





and triangle and forthwith Mrs. Charles Smith's was made as unfashionable, and one with a diamond and triangle was put in its stead at the cost of \$500. Then Miss Collins had a beautiful harp, and she should as lief to play some, besides it looked so pretty to see her harp and touch the strings with the ends of her fingers. O dear me! Mrs. Smith's harp was a harp, won't you say? It was not the man to with- stand the en-voies of his pretty wife, so got her a harp and a master to give lessons. Thus things went on, and what with the piano, harp, and dancing master, French teacher, &c. &c. Charles' purse was drained pretty low. People began to talk of the extravagance of Mrs. Smith—they wondered at the impudence of Mr. Smith. His creditors dropped off one by one. Want of business produced shortness of cash, this again produced shortness of credit. In short, Charles Smith was a ruined man. He saw his folly when it was too late, and in a fit of delirium put an end to his life. Poor fellow, he suffered his wife to carry her head too high. NED.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20

City SUBSCRIBERS, who intend changing their places of residence, will confer a favor by calling at our Office, and notifying us of the same.

We avail ourselves of this early opportunity to return our thanks to the Editor of the New-York Enquirer, for his judicious and timely remarks on the celebration of the Abolition of Slavery in this state. A subject so important shall be attended to in due season. We further take the liberty of correcting the mistake he labors under, respecting the resolves of our brethren in Albany. Their celebration is to take place on the 5th of July and not on the 4th, as stated in the Enquirer.

MUTABILITY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.

The ancient Ethiopians were considered as a blameless race, worshipping the Gods, doing no evil, exercising fortitude, and despising death:—

"The sire of gods and all the ethereal train, On the warm limits of the farthest main, Now mix with mortals, nor disdain to grace The foetus of Ethiopia's blameless race; Twelve days the powers indulge the genial rite Returning with the twelfth revolving light."

Believing that we have sufficiently proved to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, that the Egyptians and Ethiopians were of one colour, and possessed a striking similarity of features; were equally civilized and had the same rites of religious worship, we now turn our immediate attention not only to the mutability which has attended the fortunes of their descendants, but other nations also.

If we except 130 years under the Persian yoke and 204 under the Macedonian, the kingdom of Egypt continued an independent government until the time of the second Triumvir, when the disastrous battle of Actium, in which Anthony lost all the laurels acquired during a whole life, reduced it from its former splendor to a province of the Roman Empire, under Augustus. Since that period, Egypt has continually decreased in population, wealth and civilization; and had not her stately monuments stood unshaken and the convulsions which have since rent the world; as little perhaps would have been known concerning her; as little sympathy would have been felt for her oppressed and degraded children, as for poor Ethiopians. For the present descendants of the ancient Egyptians are an ill-looking and slovenly people, considered in ignominy and scorn, and yearning to be free of the ocean, a veritable "Country of Westons" from any of the present states which have resulted from their conquest.

Empire of Macedon's proud king, has passed into other hands, and even Greece, herself, bows before the proud scepter of the Misalms. O, that another Leonidas might arise in this her time of need, and drive the flag of the Crescent from the second land of freedom, arts and refinement. Awake, ye Greeks! think on the spirit of your ancient sires; like them, let your breasts be opposed as ramparts in defence of your country's soil; like them, die all freemen, and live not to witness the despotism of your oppressors!

Time has not spared even imperial Rome, but she and her conquests, which comprehended the greater part of the civilized world at that period have changed masters. All that remains of her and them, can give but a faint idea of the one, or hardly convince us of the truth of the other. Popish writers would feign convince us, that the sceptre of the Cæsars had passed into their hands—that Italy, the native country of all that is stupendous, great or beautiful, either in ancient or modern times is theirs—but O, how unlike is Rome in the nineteenth century, to the Rome of the Scipios and the Cæsars! But while she remains, like her coliseum, after having passed successively into the hands of the Heruli, the Ostrogoths and the Lombards, until the final dissolution of the Western Empire, in 774, by Charlemagne; Constantinople, her sister, for whose prosperity the most christian Emperor Constantine was so solicitous, has had her share of adversity; her holy temples erected to the worship of God, have been profaned with Mahomedan rites, and the haughty Turk reigns over her provinces.—And while the ancient mistress of the world has sunk comparatively into mere insignificance, a new rival has arisen, whose name at the period to which we refer, was scarcely known; and her natives considered as a fierce and unconquerable body of barbarians. Her fleets now cover every sea, and her bold and adventurous sons every clime.

If we reflect upon the present condition of Russia, which before the time of Peter the Great was hardly considered as a civilized power; who then would have believed that in the 19th century she would have held the preponderating balance which she now does, in the politics of Europe. Spain in the loss of her South American possessions has taken a retrograde step—her cruel policy in their government—the despotism which has ruled her court, and the neglect of her own fruitful soil, have met their merited reward, and we rejoice at it.

And though our people, as a body, more particularly have to lament the changes which have brought us into such contempt and degradation, yet we are not so selfish as to mourn at the improvement of other nations; and the great progress which man has made in the knowledge of his natural rights and privileges, with which the despotic will of the monarch has no right to interfere, and for which after having this due estimate of their importance, he has been (and we trust ever will be) willing to devote his life to maintain them untrammelled and free.

As it regards the condition of our people, how painful soever the subject may be to our feelings, we feel it our duty to touch upon it. To us the subject is ever an unpleasant one to think upon; but without feelings of animosity, desirous of doing all the possible good we can in our day and generation, and relying firmly upon the justice of a righteous God, we believe that a thirder day is yet to dawn upon our longing eyes. When this will be we cannot tell, but we believe that any of the disadvantages which we are now under may be avoided, by a more liberal and liberal course of conduct. By a more liberal and liberal course of conduct, by a more liberal and liberal course of conduct, by a more liberal and liberal course of conduct.

be, the casual observation of the passing traveler has often recorded. What though the proud Turk lords it over ancient Greece, and would exercise a conqueror's power over her fair sons and daughters, yet have they been treated like our brethren? What though Mr. E. may assert, that our brethren in the South who are still in bondage, are better provided for, and more comfortable than the peasantry in some parts of Europe, do not daily facts evidence the contrary? Do they not show that many good men through a desire to please party, assert things which their cooler judgment disapproves? Look at Russia, or Poland in their former dark state, or at the feudal times of other kingdoms; can they be compared to the happy and established many of our brethren? And as human affairs are continually revolving, who will predict that the day may not come when our people shall be duly considered in the scale of nations, and respected accordingly. We are no enthusiasts, but it must certainly be considered uncommonly miraculous, that mutability should attend all other nations.

We are informed, that the gospel was first received in the burning sands of Africa with great eagerness. African Christians soon formed one of the principal members of the primitive Church. During the course of the 3d century, they were animated by the zeal of Tertullian, directed by the abilities of Cyprian and Origen, and adorned by the eloquence of Lactantius. But where are their descendants to be found? Is it not time to enquire after the descendants of men who have hazarded their lives to preserve the faith of the Gospel pure and unadulterated?

Domestic Items.

We have received by the last mail the New Harmony Gazette of March 7th. It is entirely silent as to any rupture in the society there, and contains the usual quantity of well-written original and selected matter, to show the advantage of the new Social System, the disadvantage of matrimony, hints on conversation, on material instruction, on the generosity and wisdom of acknowledging error, &c.—nor do we perceive the least indication of any thing having ruffled the surface of affairs there up to the date above mentioned.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Singular.—We learn that Col. William Frost, of this village, while cutting and packing the pork of a hog, a few days since, discovered, completely enclosed in the flesh, near the fore shoulder, a large jack knife—the blade extended. The flesh about the knife appeared perfectly sound and natural.

The length of the knife was six and a half inches, and its weight 3 1/2 ounces. It most have been swallowed (perhaps an attempt to equal the feats of some modern English knife-eaters), a considerable time previous; and the blade being sharp and pointed, found its way to the place above stated.—Livingston Journal.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that in the village of Rochester, N. Y. in a population of 8000, there is not an adult native of the village! The oldest person now living who was born there, is not even seven years of age. The progress of this settlement altogether is unexampled.

Tremendous Storm of Wind.—On Tuesday night last, this borough and its vicinity was visited by one of the most fearful storms of wind, ever experienced in this section of the state. Its effects at the time were truly appalling. Three, or four houses were completely unroofed; sheds and stables blown down, gable ends and windows blown in. Almost every house has suffered more or less, the west end of the town looks like a wreck. The dwelling house now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Pigot was completely unroofed, and part of the chimney blown down; fortunately no person was seriously injured.

We hear that the stone barn of Thomas Mitchell was in part blown down, and four cattle and one young horse killed.—Janitor's Gazette.

The legislature of Alabama have enacted, that from and after the 1st day of August next, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to bring within the limits of the state any slave or slaves for the purpose of sale or hire.

... of the parish... and... will of the parish...

Summary. Robt. Watson, Esq. of... Rev. Matheson, was... and mortally wounded... by some dastardly villain... stood only about 8 years...pecting woman.

The City Inspector reports that... persons during the week ending on... the 14th inst. viz 30 men, 16... boys and 20 girls. The reported deaths in burials... of colour, who was thrown from... stages between this city and... tradicted in the Trenton papers... that being quite innocuous, and... with the 'rivor, while passing a... of a hill, he was thrown from... had his arm broken by a... The society for the improvement... held their a cond anniversary on... inst. Prelimins to the number of... amounting to upwards of 500... tributed. A large Octavo Bible... bound with an inscription upon... was added to each premium.

Seven persons were arrested on... charged with passing counterfeit money. They constituted a gang, \$10 bills of... Newburg bank were found in their possession. Mr. David Needham of Lynn, Mass. was lately killed by a man of the name of... Baker with whom he was at work at the... The noble bridge across the... Augusta, Me. was destroyed on the 24... The bridge was 600 feet long and cost \$23,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NOTICE. Agreeably to resolutions passed at a... of the people of colour, on the 14th... undesignated notice that a... be held on Monday evening... o'clock precisely, at the Mutual... Orange-street. WM. HAMILTON, THOS. L. JENNINGS, PETER BANE.

MARRIED. On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Mathew, Mr. MARK J. JORDAN to Miss CATHERINE BLOOM, of Kent, Conn. By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Thomas... Miss Nancy Lawrence.

DIED. In Newark, N. J. on the 10th inst. Mr. Thomas Thompson, aged 65. In this city, on the 12th inst. Rachel, daughter of Mr. Thomas Thompson, aged 31 years, 4 mos. On the 15th inst. Mr. Geo. Sweetser, aged 45.

ALMANAC table with columns for APRIL, Sun, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri, Sat, and Moon. Dates from 20 to 26.

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POETRY.

THE AMERICAN LAMENT FOR CO-PARK.

When the white man's... Roll his... State at their... Aflie's-d... Where the... Broad sh... Each o'er... Bent m... Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-ger, No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger

Through the deep forest... Fierce lions are prowling; Mid thickets entwangling Hyenas are howling; There should he wander, Where danger lurks ever, To his home, where the sun sets, Return shall he never. Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-ger, No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger

The hands of the Moor... In his wrath do they bind him? Oh! seal'd is his doom If the savage Moor find him, More fierce than hyenas, Through darkness advancing, Is the curse of the Moor, And his eyes, fiery glancing! Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-ger, No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger!

A voice from the desert! My wilds do not hold him, Pale thro' doth not rack, Nor the sand storm infold him. The death-gale pass'd by, And his breath fall'd to another, Yet no'er shall he wake To the voice of his mother! Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-ger, No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger,

O loved of the Lotus Thy waters adorning, Pour, Joliba! pour Thy full streams to the morning! The Halcyon may fly To thy wave as her pillow; But we to the white man, Who trusts in thy billow! Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-ger, No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger!

He launch'd his light bark, Our fond warnings despising, And sailed to the land Where the day beams are rising. His wife from her bower May look forth in her sorrow, But he shall no'er come To her hope of to-morrow! Alas! for the white man! o'er deserts a ran-ger, No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd stranger!" P. M. J.

VARIETIES.

Schoolmasters.—An ignorant schoolmaster is a nuisance to society; he can instruct no one; the injury he does to the youth committed to his care, is beyond calculation; the money expended is worse than lost, and the time occupied can never be recalled; the youthful mind in the mean time remains like a bud in the winter, unexpanded and locked. The mode and manner of instruction, is altogether different at the present day, from what it has been; Improvements are making in the sciences as well as in the arts; and children must be educated in order to be useful, and it is our duty and interest to adopt the wisest and best means in our power to bring about an object so desirable. See, to wit, that your school instructors are well educated, moral men; apt to teach, and of regular habits. Be faithful in their employment, reward them liberally, encourage them in well doing, and be always careful to support them in their necessary discipline of the school; by so doing the prosperity and happiness of your children will be greatly promoted, and your well situated efforts and exertion crowned with unlimited success."

The Plainville (Conn.) Telegraph says that at the late term of the Court of Common Pleas of Tortage county, Col. George Darrow was found

guilty of counterfeiting, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The Quarterly Reviewers have laughed, not unjustly, at our fondness for military titles, and made themselves merry with the idea that our stages are driven, and our taverns kept by Generals and Colonels. They may now add, that our penitentiaries are not without their proportions of titled convicts.

DELICATE PARSIMONY.

While a large and fashionable party in a town in this county were sometime since regaling themselves with tea and coffee, a young lady, who was seated next to a Dowager of immense property but extremely penurious habits) started from her seat, exclaiming, in terror, that there was a viper under the chair! On examination, however, it proved to be an eel. The appearance of an eel, however, was an extraordinary one in a tea-room as a viper. After considerable confusion, the stingy Dowager above alluded to, exclaimed, "an eel! and pray who is frightened at an eel?—Poor harmless thing, it has crawled from my pocket, where I have plenty more. As I was coming up the street to tea, a woman passed me with eels, and as they looked very nice, I thought I would buy a few for supper; as it was late, I did not like to return home with them; and as I thought if I lost them with the woman she would cheat me in the weight, I put them into my pocket: so pray give me that poor thing again, that I may put it to its companions." The parsimonious Dowager forthwith pocketed her slippery treasure.

Female Temper.—It is particularly necessary for girls to acquire command of their temper, because much of the effect of their powers of reasoning and of their wit, when they grow up depend upon the gentleness and good humour with which they conduct themselves. A woman who would attempt to thunder with her tongue, would not find her eloquence increase her domestic happiness. We do not wish that women should implicitly yield their better judgment to their fathers and husbands, but let them support the cause of reason with all the graces of female gentleness. A man, in a furious passion, is terrible to his enemies; but a woman, in a passion, is disgusting to her friends; she loses all that respect due to her sex, and she has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other kind of respect. These circumstances should be considered by those who advise that no difference should be made in the education of the two sexes.

The happiness and influence of women, both as wives and mothers, and indeed, in every relation so much depends on the temper, that it ought to be most carefully cultivated. We should not suffer girls to imagine that they can balance ill-humour by some good quality or accomplishment; because, in fact, there is none which can supply the want of tenderness in the female sex.

Inscription at Agra.—The following inscription is written in large characters on the principal gate of the City of Agra, in Hindustan. "In the first year of King Jahol, 2000 couple were divorced by the magistrates, by mutual consent. The Emperor learning this, was so indignant, that he abolished divorce. In the following year the number of marriages at Agra diminished 3000—the number of adulterers increased 7000—300 women were burnt for poisoning their husbands—75 men were burnt for killing their wives—and the value of the furniture broken and destroyed was three millions of Rupees. The Emperor re-established the law of divorce."—India Journal.

Jonas Hanway.—The famous Jonas Hanway, who was remarkable for his spare and meagre habit, meeting a drunken man who seemed inclined to take up the whole way, made a full stop, saying, "why friend, I think you have drank a little too much."—"and I," says the drunken man, "think you have eaten a little too little."

Oliver Cromwell.—Such was the fanaticism of this great man, that he had several pieces of artillery with this quaint and impious motto, "Lord open thou thy lips, and our mouth shall show forth thy praise."

Geographical Notice.—Mr. Campbell has discovered on the West side of Africa, 60 miles N. E. of Lecteku, a people, (the Marutsa) composed of 16,000 individuals—these men inhabit a high mountain, they have walls of stone, and flocks, and melt their iron and copper; their language is that of the inhabitants of Lecteku.

Caricature at Dhutpore.—The Calcutta Gazette gives an account of the manner in which the Burmans amuse themselves at the expense of the English. On the defeat of Lord Lake, when he attacked the fortress of Dhutpore, a pretty ingenious caricature was made representing the Europeans at the moment of attack, holding in one hand their swords, which they brandish in the air, and in the other a bottle of brandy, in which they take long draughts. The artillery of Dhutpore make great ravages, and the heads of the Europeans are seen flying off in all directions, but their arms remain always extended, holding the bottle of brandy. Blimpore has since been taken by the English; the treasures found there are estimated at 40 lacs, besides plate and jewelry, there was also taken a Copper Cannon, weighing 102 lbs. which will be sent to England.

Population of Rome.—The end of 1825, it was 138,730 inhabitants, of which 1,488 were Priests; 1,602 Monks; 1,502 Nuns; 2,002 poor in the Hospitals; 1,020 prisoners. For 10 years past, the number of criminal and condemned persons, was about 1,100 a year.

South American Toilet.—While I was sitting on a horse's head, writing by the blaze of the fire, I saw two girls dressing for the ball. They were standing near a stream of water, which was running at the back of the hut. After washing their faces, they put on their gown, and then twisting up their hair in a very pretty simple way, they picked, by the light of the moon, some yellow flowers which were growing near them. These they put fresh into their hair, and when this simple toilette was completed, they looked as interesting and as nicely dressed, as if "the carriage was to have called for them at 11 o'clock," and in a few minutes, when I returned to the ball, I was happy to see them each with a partner.—Head's Rough Notes.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN SICKELS, JR., 100 Chapel-st., Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms. Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions.



Approved Medicines, which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis. April 17, 1827 JOHN SICKELS, JR.

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY" UNITED STATES SCOURING AND STEAM SPONGING.

JOHN H. SMITH, No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race), Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloon, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Suits, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stains caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Cloths of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves.

The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes. TAILORING WORK, carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Colls, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. Ho. keeps on hand, Clth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same. April 20, 1827.

CASH FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHES.

WANTED to purchase in large quantity of cast off Clothes, for which the highest price will be given by THOMAS L. JENNINGS, No. 110 Nassau-st., formerly No. 64, who has constantly on hand at the above place, a general assortment of second hand clothes, at the lowest prices for cash.

N. B. Those persons who wish to dispose of clothes, will please to send their address as above, or send their articles before asept.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value, provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New York, within 70 miles of the city; its situation 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, if the land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (the coloured man,) 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 100 dollars in the purchase.

HAMUEL E. CORNISH, New York, March 21. N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid, will be received, and attended to.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia. THE Subscriber respectfully thanks the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE WEAIRING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-hand, whose customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rates, and in the most elegant style. He also informs families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to DANIEL PETERSON, No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia. N. B. Tailoring carried on, in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LIBRARIES can have their Books and outstanding Debts collected upon very moderate terms. N. B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received and procured by GEORGE W. EVERITT, General Agent, 33 Catharine-street.

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 Reed and Spring, Hudson and Orange streets.—One lot within the above bounds, 23 feet or more by 75, would answer. Inquire of S. E. CORNISH, No. 6, Varick-street New-York, March 20.

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES VARICK, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 23 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots, in the best manner, at the following reduced prices:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. New Boots, \$6 00; Soling and heeling Toots, 1 00; Soling Boots, 0 75; Footing Boots, 3 50.

N. B. He also informs his gentleman customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, on exchange, or he will give his work on second-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 23 Church-street, will be immediately attended to. New-York, March 20.

H. W. JENNINGS' 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. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. F. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller. New-York, March 14.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Published every Friday, at No. 6 Varick street New-York.

The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received.

No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year. Agents who procure, and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 24, 1c insertion, 75cts; each repetition of do. 25; 12 lines or under, 1c insertion, 50; each repetition of do. 25. Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 24 lines. N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year—12 for 6 mos. and 6 for 3 mos.

- C. Stockbridge, Esq. Northampton; Mr. Beuben, Esq. Bristol; Mr. David Walker, Boston; Rev. Thomas Paul, New York; Mr. John Remond, Salem, Mass; George C. Willis, Providence; Isaac Hedges, New England; Francis W. B. Pillsbury, New York; Stephen Smith, Columbia; Miss J. C. Cook, New York; Mr. John W. L., New York; Mr. Nathaniel, New York; Mr. Theophilus, New York; James, New York; George F. Hill, New York; Mr. W. B. Garrison, New York.