& RUSSWURM, }

The state of the s HBWYYORK, BRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1927.

OL: I: MO: 0:

PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

PROPLE OF COLCUR.

The It will use do to trust this business to the generosity or the justice, or the love of shiptry, of the shave holders. I respect those solde qualities is much as man, None is more alive to the splendid exhibitions of them which have been made by our southern brethren, in their public, and private deportment. But these principles are not, and never will be competent to the effect. The experiment has be u fully tried, and has totally lailed. Mr. Inflerson, in his letter to Gov. Coles, Aug. 25, 1814, says, that in the time of the revolution, he soon saw that nothing was to be hoped from those who were in the fulness of age, when the revolution began.—

Nursed and indicated in the daily habit of seeing the der alled condition, both bodily, and mental, of those unfortunate beings, but not reflecting that that degradation was very much the work of the inselves and their fathers, few minds have yet doubted but that they are as legitimate subjects of property as there, tow inings have yet doubted but that they are as logitimate subjects of property as their horses or cattle." But 'I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flame of li-berty had been kindled incovery breast, and had become, as I were the vivil spirit of every Aperican, the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the precise of their blood, and showe the suggestions of excess, would have sympathics, with orders for, wherever found, and proved their love of therty, beyoul their share of it." Yet be 12 compelled to say, after a lapso of nearly forty years, "Your solitary but welcome voice is the first brought his stund to my cars; an have considered the general revalls on this subject, on me "emancipation is neglect to the continue of th " de ir est majdantie un Mr. Jufferband ded bet man as Mr. Islanton done for reason in ex-must about it, the Norkhi court pour in might have been accomplished when the are of hi-berty was at its height. But when an object depends upon mero feeling, the lapse of time renders it daily more nepelass. The frost of dition, many circumstances contribute to strengthen the belief, that the determination to maintain slavery at all hazards, has become to maintain slavery at an nazarus, nas occorne exasperated to a sort of desperation, like that or the Holy Allhance in favor of despettim. The enthusiasm of liberty, had given place to the enthusiasm of slavery. And though "the the enthusiasur of stavery.
hour of emancipation is advancing." but no iour of emancipation is acceptant Their eyes hing has yet been done to meet it. Their eyes lave they closed, that they should not see, "We will try to account for this upon rational principles.

There is nothing of which men are gene-There is nothing of which men are penerally so unwilling to give upla part in order to secure the whole, as they are of power—The merchant freely pays out a part of his profits to effect insurance. The sick man submits to appear troduction of health to secure its final restoration. The diseased part of the body is amputated to save the rest.—Nay, we even give up a large portion of our patural liberty for the sake of additional security to the remainder. But nower is dear-

natural liberty; for the sake of additional security to the remainder. But power is dearer than proporty, limbs, liberty, or even life.
I cannot recollect a single instance, in the
history of Grecian, Roman, British, or even
American liberty, in which then have voluntarily surremered any part of their power
over others, from a discreen repard to the
preservation of the remainder. There is not,
that, I know, a single example of power given
up, without constraint. It, has always been
taken. From the days of king John, it has all
ways been abridged by compulsion; and not
oftherwise. There is must be a serve of fatuity accompanying the love of power. Hen
who have a large share of discretion about
other things, seem to love it all, when things
measures for the preservation of their power.
They lose sight of all the idesons taught by
history and experiences. They begot the that the light of kne light, thining more and more in

narchs of continental Europe hath opposite one taken are attributed in the advance mont-of knowledge; to prevent the leave blishment of schools for teaching the lower classes to read and write, lest, they should become too sensible of their own power; to destroy every association, even of a religious or literary, or social kind, lest; the people should find out the efficacy of the principle of combination was ablifted engine; to should should find out the efficacy of the principle of combination, as a political, engine; to shut out even the pure light of the gospel, as it shines on the pages of the Bible, unadulterated by priestriaft; lest their poor slaves should find out their rights and their wrongs, and dare to assert the privilege of rational beings, to think and act for themselves. The same principle of love of power, must be called in to account for conduct among ourselves so strikingly similar; as we see in the feelings excited by the Missouri question, in the meathe Charleston insurrection, in the excessive heat produced by Judge Johnson's ugainst the constitutionality of the Saines, and in the concerns; with which the Ohio propositions were treated in the legistatures of South Caroling and Sporgia.

(To b) Continued,)

PRICAN MAGNANIMITY.

About a der, king of Poots Torra, inflamed the darker to one pating bis religion, sent an he presumes of D land, and announced the mission. The two knives were necordingly laid before Danel and the embassador explained limself as follows: "With this knife Abdulkafer will condescend to thave the head of Dauel, if Daniel will endrace the Mahomedan faith; and with this other knife, Abdulkafer will cut the throat of Damel, if Damel refuses to embrace it: take your choice." Damel couly told the ambassador, choice." Damel couly told the ambassador, that he had no choice to make; he neither chose to have his head shaved or his throat cut; and with this answer the ambassador was civilly dispussed.
Abdulkader took his measures accordingly

and with a powerful army invaded Damel's country. The inhabitants of the towns and villages filled up their wells, destroyed their provisions, carried off their effects, and aban-doned their dwellings, as he approached. By this manife was led on from place to place, till he had advanced three days journey into the country of the Paloila. He, had indeed, their with not opposition; but his army had suffered so, much from the scarcity of, water, that several of his mon had died by the way. This induced him to direct his march towar a watering place in the woods, where his men having quenched their thirst, and being overcome with fatigue, lay down carelessly to sleep among the bushes. In this situation they, were attacked by Daniel before da break, and completely routed. Many of then

than in any other circumstances. They still spearanto your heart," returned Abdulkader, their sense of right and swrong. They wibbi-with great firmness. and I know that a simble forgot the justice and overruling power of the fat awaits mo." Notes," said Damel, divine Providence. History is full of examing my spear is, indeed red with the blood of ples to this point. The conduct of the mo-syotic subjects slain in battle, and I could now marchs of continental Europe, alan opposite give it a deepy stain by dipping it in your your subjects slain in battle, and Leould now give it a deeper stain by dipping it in your today, but this would not build up my towas; not bring to lifether thousands who build up of wools. I will not therefore, kill you in gold blood, but I will retain you no my slave that I percove that your presence in your own kingdom, will be no longer dangerous to your neighbors, and then I will consider of the proor way of disposing of you? Abdulkader as accordingly retained, and worked as a slave, for three months; at the crit of which period, Damel listened to the solicitations of the inhabitants of Foots Torra, and restored to them their king .- Park's Travels, chap, 25.

OR THE RISE OF POPE SEXTES V.

One of the most extraordinary justances of ambition and hypocrisy in the history of the world is oxhibited in the rise of pope Sextus V. and the manner of his edwarton to the papal chair.

V. and the manner of his elevation to the parallel chair.

He was born of poor parents, in the march of Ancona, at a village lealled Le Grott, in the loriship of Montalto. His fifther, kran-cis Perott, who was a common bloughnan, could not afford to give, him any education, and, when he was nine years old, hired him out to one of his neighbours to dook after his sheep and hogs. He did not long continue in this occupation; for, being desired by a Franciscan friar, who had lost his way, to show him the road to Ascoli, he descrete his logs; and ran before him to the town. The friar, after he had found his road again, derivar, after he had found his road again, defriar, after he had found his road as ere: to which the boy roplied that he would could be made a scholar. He was accordingwhere he made a surprising progress in learning. In his thiceonth year, he assumed the habit of that order, but still retained his own name, Felix. He soon distinguished himself at several disputations, and acquired a considerable reputation as a preacher, but at the same time raised himself many enemics by his impetuous disposition. Hie early vered a great ambition, and though bated by his brother monks, yet by his ties he acquired the esteem of Cardinal the Aolonn family, he obtained the office of inquisitor-general at Venuce, where, by his overbearing behaviour, the so greatly offend, ed the senate, that on the death of Paul IV. turned to that city; but at last, being appre-hensive of the resentment of the senate he provided a gendelad by which he made this escape in the night. At his return to sition, and soon after wont with the sition, and soon after went with the legate. Campagnon, as chaplain to Spain! While he was in that king dom, his friend Chisilier be; ing chosen pape; he was treated general of his order, afterwards bishop of St. Agains, and of hat a Cardinal; and to enable him to support his dignity, the pope assigned him a pomion, and, besides, finds him a present of a considerable and of properties.

Lipon has promotions to the sacrod coller which improved in the source of the sacrod collers which improved in the source of the sacrod has a

one who was too weak to governot live long. This cardinals, ont used to call him the list of that their associations of the cardinals. whon he throw off his dia were crowling towards there was a unficient number of your cure lies election, than he life with which he deed to support his the middle of the chapel, arready up and appeared taller by almost a heltal done. To several years deed be invited that arrange the cardinal called out; a straing the cardinal called out; a Stay a little, there is a little in the scruting; but Montains, within look, boldly answered; There is no take; "and immediately began himself dumb. but it lough secompanied him in to accept the papacy?". To we somewhat sharply, "It is in whether I will accept of what accepted. However, of satisfy any latter may arise, Litell rod I socopt is great pleasure, and would accept another creat pleasure, and would accept another could got it; for I find myself strong one by the divine assistated to to insure two pacies." While the cardinals were patient with great vigor and activity to which one of their said in a familian way perceive, hely taker, the positional way perceive, hely taker, the positional way youth and health to all extractational which he replied, in a grave and one manner, "So I find it. After cardinal manner, "So I find it. After cardinal manner are had performed the deremony of these nese had performed the ceremony of the adration, he said to him "Your holiness seen quite a different sort of a man from was a few hoods ago. The keys of which obliged me to stoop a little I have found them, it is time to look as I am arrived at the summit of all glory, and can elimbno higher in this In his passage from the conclave to lieve that he was the same harron theve that he was no same porson without old decropit audinal Montalto, tried on Long live the pope? and added, according to custom, "Plenty had been publicated in Justice?" To which he replied? Fray to the custom of the custo

yeartee 10 witch he reputed Fray to for plenty, and I will give you justice! Soon after his coronation, he continue sister Camilla, with bordaughter, two greens, and her nicod the daughter of his sons, and ter, medicate mangarer or ceased brother, who, upon their approximate Rome, were more by three cardinals dressed them in magnificent habits and ducted them to the Vations. But Six

the Christian Watchir HAYTI, NO. 1

Schap Book of Africanus. e U

New England friends be e the self-evident truth o created equal, that the heir Creator, with certai ; that among these, as he pursuit of happiness es on the past and presented, who have bravely bu ng chains of slavery, m ome of your readers, second land discovered

It is 100 leagues from Columbus in 149%. It is 100 ldagues from to W. land. from 160 to 70, from N. to S. was called Jlay in by the Aborigines, from the meaning of the word, which signifies high mountainous—Espagnola, by Columbus, honor of the lingdom, by which he was erployed.

Noted At the poriod of its discovery, it contains by kingdoms, with a population which La Casas much overlates at 3,000,000; probably the contains at 13,000,000; probably the contains at 13,000,00 nout one million. In extent, it Cuba, containing 36,000 square milion but from the furtility of its soil raried productions, its salubrity of climate to advantageous situation for commerce: has commonly been styled "the Queen of the Antilles."

The natives appeared an unpliending rac of men. They, in the simple innocence nature, were entirely naked. Their lon black hair figated on their shoulders, or we sound in tresses bround their heads. Thouse of tall they were well shaped and active. recable; their aspect gentle and timid.

value of which they appeared igne ant. induced Columbia to be the precious metal. He was successful. boa. which were farther towards the East dangers of unknown shores, of hidden The quantity found on mountains by the excloring party le olumbus to Nalio lomon wont in search of gold on gnined considera vise men of the age. th ground bruery alderebien

After having impressed upon the minds of natives, some idea of the power, richer nd extent of the Spanish Monarchy; of the ose of 1492, having appointed BB of his perith every thing necessary for their subsissasterly discovered, and gave hame to mos harbors in the north part of the isl

i, to observe, that upor found not one of his inant colony alive. They had all been cut off y the valives. Their rapacity and insolence hatives, gentle and timid as driven th es, to desperation: their gold, their and their provisions had, all been the these licentious oppressors. They think that man will bear every in-

St. Domingo, and stained the enjoyed this important colony a handful of French; Eng ere at last forced to divide the

first above mentioned party, (form-aniers) and placed under the tilles. The population in 1794, amounting to upwards of 601,000, and the annual produce to more than \$25,000,000.

HIGH WAYS AND BUE WAYS, HIGH WAYS AND BYE WAYS.

We are cill on a journey. The world
through which we are passing is in some respects like a turnpike—all along which vice
and folly have creeted toll gates, for the accommodation of those who choose to call in to and there are very few of all the or another of them. quently pay more or less to the tell-gatherers. Pay more or less, I say; because there is a great variety, as well in the amount as in is a great variety, as well in the amount as in the kind of coll exacted at the different stop-

ping places.
Pride and Fashion take heavy tolls of the purse. Many's man has become a beggar by paying at their gates: the ordinary fees they charge are heavy, and the road they travel is

charge are many, and the house they be best.

Pleasure offers a very smooth, delightful road in the outset, the tempts the traveller with very fair promises, and wins thousands—but she taxes without mercy—like an article. in her power, and then strips him of his health and money—and turns him off, a miserable and money—and turns him off, a miserable object, into the worst and most rugged road

Intemperance plays the part of a sturdy llain—he's the very worst toll-guilderer on e road—for he not only gets from his custhe road—for he not only gets from his customers their money and their health, but he robs them of their very brains. The men you meet in the road, ragged and ruined in fame and fortune ere his visitors.

And so I might go on enumerating many others who gather toll of the unwary. Accidents sometimes happen, it is true, along the road, but those who do not get through at least tolerably well you may be sure to have seen stopping at some of these places. The plain common sense men, who travel straight forward, get through the journey without

much difficulty.

This being the state of things, it becomes every one, in the outset, if he intends to make a comfortable journey, to take care what kind of company he gets in with. We dre apt to on a good deal as our companions do-stop where they step, and pay toll where they pay. Ten chances to one, then, but our choice in this particular decides our fate.

Having paid due regard to a prodent choice of companions, the next important thing is closely to observe how others manage; to mark the good or ill that is produced by every course of life, see how those who do well manage, and trace the course of all evil to its origin in conduct. Thus you will make yourself master of the information most necessary to regulate your own conduct. There is no difficulty in working things right, if you know how—by these means you carn.—Tr. Emporium.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

We most cheerfully give place to the fol-lowing proceedings of a meeting of the men of colour in this city. They are creditable of colour in this city. The to them, and honourable to who took early steps to b steps to put a final end to tate: We are told that the slavery in this state: was numerously attended, proceedings conducted with the utmost decorum. We will embrace this occasion to say, that the African church, under the charge of the Rew Mr. Paul, a highly respectable utility in improving the morals and conduct of that class of the community, which has been but too long neglected. To prepare men for the rational their inites must be entigeneed to a just sense of their own rights and the duties which they owe to the community. This has been the great object of the paster of the African church, and we congratulate him on the success which has attended his endes

ours.

At a meeting of the people of colour, of tooly of Albany, hald at the African meing-house. March 27, 1827; for the purpe of taking into obtaideration the expedient of celebrating the abolishment. At a me

ed by far the most valuable of the An- lowing, resolution, which, was unanimously but from

day of July next, we deem it a duty to ex-press our gratitude to Almighty God, and our proble: benefactors, by publicly celebrating the same.

le same.
On motion of Mr, Lewis Topp,
Redolved, That whereas the 4th day of
ally is the day that the National Indopen-July is the day that the National Independence of this country is recognized by the white citizens, we deem it proper to cele brate the 5th. On motion of Mr. Benjappin Lattiniore, Jun

Resolved, That a committee of arrangen the solved, I hat a committee of arrangement cohalching of twelve, be appointed to make the nocessary preparations for the occasion— Whereupon the following persons were appointed.

pointed.
Adam Blake, Thomas Alcott, Richard Thompson, William Hyres, Robert Harrison Benjamin Lattimore, Jr. John Jackson, Ashor Root, Anthony Qloott, Daniel Maynard, Peter Hallenbeck, Henry Jackson.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the second by the chairman and account the proceedings of the pr

meeting be signed by the chairman and sec-retary, and that they be published in two of the public journals of this city.

BEWJ. LATTIMORE, Sun. Ch.n.

ANTHONY OLCOTT, Sec'ry.

THE REVOLT IN TEXAS.

From all we can gather concerning the revolt in the Mexican Province of Texas, it appears to have been occasioned by the new law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the Mexican dominions; on as some accounts say, abolishing slavery altogether. Certain slave-holders from the United States, who had gone thither with the expectation of anassing great fortunes by means of the significant traffic for a second states. news and traffic of slaves, and now finding their craft in danger, resolved, in the traf-spirit of Governor Troup, to set up a govern-ment of their own, which they called the Re-Now it happened, the neighboring Indians, on whose aid they their purposes, nearly all took sides with the their purposes, heariy all took suces with the Mexicans. Being thus left to their own rosources, and unable to cope with the trodps sent againt them by the Mexican government, these advocatos for the liberty of enlaving others, found planty of husiness upor been reasonably anticipated; and if the cause of the revolt is such as has been suggested, no other could be desired by the friends of genulne freedom.

The truth is, the new Republics of North and South America have set us an example on the subject of slavery, which we should do lombia is to be emancinated within the pre Peru has essentially lightened the hurdens which for centuries had oppressthe poor Indians; and Mexico evinces, decision in enforcing the law in behalf her sister Republica in this

dause of justice, humanity and religion.

Meanwhile the United States, where the torch of liberty was first kindled, the United States, who claim to he the Trees cherishing in their bosom nearly 2,000,000 o wretched slaves, and as a natio

The "African Improvement Society of Haven," for the improvement of the moral lectual, and religious condition of the Africa ulation of this city, held a meeting on Frida orth Church i

Remarks in our next.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION

FOR THE PREEDOM'S JOURNAL. DON'T CARRY YOUR HEAD TOO HIS

DON'T CARRY YOUR HEAD TOO HIGH.

"Nab, my boy," said my poor old gradification to me one day, (he is dead now." Feet and bleas him.") "Ned, my boy, mind and don't carry your head too high." I was cuite young then, and did not ut the time know what the old gentleman meant but I bewere forgot his words, and a life of observation has fully convinced me of their truth. The years of my boyhood flew rapidly away, and the more, busy ones of manhood succeeded. Yet amid all the fun and folic of youth, that season in real onjoyment, when the whole heart is glad, and the head is full of nothing but sport and merriment, the words of my but sport and merriment, the words of m grandfather, every now and then, would come across my mind, don't carry your head too high In the course of time, the associates of my youth became scalled men, and took to them selves help-mates. And then it was, I discoveted the meaning of my grand-father's

Dick Thompson, one of my school fellow was as nice a collor, as ever put and into his hands. He had a good shop, pleaty of work and was well to do in the world But the Dick took it into his head, 'twas a low bush ness for a fine fellow like him to be day measuring the length and breadth of a man's foot. So he broke up his shop sold his tools, attended the auction all his stock, and setting painted on it, in large gilt letters:

RICHARD THOMPSON, Shoe-Merche

Two or three months after I went into Dick's store, when a man with a long role came in, tipped Dick on the shoulder, selected every thing in his store and carried him off to jail. So hought I this is what my grandfather meant, when he said, don't carry

your head too high. Tom Parker was another. nim to a barber. His muster took alikin l'om, as he was a smart active lad gave his shop and all his custom. Tom now begins to feel like other rich men, and every dollar in his pocket added an inch to his quence. It was not at all proper for a m Mr. Thomas Parker's wealth, to be doing men's noses. Pub! 'twas shaway went Tom's rators, down ber's pole, and in its stoad was fancy store. He was now in his he could be seen daily dealing out perfumery to ladies and fine of course gave him plenty of tle cash. And who cannot live his pocket. But quarter day, and still Tom got nothing but-He sent in bills; the ladies; ave lim smiles the

said triangles and forthwith Mrs. Charles fastifies was littlessed is purisalide, was couling the content of the property of t when it was to find the nine in a min in the delirium put an ond to his life. Poor fellow he suffer ed his wife to carry her head too high. NED.

Triedom's Journal.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20

City Stinge where, who intend chang ing their places of residence will confer a favor by calling at our Office, and notifying us of the same.

+0+--

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 Ab olition of Slavery in this state. A subject so important shall be attended to in due season. We further take the liberty of correcting the mittake 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 Enqui-

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 othereal tra On the warm limits of the farthest main, mix with mortals, nor disdain to grace

The feasts 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 one colour, and possessed a striking similarity of features; were equally civilized and had the wante rites of ruligious worship, we now turn our immediate sitention not only to mutability which lian attended the for tunes of their doscendants, but other nations

we except 130 years under the Persian yoke and 294 under the Macedonian, the kingdom of Egypt continued an independent government until the time of the second Triunwire, when the disastrous battle of Actium (in which Authony lost all the labrels acquired during a whole life, reduced it from its former splendor to a province of the Ro-nan Empire, under Augustus. Since that d, Egypt has continually decreased in population, wealth and civilization; and had not her stately monuments stood inchaken amia the convulsions which have since rent the world; as little perhaps would have been known concerning her; as little sympathy degraded shildren, as for poor Ethionis is. se are an ill-cooking and shoren proper freed in topication and shoren proper or the wre of the chestra

Empire of Macedon's proud king has presed into other hands and oven treece, bosself, bows before the proud scaptroof the Mediant

Oh, that enother Leonidas night arise in this her time of need and dried the flar of the Crescent from the second and of free-dom, arts and retriement. A wake, ye Greeks, think on the spirit of your "ancien sires" like them, let your breasts be opposed as ramparts in defence of your country's soil; have them, die all freemen, and live not to witness the despotient of your oppressors!

Time has not aparon even illiportal Rome, but she and her conquests, which compre-Mended 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 Cesars 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 ningteenth contury, to the Rome of the Scipios and the Cesars! But while she remains, like her coliseum, after having pasted 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 hor 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 more insignificance, a new rival has arisen, whose name at the period to which we refer, was scarcely known; and her natives considered as a fferce flects now cover every sea, and her hold 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 druel policy in their government—the despotism which has ruled her court, and the neglect of her, own fruitful soil, have mot their merited reward, and we

particularly, have to lument the changes which have brought is into such contempt and degradation, ye we are not so selfish mone; and the great progress which man has made in the knowledge of his natural rights that privileges, with which the despotic will the monarch had navight 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 main-

cain them untrammelled and free. As it regards the condition of our people; low nainful scever the subject may be to our leelings, we fact it our duty to touch upon it. To us the subject is ever an implement one to think upon; but without realings of anismosity, desirous of daing, all the possible good we can in our day and generation, and relying flinily upon the judice of a rightenn God, we ballers that a flirer day is yet, in dawn upon our looging syang. When the will

be, the casual observation of the passing un-veiler has often recorded. What though the proud Turk lords it over sticion Greece. and would exercise a commercial p Mr. E. may assert that one brothron in the South who are still in bondage, are better provided for, and more comfortable than the possentry in some parts of Europe, do not daily facts evidence the contrary h. Do they not show that many good men through a desire to please party, assert things which their coolor judgment disapproves: Look at Rus, sia, or Poland in their former dark state, or at the foudel times of other kingdoms ; can they be compared to the happy and enviable lot of 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 mu-

tability should attend all other nations. We are informed, that the gospel was first eccived in the burning sands of Africa with great eagerness. " African Christians soon formed one of the principal members of the primitive Charles. During the course of the 3d century of the year animated by the real of Tertullian directed by the abilities of Cyprian and Origen, and adorned by the eloquence of Lactautius. But where are their descondants 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 Pu

Domestie Neing,

it,

We have received by the last mail the New Harmony Gagette of March 7th. It is entirely allent as to any rupture in the sociary there; and conteins the insula quantition wall-written additional and selected matter, to show the advantage of the new "Social System." the deadwantage of matrimony, hints on conversation, on material instruction, on the generosity and wisdom of acknowledging error, &c.—nor the we perceive the least indication of any thing having ruffled the surface of affairs there up to the date above mensurface of affhirs there up to the tioned.—Nat. Intelligencers

Singular -- Wo loarn that Col. William Frost Singular.—We learn that Op. without rose of this village, while cutting and packing the post of along, a few days group discovered, completely enclosed in the first, her the fore abouter, a large jack knife—the blade extended. The flosh about the knife appealed perfectly sound and na

The longth of the knife was six and a half in.

The longth of the knife was six and a half in.

thes, and its weight 3.1.2 ounces. It must have
been swallowed (perhaps an attempt to equal the
feats of some modern English thire enters;) a considerable time previous; and the blade being shap
and pointed, found its way to the place above stated—Livingston Journal.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that in the vil lage of Rochester, N. Y. in a population of 2000 there is not an adult a sutive of the village! The oldest person now living who was born there, is not seventeen years of ago. The progress of this settlement altogether is unexampled?

sottlement altogether is unexampled.

Lewistorm, Fenn. March 20.

Tremendous Storm of Wind. On Tuesday night last, this borough and its vicinity was visited by one of the most fearful atterns of wind, even experienced in this section of the state. Its effects at the time were truly applifying. Three, or four houses were completely unroofed; shelds and stables blown down, gable, ends cane windows blown in Almost every house has suffered note of less, the west end of the fown loowing likes wreck. The dwalling bouse now occupied by the Rey. Mr. Pigget was completely unroofed and part of the chinages; blown, down; fortunately no perion was security staying.

reproserved.

We have that the stone barn of Thomas Mitchell was to pure blown down and told buttle and on young horses killed "Innate Gasette but The tegestature". Alabams have emoted that from and aller the left day of August parts; it shall not be left in or any present persons to bring the high place of the purposes of sale of purposes.

in the state of issues than six years. If the print the incident is in the print the incident to

Robt. Watson, Esq. of Montreadthy in his own louse is contained for the same and mortally wounded for the same all. by some distantly which is the

en stood only about 10 yards Time beating worum.

The City Inspector reports an persons during the week, smiles the 14th linet a viz. 30 m

of colour, who was thrown to stupes between this stages between the city says to tradicted in the Tribeton papers. that being quite into today, and the triver, while passing a press of a hill, he was thrown from h had his arm broken by estimie to The society for the improvement

inst. Premiums to the improvement inst. Premiums to the nounter amounting to appeared of 500 fell tributed. At large Octave Hilles bound with an instriction about the

was added to each promum.
Seven persons were arrested on charged with passing counterful. They constituted a gaing \$10 b; Newburg bank were found in their Mr. David Needham of Lyan I willed by a maniac of the man

Mr. Lavid Needham of Lyan, M. Intoly killed by a naniac of the nanker with whom he was at work in the The noble bridge across the Ren Augusta. Mr. was destroyed on the The bridge was rapifed, 500 feet in the tridge was rapifed, 500 feet to cost \$22,000. The thick is believed been the work of an inceptuary.

NOTICE

a distribution.

o'clock precially at the Mount Salas Orango atreet

THOS. L. JENNINGS. Committee

MARRIED
On the 15th inst. by the Rev Dr. Matthew
Mr. MARK J. JORDAN to Marcherle
Bl.OOM, of Kent. Conn
By the Rev. B. Pattl. Mr., Thomas dimits.
Miss Nancy Lawrence:

In Newark, N. J. on the Uts inst. Mr. 375

In Newars, 13, 50 on the Thompson, aged 55.

In this city, on the 12th inst. Rachel, dargher of Mr. Thompson, aged 31 years, 4 on On the 15th inst. Mr. Goo. Sweeter, 250.

4.4	A.Z.	MAN.	AU.	
	1827 1 1			Moore
فادنو	APRIL	Rises	Sale File	
	Friday,	5 197	141112	HMM
21	Saturday	5 184	49 /3	
22	Sunday	5,37	43	
23	Monday	5,16	44	
24	Twesday.	5 14	44 (3)	
20	Wednesday,	5 13 (6 19 v	17 16	
20:	Thursday	. 6:72 EF	A STATE OF	

MARINE

POSTRY.

JULE AT 1C N'S LAMENT FOR OD PARK.

ALL MAN

Where the wall that Rolls his design ators, Sate at their casing toil Africe day on thors. Where the thick improves Broad shake sewere flinging. Each o'er her line inou Bent mourhing singing.

Rates for the white man! oer deserts a ranger.

Alas to ger, No rioro eladi v welcome the white-bosom'd

Through the deep forcet
Fiorce lions are prowling;
Mid thickers endangling
Hyonas are hereing;
There should be wander,
Where danger liurks ever,
To his home, where the sun sets,
Return shall be nover.

the white man to er deserts a ran ger, No more shall we wolcome the white bosom'd

The hands of the Moor
In his wath do they bind him?
Oh! seal'd is his doom
If the savage Moor find him,
More fieres than hy sonas,
Through declaness advancing,
Is the curse of the Moor,
And his eyes, fiery glancing!
Alist for the white man! o'er d

b'er deserts a rar No more shall we welcome the white bosom'd

stranger!

My with do not hold him
Pale thirst doth not rack,
And thirst doth not rack,
The death gale pass'd by,
And his breath fail'd to smother,
Yet no'er shall he wake
To the voice of his mother,
Alas! for the, white man! o'er deserts a
ger,

No more shall we welcome the white bosom's

stranger,

O loved of the Lotus
Thy waters adorning,
Pour, Joliba! pour
Tay ind streams to the morning!
The Haldyon may fly
To thy wave as her pillow;
But we to the white man,
Who trinets in thy billow
Akas! for the white man

get.

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. Histwife from her Lower May look forth in her source,
But he shall no'er come
To her hope of to norrow!

Late for the white man o'er deserts a ra

No more shall we welcome the white boson stranger!" P. M. J.

VARIETIES.

Schoolmasters.— An imporant schoolmuster is a minance to society; he can instruct an 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 hever 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 why should we not keep pace with them; our diluter must be educated in order to be useful and it is our duty and interest at adopt the wisest and best means in tour power to bring about an object so desirable. See to it then, that your school instructors are well educated in the sciences are discounted to the control men; and to teach and of regular, habits. If faithful in their employment, reward than liberally menocarage there is well doing and be always careful to support them in the species of discipling of the school by a doing the property and happliness of your well species.

The Phinville (Ohle) Telegrent myr, that the late term of the Court of Common Plans Royter comp, Cal. George Darrow, was so

mily of counterfeiting, and noneneed to the Pontiunitary for five years. The Querterly Reviewers have laughed; not called by the Counterly Reviewers have laughed; not called by the counterly with the Idea that our stages are driven, and our taveris kept by Generals and Colonols. They may now add, that our penifentiaries; are not without their proportions of titled convicts.

DELICATE PARSIMONY.
While, a large and finalignable party in a town in this county were sometime since reguling themselves with tea and coffee, a young lady, (who was seated next to a Dowager of influence property but extremely penurious labits) started from her sent, exclaiming, in terror, that there was a viper under the clair! On examination, however, it proved to be an ecl. The appearance of an oph, however, was as extraordinary in a tea-room er, it proved to be an eel. The appearance of an opl, however, was as extraordinary in d. tea-room as a vipon. After considerable conduction, the stingy Dowager showe alluded to, exclaimed, if an eelt 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 booked very nice, I thought I whold buy a few for supper; us it was late, I did not like to return home with them; and as I thought if I left 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 Lowager forthwith pocketed her slipper; treaspre. forthwith pocketed her slippery treasure.

Femula Temper. It is particularly neces Femila 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 text, when they grow by depend upon the gentleness and goods 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 implicate which the text property of their fathers.

piness. We do not wish that women should implicitly yield their better judgment to their lathers and husbands, but let them support the cause of reason with all the graces of female gentleness.

A man, in a turious passion, is terrible to his enomies; but a woman, in a passion, is disgusting to her friends; she loses all that respect due to her sex; and ishe has not masculine strength and courage to enforce any other kind of respect. These direumstances 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

made in the education of the two soxes.

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 went of tenderness in the female sex.

Inscription at Agra - The following inscription Inscription at Agra — The following inscription is written in large characters on the principal gate of the City of Agra, in Hindestau. "In the first year of King Jolef, 2000 couple were divorced by the magistrates, by mutual consend. The Emperer learning this, was so indignand, that he sholished divorcement. The following year the number of marriages at Agra disjuncted 3000—the number of marriages at the reased 7000—200 when were burnt for poisoning their dissipands—73 men were burnt for killing their wives—and the value were norm for poisoning their flushands—73 men were burnt for killing their wives—and the value of the farmiture broken and destroyed, was three millions of Rupees. The Emperor re-established the law of divorce.—India Jeurnal

Jonas Hanway .- The famous Jonas Hanway, who was remarkable for his spare and meagre habit, meeting a druntlen 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 ea-

Gliver Cromicell .- 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 Marutses) composed of 16,000 individuals—these then thabit a high mountain, they have walls of stone, and flocks, and melt their iron and of stone, and copper their language is that of the inhabitants of Leetakun

Caricature at Baurtpore.—The Calcutta

Caricature of Baurspore.—The Calcutts by Gazette gives, an account of the manner show which the Burmana amuse themselves at the coxponse of the English. On the defeat of Lord Lake, when he attacked the fortense of Burtoore; a protty higenious carricature was made representing the Europeans at the moment of attack; holding in one hand their awords, which they brandish in the air, and in the other a bottle of brand; in which they make their a thought of the Europeans are seen flying off in the Burtooro has since been taken by ins life in the treasures found there are estimated at Dollacs, besides, place and gwelry—there are to taken as Coppen Conveys, wear in the control of the which will be sent to England.

Population of Rome.—The end of 1825, it was 138,730 inhabitants, of which I,488 were Priests; 1,662 Monks; 1,662 Nuns; 2,602 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 place of the fire, I saw two girls dressing for the ball. They were standing near's stream of ball. 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 their gown, and then twisting up their nair in a very pretty simple way, they picked, by the light of the moon, some yellow flawers which were growing near them. These they put frosh into their hair, and when this simple toilette was completed, they looked as interesting and as nicely dressed, as if "the caresting and as nicely dressed, as it; "indecar-riago was to have called for them at 11 o'-clock;" and in a few minutes, when I return-od to the ball, I was happy to soo them each with a partner.—Head's Rough Notes.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN, SICKELS, JR.,

100 Chanel-st.,

Offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES on the most reasonable terms.

Fumilies supplied with gennine ar-ticles and particular and personal at-tention given to Physician's prescrip-

tions.

Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most disease to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber, at the Corner of Antillony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis.

April 17, 1827 JOHN SICKELS, JB

"BEAUTY AND FCONOMY"
UNITED STATES SCOURING, AND
STRAM FONGING.
JOHN H. SMITH,

No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Phi-

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

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

call as above, and examine for themselves

"The highest, price given for Gentlemen's

in the mginest present the state on, and children the state of the sta April 20, 1527.

CASH FOR CASTOFF GLOTHES

WANTED to purchase a large quantity of cust off Clothes, for which this heart price will be given by TIOMAS L. JENNINGS, No. 110 Nassau-st., formerly Nos CI, 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 or send their articles before support

LAND FOR SALE,
THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brothers, 2,000 Acres of excellent Lann, at less than one half its value, provided they will take, measures to settle, or have it settled by coloured farmors. 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 Delawars river, within 70 miles and leading from the Delawars river, within open margation to the city of Philadelphia. They canal leading from the Delawars againnia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract depointing a direct navigation to Now York city. The passes to either city may be made in one day of less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hojes that some of his brethrook who procephtalists, will at least invest 500 or
1,000 dollars, in these lands. To such he will take
the liberty (classy, this land can be percolased for
5 dollars the sere, by dolouised men,) though it
fines-beer calling for \$20.5 it of about takes the liberty
to observe that the purchase will be safe and adparticularly the purchase will be safe and adparticularly the finishes well be conducted of
the dolored hauthless, would be conducted of
the good. With this objection view he will inyear (10) dollars in the surchase:

New York March 20.

New York March 20.

N. B. Communications on the subject, post paid,
will be received and attended to.

CHILAP CLOWNING

OHUAF CROTHING FORD

No. 218, South Sirth street, B. Rodeigns

THE Subsectior respectifully curren
shored thanks to his friends and the public
general, for their favor and patronage
informs them, that he emplaines to see air
assortions of Gordeniens READ. MA
WINARING APPARBLIOGRAPHOS qualitys
now and socond-inhaded, whose contentes will
some style. He also informed amilies and privacome style. He also informed amilies and privasome style. The style amilies and privasome style amilies and privasome style. He also informed amilies and privasome style amilies amilies and privasome style amilies amilies amilies and privasome style amilies amili

No. 218, South Sixth-st: Philadel
B. Tayloring carried of in its

N. B. Tayloring carried on in its various brunches, and on the chespekt terms.

NOTICE.

PROPRIETORS OF CIRCULATING LI BRARIES can have their Books and outstandin Debts collected upon very moderate terms. I B. Subscriptions to all Periodicals received an procuréd

GEORE 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 crection of a Presby terian Church. The location must be between Reed and Spring, Hudsan and Oranger street.

One let within the above bounds, 25 lect or more

no lot within the above 7 %, would answer Inquire of S. E. Cornish, No. 6, Varick-street New-York, March 20,

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED! RESECTIVELY informs his customers, and

RESECTIVELY INFORMATION THE STATE OF THE STA in the best manner, at the following reduced pri

\$6 00. New Books. Soling and heeling Toots, 1 00: 0 75 Soling Books, 3 50 Footing Boots. N. B. He also informs his gont enen quatur

C. B. the also informs the good classification of the will give his workylor school should have change, or he will give his workylor school lands. All orders left at his Rhop. 13 Clurch streat, will be immediately attended to Row-York, March 20.

H. B. WACHING SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils.

admission of a upus.
IN this school will be taught
ADING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEO
GRAPHY, with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter.

Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Variek, Rev. S. F. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Pau Rev. William Miller. ev. William Miller. New-York, March 14.

The FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

published every Franky, at No. 6 Kirjek-str New York New York.
The price is runt pothers I rear payable

The price is timer, both the Trans, payed lidit yearly in advance. If paid at the times subscribing, \$2.50 will be received.

To No subscription will be received for the term than One Year.

Agents who procure and year for five subscreen, are entitled to a sixth copy grating for oyyar.

year
No paper discontinued until all arreatings
perd, except at the discretion of the Editore
All communications (except these of Arreatings)

nust be post puid.

I. ATES OF ADVERTISING.
or over 12 lines, and not expecting 23 15

insertion, each repetition of do 12 lines or under, let ins each repetition of do. - 4 each repetition of do. - 4 Proportional prices for advertisements

Proportional codd 32 lines.

xcood 22 lines.

N. B. 15 per cent deluction, fee the
the advertise by the year. 12 for 6 in
the 3 mos.

C. Slookbridges Este North Yare Mr. Keuben Ruby; Perland, M. David Walker, Rosfon Rev. Themas Paul 1857. Mr. John Rembind Salem, Miss George C. Willis Profession of Issue Moderns, Naw Denton Market Moderns, Naw Denton