon out bethren by unwarrediable prejudice; and 3dly To notice object, we are pleased with the the candid acknowledgments of the reverend gentleman. Effects in such cases should always be viewed in connexion with their causes. Man is a poor creature without motives of ambition; s it respects the mechanical, mercantilo and profossional disadvantages of our brethren in this LAND of FREEDOM, we cannot think on them; but with emotions of the tenderest, and most painful kind. The oppression of Jews and Greeks in Europe and Asi. (in these particulars) will bear no comparison with purs. To suppress genius and industry is impolitic and cruel. We would not examine this subject, but with a view to elicit reflection -it must be equally disagreeable to the oppressor and the oppressed. From the force of habit, many of the good and wise are giving countenance to systems of injustice at which their feelings would revolt, should they roflect on them.

It is a lamentable truth that from the mechanical advantages of the country, projudice has long been endeavoring to exclude the virtuelle and industrious man of colour. Such is the present state of things, that whatever qualifications our at us may possess, if we offer them to a respectable mechanic, we are met with the unreasonable reply, that my apprentices are not willing to work with coloured boys. And we feel almost ashamed to tell, that in this land of freedom, journeymen in most of the arts have combined together not to work with the man of colour, whatever may be his character and qualifications. This is an avil that the publick can remove without any sacrifice on their part; it requires but to be frowned upon and it ceases to exist, and surely the community is interested in the moral character and succes sul industry of every part. Kidod morals among the humblest, conduce to the respectability of the wholesbody, and wealth held by any of its members incrosses the revenue of the whole. But it has been said what can be done? It is the fault of the journeymen or boys, and not of the huasters. We answer, let employers, is all cares, but do as interest leads thom, when journgymen unreasonably require an advance of wages, and let good men but discountenance the evil, and there will be no further cause of complaint.

In reference to mercantile pursuits, take from as mechanical advantages, and you deprive us of mercantile means. We speak generally, most rules admitting! of exceptions. There is yet another evil to be noticed, and prie of a more serious nature. The professional disadvantages of our people are great; and never was there a greater want of professional skill, real and integrity among any people, than among us! To say nothing about the difficulties of our admission into professional schools, and the want of patronage by accular men, we will merely glance at the deficiency of the means of usefulness among our clerical brothren. There are more than two millions of coloured in inhabitants in this country, whose religious wants are very great; thousands of them are perishing in this christian land, for the want of vision; and that too, in parts where there there is no political reason why the gospel should not be pronched to them. And while the church is doing so much for heathen abroad there is no efficient means made use of, for their improve. ment and salvation. Our few qualified mininters, who alone are fully adapted to the situation of our people, being mostly men of families, have to pursue secular employments families, have to pursue secular employments We are sorry to state that the young man for their support our brethren not being sole of colour who was thrown from the drivers to afford them, a comfortable living. We are seat to one of the naground the property of acquainted with several whose oducation, excline, between this city and Philadelphia; is limit and plety, would be essentially sortions. louts and ploty, would be ossentially sorvices sin

. But in conclusion, we cannot but express our seep rogret; that so many of our salvo-cates should fall into such griovous orrors. the chimbecat barriors, (to our improvement: From the foregoing extract, the reverend in this country, too often concoded by our gentleman draws the following conclusion — friends and advocates. As it regards the first. "Until human nature is radically changed, they will never attain or participate in the privileges of American froemen. * * * Remaining here, they must continue grorant degraded and depraved." The inculcation of such ideas is exceedingly wrong. To concede fast God who reighs, and who is jedous of his nuthority and glory, and wo are told by him that " the king's heart is in the hands of the Lord; as the rivers of waters, he turneth it wlithersoever he will." There is nothing to discourage the benevolent and humano in their efforts to improve our condition. Equity and truth are or their side, and they must eventually predominate; and eventif they should not, we have no right to compromise. However invotorate prejudice may be, it is still an evil, and we should be as justifiable in saying that dronkenness, sabbathbreaking and profane swearing exist, and we will compromise with them in our religious efforts, as to say it in the case of prejudice. The sentiments advanced by the reverend speaker are calculated to discourage both our people and our friends in all their landable offirts; they are the very strong holds of slavery and oppression.

But persuade an individual that he will never obtain the object of his desire, and you have prevented him from making lawful efforts. There certainly is no reason why the free population of this country should remain ignorant and depraved. We have the means of education and morality to considerable bxtent; many of our youth are in excellent schools and some of our young men in the first colleges of the country; upon the whole, our moral character as a body is rising. And we think it highly important that every means should be made use of that will have any tendency to improve the condition of our people. This is the land of our nativity, and we have claims on its inhabitants, which ought not to be gainsayed or neglected. Whatever may be the success of the colonization society, there is no probability that there ever will be a time in which the coloured population of the country, will not exceed two millions. Something more efficient than hitherto should be done for our much injured and long neglected people. It is high time for christians to discard the idea that nothing effectually, can be done for our people while remaining in this country. "The time is hastening when ous publick functionaries and the clergy will have to act, talk and preach, in favour of LIBERTY, in the true sense of the term or sink under the frowns of a generous, onlightened, and disapprobating Republick of Freemen. The plausibility of their present conduct is fast losing ground, and will soon be in a despicable and disgusting minority, exploded by a majority of the good and enlightened of the states, as anti-christian and autia republican.

SUMMARY.

Mircan Observer.—Through the politoness of the Editor, we have received the first number of the "African Observer." From the ber if the "African Observer." From the next appearance of the work, and a liasty glance at the contents we feel warranted in recommending it to the patronage of our brothern. The object of the publication is good the editorial remarks and the election display judgment; and from the specimen before us we augus much success to the world. world The African Observer is published month

ly, by Mr. Edoch Lowis, No. 21, Powell at Philadelphia, at \$2 per sunday payable in ad-

shie to one breakers, good they but he sup-

vings tratitution, menotice the following process of the control o benealt from

enoil from a stablishment.

The report of the Committee Confidence. mittee, in favour of vemitting in consumer of 865 on the Abyssinian B Church, in An thony-street, has been seed itself

Four casts of slander, were tried at the Circuit Court of Otsey county N. S. In which verdicts to the emount of 2 000 were which vordicts to the amount of \$4,000 were recovered. One of these cases was brought by a female against another for all by a female against another for a single want of chiestly, whereby she lost a manriage. Verdict, \$1200.

Riram W. Lindsey, a consider recently affect his escape from a western positional representative free burgh, by converting a powter spoon into a key with which he unlocked his prison doors, and then walked biff—leaving his key; and the following note to the keepers.

walked off-reaving me sey, and the and send mote to the kiepers.

"Hirm W. Lindsey's compliments to the first and second keepers of the Penitentiary informs them that he has proceeded to Washington city in order to obtain a Patent for in old Yaske trick.

Mombers of the AFRICAN MUTUAL RELIEF SOCIETY, are hereby notified that there will be an extra meeting, on Morphy EVENING part, April 16th, in their Hall, No.

44, Orange-street.

By order of the President,

W. L. NICHOLAS, Secretary April 12tlz, 1827.

The Annual Conference of the ASBURY CONNEXION, under the superintendence of the Rev. Bishop Miller, will take place the twenty-first instant. at the Church, in Elizabeth-street, city of New

Preachers of the Connexion are requested to allend. New-York, April 12, 182

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the Ath inst. by H. Mr. Corniel. Mr. Jacob Sharp to Miss Cather is Poller. DIED

Die D. In the U.S. Marine Hospital, Charlettown.
Mass. Mr. William Pierce, of Salem, aged 26,
L. Philadelphia, on Saturday the 7th that. Eleanor J. Johnson, daughter of Mr. Richard

B. Johnson, aged 9.

Drowned in Savanhah harbour, from on board the brig George of this por James Groon.

1827: Sum Si APRIL. Risos Se 13 Friday 5.23 6	us. ets.		P B	uo:	ď	
13 Friday					(PE)	1124
14 Saturday 5 27 6	33	100		1173	utij.	***
15 Sunday 5 26 6 16 Monday 8 24 6 17 Tuesday 5 23 6	36	48	(6)		D.	
18 Wednesday, 5.22 6. 19 Thursday, 5.20 6.	38		15.	***		

MARINE LIST!

Friday, April 6, 182, Ship Niagara, Brown, 6 days from Chaples with merchandize and produce. Bug Si Shepard, 13 days from St. Croix, with sim

Shapard, 13 days from the sugar sugar Salarday, 200 Schooner Reboessityer, Salahipe 18 my St. Bartholomev, with sugar and molesses. St. Bartholomev, with sugar and molesses.

St. Bartholomev, with single and molasses.

Mining, Maria and Gobas St. days from Maria and 6. from Salem, with hides and balsam Schooners, Maria Ania, Broker, Jeron Vis Jacquenell, 17 days from following from the coffee and dye wood; Swift, Swift, Swift, Lagura, with coffees principle dec. Bosses, Levertt, 19, days, from the 19, of 18, 35 with maliogany, and index Gardinia. Padays from \$1. Croft, with rain snown \$2. Croft, with rain snown \$2. U.S. Shop of way, Levingron, Sandra Mathraa, and Suays from Parance. Bindle hardes, Bindle from Barnes, Bindle Swift, and Suays from Parance.

U.S. Sloop of was, Learn contained Mathematical and Staty Room, I strained Mathematical Staty Room, I strained Dollar and Learning U.S. Staty Room, I strained Dollar and Learning U.S. Staty Room, I staty Room, I

Ty else Res. Heavy Stebling.
Thisrois a fresheses in the sir;
A brightness in thusky,
List strain shorn sun was there,
I sut strain shorn our was there,
I sut strain shorn our was there,
I sut strain short beams.
Are gled is at the Winter a breath
Had never lown the bhat of death.
Sofily then the silont sex.
The inflaving debreezes every,
So low is alm, or tranquilly.
They think wayes askeep;
And, at a gledly on the tide
You lody yeasel seems to ride,
As if the namely sweet cover nigh.
And in a small, sweet cover nigh.
Had never that a terner gald.
And in a small, sweet cover nigh.
Hor lating throther laid;
And made of fragil Spring flowers his hed,
And over light her veil hall sprind,
With leads jae if for ever thure.
His form adould brown as young and fair.
And shall there pass away, and be

And shall there pass away, and be

And shall there pass away, and bot A wrenked what they were,—
Shall birds and flowers, and earth, and so And you proud ship, and hoy so fair,
Be birsted with the tempest's rage,
Or worn with poverty and age,
Till all of his and hope stall seem
A heart-depending, leverish dream

Yes -and the but few years we need, With retraspective eye, In their repeated tale to read Our own home's history:
We know their end—to us, to all—
They are but blussoms, and they fall;
But yet young life, the sun, the bowers
Axe sweet as they were always ours:

For they are emblems to the heart

Of things it cannot see,— Employer which have their counterpart

In heaven's eternity;
And though their day be short, or done to With out last hours and setting such. They are within their monunt solid, What there shall be for ever bright!

--620-

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BY J. MONTGOMERY

- Q. Flowers, wherefore do ye bloom?
 As We strew thy pathway to the tomb.
- Q. Stars, wherefore do ye rise?
 A. To light thy spirit to the skies.
- Q. Fair moon, why don't thou wane?
- A. That I may wax again.
- Q. O sun, what makes thy beams so bright? ... The Word that said.... Let there be light.
- Q. Time, whither don't thou flod? A. I travel to etarnity
- Q. Eternity, what art thou, say
- A. I was, am, will be ever-more, to-day.
- Q. Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame. A. My Maker called me and I came.
- Q. Winds, whence and whither do ye blow? A. Thou must be "born again," to know.
- Q. Ocean, what rules thy swell and fall? A. The might of Him that ruleth all.
- Q. Pilmets, what guides you in your course?
 A. Usecen, unfelt, unfailing force.
- Q. O life, what is thy breath? A. A vapour, vanishing in death.
- Q. O grave, where is thy victory?
 A. Ask His who rose again from me.

VARIETIES.

Q. O death, where ends thy strife?
A. In everlasting life.

Friendship. -Innumerable are the little office ables favors by which friendship is dis-and frients attached. South show it by and maintees favors by which friendship is displayed, and friends attached. Some show it by
sausting, as with the means of living, others by
engaging to protect our memories when dead, but
bef, all the modes of verining kindness and precrying? friends, which we have heard of, the W.
Indust, is the most singular. A gentleman has
equally kirried from a West Indus island, who
ambatkint for England in weak health. His preegationshady and probable, the ware the object of
satisfy of his remaining, friends. What did they
fruit this case? Did they not put in boad drifteels
fruit this live stock the his austenance during the
vertage of a physician to take charge of his health?
December the passage, and that he would not
show on a cooline; als prechending that he main the
flee during then passage, and that he would not
show on indexalty provided for the second mot
about a physician to be his mountaines, if
they considerately provided for the second mot
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about the proposition of the provided of the second mot
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applying the proposition of the provided of the

Thoughts—For myself I can pass by the total of a man with somewhat of a man with somewhat of a can additioned; but when I surrey the grave of a female, a sign involutionity secape one. With the holy name of woman, I associate levery soft, tender, and defects affection. I think to her as the years and beaches, region, with syste spartling, and thesis orimened with each suspansioned feding of her heart I as the hind and affectionate wife, absorbed in the second of her domestic duties it as the orimented with sach impassioned fredling of herheat; is the hind and affectionate wife, absorbed in the exercise of her domestic duties; as the chaste and virtuous matton tired with the folling of the world, and preparing for that grave into which she must so soom descept. Oh! there is some hing in dontamplating the character of a woman, that raises the soul far above the vulgar level of society. She is formed to adorn and himmanize mankind, to sooth his cares, and strew his path with flowers! In the heat of distress she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when fate calls him from waistence, her tears bedew his grave. Can B look down on her temb bedew his grave. Can B look down on her tomb without, emotion? Man has always justice done to his memory—weenan never. The pages of history lis open to the one; but the meck and unobtrusive expellencies of the other sleep with her unnoticed in the grave. In her may have should the genius of the poet, with the virtues of the saint the genius of the poet, with the virtues of the saint the genius of the man, with the tender softness of the woman. She too may have passed unheeded along the sterile pathway of her existence, and folt for others as I now feel for her.

Squirrels. It is a curious circumstance, and not generally knewn, that nost of those oaks which are called spontaneous, are planted by the squirrel. This little animal has performed the most essential service to the British navy. A gentleman walking one day, in the woods belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, near Troy House, in the county of Monmouth, his attention was diverted by a squirrel, which sat very composedly upon the ground. He stopped to observe his motions; in a few moments the squirrel dared to the top of a tree, beneath which he had been sitting. In an few moments the situirrel darted to the top of a tree, beneath which he had been sitting. In an instant he was down with an aborn in his mouth, and after digging a small hole he stooped down and deposited the acorn; then covering it, darted up the tree hgain. In a moment was down with another, which he buried in like manner. This he continued to do as long as the observer thought proper to watch him. The industry of this little animal is directed to the purpose of securing him against want in the winter; and it is probable that he memory is not sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember, the spot in which he deposits every acorn; the industrious little fellow, no doubt loses a few every year; these few spring up and nun-to remember the spot in which he deposits every acorn; the influstrous little fellow, no doubt loses a few every year; these flow spring up and are destined in supply the place of the parent free. Thus is Britain, in somm measure, indebted to the industry and had memory of a squirrel, for her pride, her glory, and her very existence,—Edin. Ev. Cour.

The Hypochondriae' Cured—A gentleman laboring under a very singular species of mental delusion, arising from hypochondria, fancied that he had a bottle growing at the end of his nose, nor could all the reasoning of his firends convince him to the contrary, athough on all other points, he was perfectly rational. Medical skill was equally baffled in attempting to cure his extraordinary aborration of intellest; at longth one practitioner being informed of the cuse, resolved to adopt a different treatment. Accordingly, on being introduced to the patient, he exclaimed—"I hew wonderful! I never beheld such a sight before!—why you have a great bettle hanging from your nose!" "That I certainly, have," reclied the hypochondriae, "yot would you believe it, you are the only person who will credit it—every one else maintains that it is a niere whim of my own." "Well," cried the doctor, "at least we will soon have it off." So saying he seized hold of the patient's nose with one land, while, with the other, he gave him such a tranendous box on the ear, that he was considered to the contraction." him such a tremendous box on the ear, that he him such a trimendous box on the ear, that he was completely stunned for some seconds. Then adroitly slipping a bottle out of his pocket that he had brought with him for: that purpose, he exclaimed, "I have knocked it blean, off; see, here it it?" The patient expressed himself overjoyed that the operation had been so, speedily accombilished, doclared that he was perfectly cured, extended the doctor for his miraculous skill, and eyer tolled the doctor for his miraculous skill, and eyer after kept the bottle as a memento of his formed disease, and as an ocular demonstration of the case to all who might question its reality.

Elzevir used to employ women to correct the press, and he assigned as his reason, that they kept their eyes on the nighter before them wised that, as they understood nothing about it, their whole mind was occupied in taking care that there were no omissions; but, that when he employed in the control of th ployed Greek and Latin scholars to perform same duty; they attended to the merits of the work, and did not attend to the matter before their syes.

Physician.—A certain physician, when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, always went into their kitchens, and abook hands with their gooks. "My good friends," said he, "I ove you musts, for you confer great favors upon me. Your skill; your ingentious and palatable, art of polishing; analysis medical men to ride in our carriages; without your assistance we should go on foot and he started."

on foot and he started.

Cartest Farming On the day previous to a year, event ordination, the coach did not strive initialities of the house of the coach did not strive initialities of the house of the the coaches become a farm the process of the shape of the donon or process of the shape of the donon or be cought to have made his appearance long he ore) and a fast for the planes a bedienties, sinust. The years of the planes a bedienties, sinust. The years of the primary contracts are agreed to the planes of the contract of the planes of the contract of the planes.

ship made a gracious spology forthe dolay of his dinner. Upon which the tardy sandidate re-marked will the umost gravity, that both him-salf and the fish had come in sufficient time to get into see water.

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onemies should be refuted by forcible as

ments.

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not be the advocates of any particular sect of party.

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As the diffusion of knowledge, and raining our community into respectability, are the principal motives which influence us in our present under taking, we hope our hands will, be upled by all our brethren and friends.

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tilly, because we believe them to be justly inbrited.—New Vork Observer.*

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