PEDDOMES BORNAR

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXAUTETH A NATION"

RUSSWUKM, e Proprietore

nuncyour, priday, arril 27, 1827.

LA SECTION A

For the Christian Speciator.

2. Hair PIE OF COLOUR:

(Concluded.)

1. A some of their own interest in the southern planers, in notice be trusted with this dualness. Mr. M Duffie, of South Carolina, in a spirith in Congress, Jan. 17, 1821.

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Inn. in a spirith in Congress, Jan. 17, 1821. tuek pecasion to lobstrue of the condition of the sension tates, if he no part of Europe of the same indications of them. Descrict with a superindication of decay;
Descrict will a so, houses talling to ruin, in joverished lades throw out of cultivation."

Acc. He charges is to the rage for emigration. But the question recurs, Whence the rage for emigration? Why does not emigration produce the same effect in the northern and middle states? The only answer is "Slatery." It curses every thing which it touches. It sheds a slight over all the departments of national prosperity. It "curses the city" with danger and destruction, "and the field with sloth and had management; "the busket!" with negligence, "and the store" with waste. It is a "cursing, vexation, and rebute, in all that men set their hind to, for to do." It doludes mon with the appearance of its description of the store of the control of the store of the store of its doludes mon with the appearance of its description. over, in all that mon set their hand to, for to do." It doludes mon with the appearance of enormous profits, and brings them into habits of axtravagance; but it baffles all human cat-culation by its risks and its unbounded ex-pensiveness. Accordingly, the great body of planters have always been in debt. One of the evils of slavery, in a business point of view, is that it contains no possible provision for contingencies. It is always worked upon the high pressure plan, and as high us it will possibly bear. There is besides only one way of operating. That is by fear. The Treeman, who has an interest in his labor, will turn out freely for extra-work on an emergency. Lie will " put to more strength," and employ the resources of his sugenuity, to accomplish an object. The slave is a mere machine, to be worked only by main force: or rather, there in slavery a constant, vexatious opposition the accomplishment of business. The obect of a freeman always is, to do the most have, to employ the most labor in doing the s in which expense may be prevented of the slave to find ways in which econo my can be prevented; of the fredman to en large his comforts and improve his condition and of the slave to lay all possible obstrucone in way of any improvement. Planters ave often said that nothing has vexed them pore than the opposition of the slowes to evemedsure of improvement, whether the objet was economy, saving of labour, or in-crease of comfort. Economy and slavery inhprovement and slavery are universally autipodes. And there can be no perma-ment, prosperity where there is no ocono-ally. Slaves will not plough their ground, nor the animal labor if there are no labor. the animal labor if they can help it, nor try to do any thing to the best advantage, nor consent to have their clothing made, or their food provided, or their houses made comfortable, like white people. The picture drawn by Mr. M'D. will be growing darker and darker, so long as slavery shall continue. And yet I never expect that the planters will see t is that mare their prosperity. Slave-

point. We know that all the weight of West indice influence was employed in contending against that measure, from first to last. And yet no measure ever contributed so immediately to the alivantage of West India proprietors. It is a strong case to prove, that men at a distance a.e. in this particular blainess the best judges. They can have all the facts before them, can look at the negroes as human hainess have no love of nower to surrender or tors them, dan look at the nugrous as the beings, have to love of power to surrender or to gratify, can see the force of mathematical to granny, can see and rorse of manuscular demonstration, and the evidence of actual experiments, proving that slavery is prejudicial to prosperity, and can thus judge of what is fer the true interest of planters, eletter than r the true interest of panters, queter the eplanters can for themselves. I have lost to be partered in for themselves. It is of no use to wait until the negroes of to be freemen. Nothing but freedom to be free. No bither concli will fit a man to be free. No bither conclination will draw forth the energies of his middle. n to other condition does experiesce authorise us to expect that he will ever do allowed se means and opportunities of interovements o all case liberty has been the cause rather than the shifter of any very considerable month, and intellectual improvement. The necondition is not shifted from the cause of the shifter of the second desired in the shifter of the shifte

the abolition of the slave-trade is a case in

We know that all the weight of West

the London Courier says the Greeks are not capable of being froc. And so the same thecious Editor said of the Spanish provinces of they are abserced. So the princes of the Holy Alliance say to their opposed subjects. Yet we all bollove that they will soon be free, fit or not fit. So has every writer and speaker always said of the nogrees. That has been thirlangue so of the advocates of privileged orders, in tall ages. It is the plea with which every effort of philanthropy or justice has been put off these forty years, in regard to the sputhers layers. And in all that time, not a single thing has been done, except, by individuals at the of a prosecution, towards rendering them fit. I wish this idea to become very distinct, that nothing is doing to prepare the negroes for freedom. And nothing ever will be with the consent of the owners, or without it, until they are free. The unfitness consists in their they are free. The unfitness consists in their dogradation rather than in their ignorance. And that will remain until they are free. It is in the nature of things impracticable to upon and habitually treated as an inferior and degraded class of the community. Mankind always act precisely up to their condition.

always act precisely up to their condition, and not beyond it.

6. No project for pieventing the increase of the number is equal to the exigency. The Editor of the New-York Observer some time since proposed to restrain the increase, by the slaves to the same plantations. To say nothing of the impracticability of the measure itself, it would not have the designed effect, because it would still leave the design-gro wholly free from that anxiety about the means of subsistence, which is the greatest cause of retarding population. And besides, cause of retarding population. And obsides, I wish to repeat it, all pulliatives are like opium in a fever; they will produce a temporary relief, and thus blind us to our danger, but will finally aggravate the discusse. If we will prevent any further increase, are two millions will finally aggravate prevent any further increase, are two millions of human beings nothing to be thought of? The blow must be aimed at the root. A plan must be adopted, whose direct object and evident tendency shall be to obliterate slagery, and even the name of it, from our statute book. Would God it could be obliterated from

book. Would too it could be contented from our history as easy!

7. Mr. Jefferson, in his lotter before quoted says, "the idea of emuncipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retainment. ing them here, is of those only who have not the guide of knowledge and experience." At the guide of knowledge and experience. At the least pretension to "knowledge or experience," except what is derived from a limited acquaintance with history, I will undertake to say, that the facts are all the other way. In every instance recorded, of the emancipation of headmen who here a very large protion of bondmen who hore a very large protion of bondmen who nore a very large pro-portion to the whole population, the emanci-pation has been instantaneous, or nearly so. I exclude the emancipation of slaves in the northern and middle States, because they bear no proportion to the free citizens. The man who only drinks drams, may perhaps control his appetite so as to leave it off by dedrunkard must break off at once, grees. The drunkard must break off at once, or not at all. It will dost him a good doal of self-denial, to restrain his appetite, and may possibly, at first, bring on dyspepsia or cholic. But it is the opinion of all medical men, corroborated by the experience of the small number, who have tried it, that the pains of abstingues and tremparance are paget mortal. abstinence and temperance are never mortal. To continue in his present course is certain death. The case of giving up slavery is precisely parallel. It must be no small sucrifice of febling, to the planters, to transtake as men, whom they have always treated as but a higher order of brutes. So great a change in the thode of doing business, must be attended with some loss, much inconvarience, a nariod of canaral minages? during which abstinence and temperance are never morta sended with some loss, much inconvinionce, a period of general suspense; during which all the energies of the body politic are employed upon a single point and probably the ruin of those who have too much obtainacy, or too little judgment to conform to the new rates of things. But to go on in the present course is certain ruin to the whole. It appeals then to Sieria Leans, to Hayti, to Colomina and say that slaves have been liberated; in so wreat numbers as to form the mass of the and say that slaves have been liberated; in so great names; as to form the mass of the my life; and, if you ple population; particularly in Hayt's and that it took this diagust at mother than infinitely and dangers of the product morally I happened to have always arisen, not from the turbulating many times I should lay, and disorder of the liberated slaves; but from the versitious, unreasonable conduction their some of you above there masters strongling transferred for their some of you above there masters strongling transferred for their some of you above there

power to oppress. And so it has been in all revolutions where the struggle was between liberty and despotic power. The character of the African is constitutionally mild, and gentle, and affectionate, unless goaded madness by interminible oppression. The There is therefore aculiar reason to hope for a fais therefore-neuther reason to hope for a favorable issue to an experiment if it is under the order of the project of gradually extremation slavery, by cutting of, the applies, that is, by liberating and removing all wid and form, is too slow. How can you liberate, and educate, and experiste 60,000, or 70,000 annually? Since cially how can you educate them for frequency while their fathers are slaves? How will you prevent fraulis, and crimes, and kidnapping, and all the inconveniences which now spring

To say all in one word, the measures taken must be aimed at the root. The dy must go to the seat of the discuso. provisions to be made must be universal plocable to the whole body of the slaves, must be uniform to all, must be speedy and effectual in their operation to abolish slavery, and must make all possible provision to save the interests and feelings of the plantors, which is consistent with the main object slaves must be immediately recognized as man beings, by the laws. Their persons, their rights must be protected. Provision must be made to establish murriage among them. They must be admitted, under some restrictions, to testify as witnesses, liable however, like other witnesses, to have their credibility imposshed. In all lawsuits where one of the parties is a black, a jury must be made up, te medictate lingua, as the lawyers say, that is, one half of each description. and wholly freed from the arbitrary power of his master. He may become a proper regulations. But the boon of freedon and civi' rights must be held out to him to be attained upon the easy terms, of industry, good management, and moral deportment.

THE DISCONTENTED PENDULUM.

An old clock that had stood for fifty years in a farmer's kitchen without giving its of complaint, early one summer's morning, before the family was stirring, suddonly stopped.

Upon this, the dial-plate, (if we may credit the fable,) changed countenance with alarm : the hands made an inefficient effort to con tinue their course: the wheels remained motionless with surprise; the weights speechloss; each member felt disposed to lay the blame on the others. At length the dial instituted a formal inquiry as to the cause of the stagnation; when hands, wheels, weights, with one voice, protested their innocence. But now a faint tick was heard below, from the pendulum, who thus spoke:—

I confess myself to be the sole cause of the present stoppage: and am willing, for the the present stoppage: and am wining, for the general satisfaction, to assign my reasons. The truth is, that I am tired of ticking." Upon bearing this, the old clock became so enraged that it was on the point of striking.

"Lazy wire!" exclaimed the dial-plate,

holding up its hands

holding up its hands.
"Very good!" replied the pendulum, "it is vastly easy for you, Mistress Dial, who have always, as every body knows, set yourhave always, as every body knows, set yourself up above me, it is vastly easy for you. It
say to accuse other people of laziness! You
who have had nothing to do all the days of
your life but to stare people in the face, and
amuse yourself, with vastching all that goes
on in the kitchen! Think I be seech you,
how you would like to be shut up for life in
this dark closet, and was backwards and for
wards, your after year, as Ilda This wards, your after year, as I do."

to that," said the dial, " is there not

"As to that," said the dial, "is there not a window in your house; on purpose for you to look through?"

"For all that," resumed the pendulum, "It is very dark here dand sithengh, there is a window, I dare not stop, over form instant to look out. Besides, I am really weary or my life; and if you please; Illifell you how I took this disgust any employment. This morning I happened to be a fill of the standard to he will be the standard to be a fill of the standard to be a fill of the standard to be a fill of the standard to be a morning I happened to be calculating meny times I should have to licked the c only of the next twenty long hours some

The minute hand, being truck of perhardly replied, "eighty-six thousand, hundred times,"

Exactly so, raplied the pendulum Exactly so?" replied the pendulum well, I appeal to you ul, if the though to this was, not chough to fatigue one? In when I begai to miniply the sweet of in lay by the formont, in season would be from the property of the p

The Unit could scarcely keep its courte nance during this harangue; but resuming the way to the scarcely keep its courte nance during the harangue;

its gravity, thus replied :vouself should have been overcome by the sudden suggestion that is true you have not a great deaf of work in your time. So we have all, and are likely to do; and, afthough this may fatigue us to think of the question is, whother it will fatigue us to do? wind you now, do me the liveour of give about a half a dozen strokos, to illustrate my

The pendulum complied, and ticked six times at its usual pase 4. Now, resamed the dial may 1 be allowed to inquire if that exertion was at all fatiguing or cisagrecable to you?"

"Not in the least," replied the pendition," it is not of six strokes that I complain no of sixty, but of millions."

Very good," replied the dial: "but recoilect that although you may think of a million strokes in aninstant you are required to execute

strokes in aninetantly ou are required to execute but one; and that however often you may hereafter have to swing; a moment will always be given you to swing in:"

"That consideration staggers me, I sond fess," said the pendulum.

"Then I hope," resumed the dial plate.

"we shall all immediately resum to said the for the maids will be in bed till noon if we stand siding thus."

"Upon this, the weights, who had never been accused of light conduct, used all their

been accused of light conduct, used all their with one consent the wheels began to unit the hands began to move, the pendulum began to way, and, to its eredit, ticked as load, as ever i while a beam of the rising son that ter, shining full upon the dist-plate, it brightened up as if nothing had been the matter.

When the farmer came down to the situations.

When the farmer came down to breakfast that morning, upon looking at the clock he declared that his watch had gained hall no hour in the night.

MORAL

It is said by a celebrated modern write take care of the minutes and the bites we take care of themselves." This is an admire ble hint; and might be very seasonably collected when we begin to be weary in we doing, from the thought of having a grid deal to do. The present is all we have manage: the past is irricovarable; the latter is uncertain ; nor is it fair to burden b ment with the weight of the next with unto the moment in the trouble there set one step at a time, and this procession timed would infallibly bring us to our journey's end. Fatigue generally begins, and a lawys increased by calculating in a minute

exection of hours. laten with its own same pursuit and is succeeded by shoulder he, the last; if one good he matel another, and another. Even in looking forward to a su

spirit may sometimes faint tion of the duties, the late

works from their labours, and their works follow mem."
The us their whatever our hands find to do; do it would not might, recollecting that nor is air roper and the accopted time.

AMBITION: OR THE THE OF POPE SIXTUS V. (Concluded.)

in his youth resided at Macc When Sixtu rata, he went also day to obuy a partie of shore ibout the price, the cho o day, to a shoomaker's sho After some disput , the choomaker told him he ore than seven julies, or three would take not shillings and him six julioss had, and shid sixpence. Montalto offere which was all the money h Perhaps I shall be able t had, and spids "Pernaps I shall be dolor give you the goventh some time or other."— "Some time or other!" replied the shoema-ker;; but when will that be? when you come to be pope?" "Yes," said Montalto, "that to be pape 2. 2. Yes, sail Montalto, "that I will with all my heart, and pay you interest for your money too."—"Well, then," answered the slicemaker "since I see you are not without hopes of being pope, you shall even have been upon those terms." Montalto having asked him his maine, and noted the tronsaction in his diary, after his promotion sent to Macerata, to know if the shoemaker was alive; and being informed that he wis, ordered the governor of that place to send him directly to Rome, guarded by one of his him directly to Rome, guarded by one of lofficors. The poor shoemaker was extreme frightened, and having entirely forgot the transaction with the young friar, which had happened forty years before, began to recall to his hind all the sins that he had committed to his hind all the sins that he had committed in his life; considering for which of them he could be kithel to appear before his heliness. Upon his arrival at Romo Sixtus asked him if he had ever seen hip at Maccerata? The shoemaker, trembling, told him no. The pope again asked him if he ever remembered to have sold a pair of shoes to a state of the shoet had suited him gredit for considering for which of them young frig, and to have given him credit for a julio; but he protesting that he know nothing at all of the matter, sixtus related to him the agreement they had formerly made, and ordered his ateward to pay him the julio, with the interest for forty years, which amounted to two julios mere. The shoemaker want away very much dissatisfied, loudly complaining to every one he net, that the pope had pat. him to the expense of forty crowns, to come from Macerata to Rome to receive three julies. Sixtus being informed of his behaviour by his rices, ordered him to return, and demadded of him if he had a son. The shoemaker, answering— "Yes, and that he shoemaker answering -- Yes, and that was an honest priest of the order of Serv the pope sent for him to Rome, and, before

bishopric in the kingdom of Naples But he served an Augustine monk, called father Salviati, still better, and this story is more humourous than the former. In 1964, Montalto left the general chapter of his or der at Fldrence, without the leave of his superior, who sent orders to all the convents that were under him on the road from that to stop the fugitive. Montalto was ay vare this, and therefore he lodged in no house belonging to his own order. He lay one night! in a shall convent of Augustines, where (ather Salvati, then a young man, was prior the treated the stranger with great civility, and the next morning lent him four crowns on his figure, which, however. Montalto gave him in a feititious hand and a counterfeited name. Sixtos, when he became pope, on meeting with this circumstance in his journal, ordered with this circumstance in his journal, ordered the general of the Augustines to send father Salviati to Rome, as he wanted to speak to Run. The prior at that time was engaged in a contest with his bishop and the prelate had made a complaint against him to the congregation of cardinals. The general thought that his hotiness had cont for Salviati to reprinciple him upon this account; and what confirmed him upon this account; and what confirmed him the pope committeed his orders. Accordingly, that he might give complete satisfaction, he gave orders that Salviation bothers. The bishop, when he heard him of four brothers. The bishop, when he heard that pope was wonderfully pleased, and talked

that it was the affair between him and the Jishop that the rope meant began to make the best defence he could. His holiness, who the post agreened sound. It is soliness, who had never heard any thing of the matter rophied—"I ham sure you are in the wrong, and have been wanting in respect to your hishop, who is a man of worth; but it was another business that I sent for you about : you are business that I sent for you about: you are accused of miscipploying the revenues of your convent, and I must call you to account for it.". Salviati began now to pluck up his spirits, as the was conscious that an inquiry into this part of, his conduct would be to his credit. He replied to the pope, that "he submitted freely to aby punishment his holiness should indict, if any mal-administration of the society sevenue should be proved against him." Sixtis answered, "have a care what you says for I have in my hand proofs suffiyou say for I have in my hand proofs suffi-cient to convince you." - Salviati being well assured of his innoconce, shrugged up his shoulders, and was silent while the pope went on: "Is it not true, that in 1564, when you was prior,a Franciscan monk lodged at your house, to whom you gave four crowns? and should you I desire to know, have disposed of the public money so?" Sulviati now recollecting the thing, but not imagining that Sixtus was the man he had lent the money to; said, " it is true, most holy father, and I should have let him have more if he had asked it. looked like an honest man; but I have since found him a cheating rogue, for having signed a name, whereby I have never been able to disa name, whereby I have nover ocen able to discover thin or to get the money." At this the pope fell a laughing and said, i Don't trouble yourself about looking after him any farther, as you will not find him; but he ordered me to pay the debt, and return you thanks. not satisfied with my taking place, and becoming your debtor? By this time Salviati began to think that his holiness bore some resemblance to the man whom he had called a cheat, and though the last words were encouraging enough, yet the poor man was sadly disturbed how to excuse the affront he had put upon him. Sixtus, however, did now to give you my thanks, as I am the brother you were so kind to: and, as you gave me ou were so kind to: and, as you gave me your cell, it is but reasonable that I ild give you a lodging." Accordingly he gave him handsome apartments in his palace, and some time afterwards pronoted him to a considerable bishopric, which decasioned the following surcasm of Pasquin are now four crowns a-piece. of Pasquint "Bishoprics

---DICK THE GENTLEMAN .- Dicky Dash was born in the midst of a fine, fat, fertile country of the west, where there were plenty of potatoes, cabbage and corn-but no gentlemen. Dicky had small hands, a thin face, an idle disposition, and a bushy head. Dicky said he was a gentleman. The Squire looked from top to too of Dicky, and said he was a gen-tleman. The Doctor felt his pulse, and said top to too or meny, and said "he was a gentleman," The Doctor felt his pulse, and said "Dicky's a gentleman." The Lawyer cross-examined him, and said "Dicky's a gentleman." This being ascertained beyond a doubt, Dicky immediately kicked the potatoos from him-tossed away the cabbagesand gave the plough over to satan. Dicky put a new shirt into his pocket, jumped on board the steamboat, and hollowed out to the captain to start away his nine inches of eteam for the city. After the pulling and bloming for the city. After the pulling and blowing of a night and day, Dick was landed at Courtland street wharf! He jumped ashore, rubup his whiskers, and became in a trice a bed up his whisters, and became a latter gentleman clerk in a splendid store for the ladius in Brhadway. He was in pain to show off the gentleman, but his employer was a closed bllow, and made him stick to the shop. closed bllow, and made him stick to the shop.
Dick had a mortal antipathy to sticking. He
read the prodigious handbill that is pasted up
on the front of the theatre, and sighed and
swore and sighed and swore in vain. He saw the dashy blades roll down to Union course in the racing season, and almost bit his fingers off that he could not crack a whip too. Dick tossed and tumbled in his bed, at -flattered and coaxed the old dads thro night the day-and at last was set up us a gentle man merchant in Pearl-street with his door all hung round with shawls, and his window shining like a rainbow in fancy colours. Now, was the time for Dick to show off the gentleman, and show it off he did with a vongeance. then a saddle then went to

From the Christian Watchman

HAYTI, NO. II. From the Scrap-Book of Africanus.

Of the causes which led to a final change in the political and moral state of Haytis my limited knowledge allows me to offer but a few remarks. Can we be astonished, that the flame of liberty, after burning so intensely in the mother country—after levelling all distinctions of rank-should reach her colodistinctions of rank—should reach her colonies—and there, eradicate the unhatural connexion of master and slave? Surely not. It is in the irresistible course of events, that all men who have been deprived of their liberty, men amo nave been deprived of their liberty, shall recover this procious portion of their indefeasible inheritance. It is in vain to stem the current: degraded man will rise in his native majesty, and claim his rights. We may delay the evils of insurrections and revolutions, but like the appropriate the like the l obutions; but like the cruptions of Vosuvius, they will burst forth more auxility amid the horrors of midnight; and we to every hand within the reach of its lava, wherever Slavebut like the cruptions of Vesuvius, rv is tolerated!

I have nothing more to offer concerning the Spanish part; as it neither retarded not accelerated the important events of which l spaniards claimed, and partly occupied the East and South parts of the island; and the French the remainder. The French part was divided into three sections; under the administration of a Governor and Intendant. There were three clases in society, white or Colonists, People of Colour and Slaves.

The Colonists were neither all good, nor They neither excelled in virtue all bad men. all bad men. They neither excelled in virtue, nor exceeded in wickedness, others in a like situation. If many, by their cruelties, lust and revenge, were a diagrace to human nature; we are proud to recollect, that there were honourable exceptions. Man is a frail creature. If many commit crimes in the face of the law with all its sanctions, how much more will they transgress, who have nothing to restrain them, but their own wills?

The free people of colour were treated as slaves by the Colonial Government—they were forbidden to hold any public trust or employment-they were not allowed to defend themselves against the personal assaults of the Coldnists. They could not enter the priesthood, nor any of the professions. The courts of judicature dispensed not to them, justice and equality. There is a point at which oppression sometimes arrives, when forbearance under it ceases to be a virtue; who will deny that the tyranny of the Colonists, had not arrived at this point? The poople of colour had not deserved the name of men, had they tamoly submitted.

can but just glanco at the Slaves. I will not affirm that their situation was worse than their brethren in the south; but say the best you can of Slavery, it is still a curse; and the blessing of Penyen will never rest upon the watered by the tear of oppressed hu-ity. We are zealous in the cause of the manity. oppressed Greeks, and the feeling is honora-ble. We reproduce the Aliberal despotism that presses down its yoke on the necks of the unfortunate Spaniards, and it is a generous indignation. But what is political thruldom even to a foreign power-what are, the dom even to a loreign power—man are the civil and military despotisms in their worst forms known in Europe, in comparison to Stavery? When I reflect on the many crueltics inflicted by man on his African brother. confused—my hand trembles, and refuses to record my passing thoughts. Africa! Africa! Africa! ill futed country! What mind can con-Africa! Afriwhat tongue express what pen pour tray thy bleeding wrongs?

"Not Milton's pen, nor Shakspeare's tragic lyre, Not Homer's flame, nor Pope's poetic fire; To count thy wrongs, demands immortal tongue A throat of brass, and adamantine lunge.

Scarcely was the taking of the Bastile, by Scarcely was the taking of the hastic, by the mob on the 14th of July, 1789, with its demolition on the following day, known at Cape Haytien, by the arrival of a vessel from Nantes, than the Revolutionary ferment be-gan. The National seekade was on. Those without were publickly insulted. Nothing was the theme but liberty. Every one dewas the thome but morery hvery one de-claimed with bitterness against privileges, prejudices and despotism of the was the uni-versal wish that none should exist in Hayti. Committees were established in all the larger man, and show to in no an action with a control with the pope communicated his orders. Accordingly, that he might give combilete satisfaction, he gave orders that Salvia flavored his conducted to Rome under a year of four brothers. The blace, when he heard him, the old maids praised to a concert of four brothers. The blace, when he heard him, the old maids praised him, the mothers chatted with him, and the first to result the ferment all were carried him, the mothers chatted with him, and the first to result the ferment all were carried him, the mothers chatted with him, and the first to result the ferment all were carried him, the mothers chatted with him, and the first to result the ferment all were carried him, the mothers chatted with him, and the first to result the ferment all were carried by the hall was proposed to the work of covered with sweet and dust; became from the respect, the object of the previous of the previou

pretended news was inbricated to furth pressured news was indicated to interest private views. By it, the intendant was re-called with blame and ignorally; his enquies were raised to higher stations. Notwithstand-ing the improbability of the statement, all belioved; and so electrifying weith its effects that even the personal friends of the latendant were menaced and insulted by the conulaço.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS

YOR THE PREEDOM'S JOUNNAL

On Sunday the Shi inst a Sormon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, and a collection made in St. Philip's Church; for the "Auxiliary Now-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society." The amount collected, was \$35.54.

As the Sunday schools, and indigent mem bers of this Church, had been gratuitously supplied by this society, with Bibles and Common Prayer Books, for a number of years, the congregation felt it their duty to offer a col-lection in aid of its funds. The amount lection in side of its funds. The amount, though small, was received by the managers, with such peculiar pleasure, that they immediately passed the following resolutions, and forwarded a copy of them to the Vestry of the

Church, accompanied who had continuously to the form mentioned.

"At a meeting of the board of managers of the New-York Auxiliary Bible and Common Prayor Book Society, held on Thursday to 12th of April, 1837. The following reserved.

"the 12th of April, 1837. The following res"olutions were passed."

"Resolved, That this board are particular"ly gratified, by the contribution to our funds,
"made by the dongregation of St. Philip's
"Church; and that in tokon of the high sense "ontertained of its liberality, this Board will present in the name of this Society, for the use of the chancel of that Church two elegant bound copies, of Megaroy's Octavo edi-tion of the Book of Common Prayer.

"Resolved, That the agent bo, and is here-"by requested to procure said copies, and to have inserted on the dover thereof, the following inscription, viz:

"The Aux. N. Y. B. & C. P. B. Society To the Corporation of St. Philip's Church,

Now-York, April ,1827. [Extract from the minutes.]

RICHARD OAKLEY, Recording Sec. pro. tom

The following is a copy of the letter from the Vestry in reply.

"To the board of Managers of the Auxil-"iary, "N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer "Book Society."

GENTLEMEN :- The pleasing task devolves upon me, of tendering to you, the very grate-ful acknowledgements of the corporation of St. Philip's Church, for a copy of your resolu-tions, accompanied with the very elegant prayer books, sent them as an expression of the pleasure, with which you received a collection from their congregation, in aid of your

In contributing to that purpose, seconding to our ability, we felt that we were but performing that, which is the duty of every meniforming that, which is the duty of every mem ber of the church, and to which we were es pecially urged by notives of gratitude. Te your liberality we stand indebted to

the supply of our Sunday schools, and the indigent members of our Church; with Bible and Prayer Books from the time of dur organ ization until now. We presented our collection, therefore, as a mere thank-offering to grotting indeed that it was no greater, trusting you would estimate it not accure to the amount, but the motive.

But the manner in which it has been

coived, (as expressed by your resolutions the accompanying present, far exceeded highest expectations and makes us feet debt of gratitude doubled. We beryout accept of our sincere thanks, and with the the assurances, that these tokens; good will towards us, will ever be grateful remembrance, and that our pra will not cease to be offered up to God for prosperity of your institution

I remain Gentlemen, with high re Your ob!t humble se PETER WILLIAMS, RAV Now-York, April 23d, 1827

MPETING OF THE PEOPLE OF CO Agreeably to public notice spectable number of the P in the Mutual Relief Ha April 23d 1827/to take best plan

and Trouts L. Janua Mr. Jennings the fi adopted :

manner are bre;

Resolved to we will celebrate the 4th day of July has a Jubilee of emancipation from Donestic ties.

Resolved The the different regious congregations of the feet to of Colour, be recommended to have prayers at thanksgivings in their different chiffere will importing of the 4th day of July next; and the transfer also have an Oration on that day by a suitable person to be hereafter appointed.

Resolved, That in order to carry the foregoing resolve into each of there be appointed a committee of seven person to select a suitable person to address us on the 3th of July next, and also to make suitable surranginents for colebrating that day.

suitable arrangements for colebrating that day.

Resolved, That the object of our colebrating the dth day offully sloing to dayress bur gratitude for the bounds confurred on us by the honorable lagislature of the State of New-York, we shall to no act that may have the loant tendency to disorer; we will the rote ablatin from all processions in the public attents on that day.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Mesting signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Farrance and Secretary, be published in the Farrance.

T. L. JENNINGS, Secretary

nakaldol gʻirddiakall.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

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

It affords us much pleasure to find that our friends in New-Haven, have formed a society for the general improvement of our brethren, and that the object of the society is sanctioned and endouraged by many of the first men in that city. ' Would to Heaven that men of talent and influence in every city and town, would unite with the judicious of our people, in promoting the same grand object. It is worthy of a Washington or a Franklin. And should such laudable offorts become general, (and we trust they will) they would be the means of bringing into respectibility and usefulness, a part of the domininity too long oppressed and neglected.

We fully concur with the Editor of the Connecticut Journal, in the opinion, that the benevolent exertions of the age could not be better directed, than in assisting to raise the moral and political condition of the coloured population. But we must dissent from the opinion that the odium is attached to our character more than colour. Many of our people are industrious and frugal. In the city of Philadelphia alone, according to the return of the assessors, in 1823, there were 210 estates held by coloured then, and valued at 114,000 dollars, and worth perhaps twice that sun. Three are some very respectable mechanics among the people of colour, whose successful industry have gained them wealth and esteem; and there would be many more, were, it not that prejudice deprives them of the privilege of loarning traces, as well as patronage, after they have obtained them-We would further seems the worthy editor, that there are some of our brethren, who in point of character, information and competent cy, may justly be compared with some of the whiten, and yet their colour in made the mark of reproach Would the dommunity but treat such according to their nerits, without reference to complexion, it would be one of the most powerful engines in the world, in the most powerful engines in the world, in the improvement of our people. But give our virtuous and good a chance to say to the debased and wile, do as we do, follow our example, and you will be encouraged and se-secured as we are; and an argument, so powerful, would appear to the learn and ex-cite the afforms of thousands of this leng re-flected and devis injured probable.

Domratic Person.

Forthweke: A slight concussion of the earth was felt in this town yesterday morning at 2 quotooks. The editor of this paper was awakened by a loud noise, and on getting up the found that it proceeded from the cultar. One of the division walls of which, though well built of stone and lime, fold that to the ground from end to end. It was also fold in other parts of the town. was also felt in other parts of the town.

[Col. Advocate.

Episcopal Clergy.—The whole number of the Episcopal Clergy in the United States, including ten bishops, at the beginning of the present year was 460, being an increase of thirty during the year 1826.

A subscriber in Manchester informs us that there are three men belonging to that town, aged respectively 74, 72, and 70, two of them soldiers of the Revolution, who are now, and for six months in every year, actively employed in the dishing business, all sailing in the same boat, which is 22 years old,—Gaz.

The child of one of our most respectable citi-The child of one of our most respectable citizens, has, at this moment, a pin swidently forced
its way through its bretst, which is no doubt had
swallowed. The pin is clearly to be distinguished,
so near is it to the cuticle. We have before heard
of similar occurrences, but confess, we found them
a severe tax on our credulity. Seeing is however
beliezing, and we feel lost in reflection on the
wonderful power which protects the little innocent, guides the pin through all the intricacies of
its organization, and avoids each vital part.

[Pottstown, (Penn.) vaner.

[Pottstown, (Penn.) paper.

[Pottstown, (Penn.) paper.

The Little Falls People's Friend of the 18th inst. mentiont that a daughter of I sanc Smith, of Manhsim, aged 6 years, and her two cousins, a daughter and a sen of Mr. Adam Timmerman, jun. the former about 6, and the latter about four years old, were all three brought to an awful and untimely death by eating the roots of that inveterate poison, the "Cicura Maculata," American Hemlock, A full description of this destructive vegetable (two or three varieties of which are very common and often known by the name of Bastard Sicily or Muskrat Root | may be found in Thatcher's American Disponsatory, p. 174; where the symptoms of its dreadful effect upon others are thus described, and which, as one of the attending physicians informs us, were almost exactly similar in the present case, viz. "Vomiting, stuper, distation of the pupil, paleness and universal distress—blood and frolk issued from the mouth and nose, their eyes were fixed, the special sections of the convention and continued the convention of and nose, their eyes were fixed, the eye-lids in rapid motion—and these were followed by convulsions and death."

sions and death."

Adangerous Adventure.—Not long since a reverend elergyman in Vertnont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of snow upon the roof of this barn might be some damage to his real estate—to the treasures which he had laid upon on earth, and being tenneous of his earthly inheritance, was resolved to prevent it by seasonably shovelling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for four that show night slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waistooke end of a rope, and given the other to his wife, he went to work but fearing still for his safety, "my dear says he tie the rope around your waist, "mo sooner had she done this, than off went the snow, poor minister, and all, and up went his wife.

Thus on one side the barn the astounded and confounded elergyman hung, but, on the other side hung his wife, high and dry, in Migesty sublime, dingling and dangling at the end of the rope. At that moment, however, a gentleman luckly passing by, delivered them from the perious situation.—Mont. Pat.

BALTIMORE JUSTICE!!

rial of Woodfolk the Slave dealer, for beating Bunjamin Lundy, Editor of the Genius of Uni-versal Emancipation. "Chief Justice Brice, in pronouncing sentence, Scial of Wo

"Chief Justice Brice, in pronounding sentence, took occasion to observe that he had never seen a case in which the provocation for a battery was greater than the present—that if abusive language could over been justification for a battery, this was the case—that the traversor was engaged in trade sanctioned by the laws of Maryland and that Lundy had he right to repreach him such abusive language for carrying on a lawful trade—that the trade itself was beneficial to the state, as it removed a great many regues and vagadoods who were a nuisance in the state—that Lundy but received no more than a morited chastischient for his abuse of the traversor, and but for the strictletter of law. of the traversor, and but for the stribt letter of law, The Court however were obliged to fine him something, and they therefore their bim one dollar

CLASHORNE, (Alab) Diarch 23 CLAIDONNE, (Alab) Diarch 23.

Afteclous Animal. A few days ago a remarkable circumstance took place in this pounty. As 3 women were assending the hill on the south side. of Big Creek, one with a child about 2 months old in her arms, they were attacked by a large As wildon't the animal made at the woman with the wildont—the animal made at the woman with the child, canght the child by the leg and his lit, tore the woman badly with his claws, and throw het down, the child having a sundkerplief on, its head. The animal in a second attempt at the child, fore, the bandkerchief is pieces that was or its head. The mother of the child who was present, any its canges, and made a violent effort to save it, and in the structile salves the call by the neckful on his and held fast her grip until the other two woman despatched lines with rocks. The method of the child was rearly killed. Appreshed and held save her grip until the cherism of the child was nearly killed. Appreshed her animal, and line child was nearly killed. Appreshed her animal and line child was nearly killed. and the shild, was nearly killed are entertained that the cat.

laboured under the influence of hydrophobia. Our informant adds, that the cut was extraordinarily ioformant adds, that the cut w

Forcign News.

Bengal papers and letters to the 5th of November have been received. The good people at Calcutta appear saily alarmed at the advance of the

cutta appear sauly alarmed at the advance of the Russiang.into Persia; and the government papers in particular, give long details on the subject.

The Journal du Commerce, of the 28th February, announces that France has just lost one of her best citizens, and the Chambor of deputies one of the most distinguished members of the opposition, in the death of M. de Girardin at the age of 60.

f 60.
Lisbon dates to March 3d, state, that since the robels have been worsted, several of their detach-ments have mutinied, and demanded the heals of ments have mutined, and demanded the heads at their leaders. Other nedecults are, that the rebels had concentrated their forces, and taken a position from which Gen. Clipton, with the English and Portuguese troops, were seen to attempt their dis-

lodgment.
The Royal Court of Paris, has recently condemn. ed par continuach to hard labor for life, a young man with had killed, his advorsary in a duel, the circumstances of which are not stated.

Storm in the Canary Islands—The following particulars of the ilevastation produced by the laterm which occurred in the Canary Islands, is taken from a late Hayanna paper. It is copied from a private letter of Three vessels were lost at Santa Cruz, with three men. On shore many houses Cruz, with three mon. On shore many houses were inundated. At Candelaria two houses were were miniately. At Campiana two holess we destroyed, with a bridge, a prison, a church and the castle, with eight men. At Giunar 5 or 6 persons 8 houses and farm houses in the vicinity. At La Guancha 130 houses with hearly all the inhabitants. At Oratava 102 men, women and children and 587 donjestic animals; besides 73 houses ruin-od and 144 destroyed.

A most sentimental match is about to take place in Germany. A prince who was mar-ried to a daughter of a late prime minister, has obtained a divorce, in order that he may espouse her majesty the widow of Christopho. the late king of Hayti!!,

Summary.

A man, named John Smith, has been committed to prison at Portland, for attempting to commit a rape on a girl of ten years, at Saco,

At the last term of the District Court of Philadelphia, an action was brought by a lady for a breach of premise. It appeared, however, in evidence, that the promise was made at a circumstance rendered probable by jury gave a verdict in favour of the defendant, and the poor female who was so anxious to get married, was compelled to go a little longer without a husband.

It is said that the authorities of the state of Alabama design to extend the operation of their laws over the territory owned and inhabited by the Indian nations within its limits. Is this treating them as they are acknowledged to be an independent nation?

Randall W. Smith, of Lexington, Ken. has been tried, and yound guilty of man slaught-er, and sentenced to the penitentiaty seven years, for killing Dr. Brown. He is to be tried for shooting a Mr. Christopher at the same fire.

A woman of the name of Handford, with one of her sons, has been committed to prison in Wilton, Conn. on a charge of having murdered another so

Suicide. A traveller hamed Albert Sedgwick, agod thirty-two years, put a period to his existence by taking dpium on the evening of the 11th inst. at the house of Nathaniel Merriam, in Leyden, Lewis county.

The captain of an eastern vessel which arrived at this port a day or two ago, mentions that he caught at sea in about 16 fathoms water, a fine mess of codfish and potatoes!

On Thursday the 12th inst, a dreadful hur-ricant evept over a part of the western coun-try, by which much damage was done to the villages and towns and upon the waters.— From Geneva, Canandaigua, Genessoc, Ro-chester, Lewistown and Buffalo, we learn that it was one of the most sovere gales of

that it was one of the most source gales of wind ever recollected.

The yearly, meeting of Priends lately in seesion in Philadelphia, have appropriated \$3000 towards defraying the expense of cortain Prec People of Colomy from the state of North Carolina (where the laws [hisral I] will not permit them to remain to Hayth, Liberia, and the free states, as they may prefor.

The steam-host Montral of her way from her winter quarters in the river St. Lawrence to Montreal, burst one of her boilers, by which accident a freemen on board whe so injured that no hopes are embettained of his recovery.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, of the 4th inst. Blass with stains an advertisement effecting a reward (1982) by \$200 for the apprehension of Eveng effect Translation

gan, who has markered John Wells of them is worthy of notice in the clease puts Horan—" a part of this pose has been bit off!"

Friday.—It has been the prevailing one ion smoon sailers that Friday is an united day of the week, and low can be found in ing to go to see on that day. To know has Friday does not always portend ill, this useful class of people, may be told that Colombus embarked on his voyage for the discovery of America as Friday, Aug. 3d, 1422, and landed on The s Island, (the first land he made.)

made.)
At the recent trial of Sarah Howlar murder, at Newport, while the counsel were engaged in packing the jury, a man was ask-ed, if he had formed any opinion relative to the case about to be called before him, and replied, "that lie believed with Elisha R. Rottor, it was time somebody was harns for the creat of the state."

Gen. Ashley on his late expedition over the

Rocky Mountains, fell in with a lake over 100 miles long, and til or 80 wide. Its water salter than that of the ocean, and rock salt

At the March term of the Munroe Circuit Court, at Bloomington, Sa, a gentleman, fined \$1500, &c. and a lady contenced to days imprisonment, for bundling three times. Twenty dollar notes of the Branch Bank

of the U. States, at Charleston, have been counterfeited and are in circulation.

A.Difficulty. We learn that a man in the county of Bristol, (Mass.) petitioned to be divorced from his wife, and when the cause came on for trial, he was unable to prove that he was over married. At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held

At the Court of Oype and Automotive the name of Dempsey, aged 75 years, was found guilty of murder, in the second degree, for killing his wife He was sentanced to years imprisonment in the state prison.

A man, an inhabitant of Chazy, who had borne a good character, was committed to jail at Plattaburg a few days since; for seduction

The Quebec Gazette states that more full in the month of March, than there had fallen since the opening of winter.

The City Inspector reports the death of 93 persons during the week ending on Saturday the flat inst viz: 20 men, 24 womer, 22 keys and 17 girls.

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Peter Williams, Mr. Thomas Van Tuyl to Miss Wancy Barnum.

On the 13th instant, at Flushing, L. L. M.

George Harper, aged 28.
In this city, on the 18th inst. Mr. George
Marks, aged 55. On the 19th, Mr. Lane Hall.

ALMANAC.

	13. 1				A	14.50	51. 4. 151.	377
AP	1827. RIL—N	IAY.	Su Ris	es.	Sun Sets		Toon Hase	
	i niday, Saturda		.5. 5	11	6 49 6 51	35		
20.	Sunday Monday		5	. 81	6 52 6 53	-88E	=	
	1, Tue.		5	5	0 54 0 55	111		
3,	Thursda	y ,	5	4	6 56	1000	90	

MARINE LIST. ARRIVED.

20th. Schoener Toison, Hallet, 12 days f Xibigra (Cubus) with Mahagana. 21st. Shipe—Othellog Allan, 4. days Charleston, with collan, 8 cm. Stephanas s 47 days from Habres with 1711 (South 8) Byrnes, Hackstaff, Jose Listerpus March) with Dry Goods & Balso pool: (sailed 10th March) with the Malanzas, with Molosets, in 28 days from St. Michels, it Morgan, 12 days from I Morgan fee, 57

21d Ship's - Eduary (salled March 2008) 18 with Dry [

N. Jan. - Brig N Malanzas

Comments of the Comment of the Comme ORTHE.

Walt Chief of the hilly wer-horse To their line to see he haltle bank;—Their line to see he haltle bank;—Their line to see he haltle bank;—Their line to see he forman's gates;—They hamme is setting in the dust;
And they would break my between participations of the see halt gather ag rust.

Not their see he form the warfare o'er,—Not their sees he form the leaden sleep with semantics is in hatt leaden sleep.

Thou most at most if my art cuirase now, was shrink before my riad host,—They will rest unit thy naked brow, was shrink before my riad host,—They will rest unit thy naked brow, was shrink before my riad host,—They will rest unit thy naked brow, was the in the see he wand.

The mother is not in thy dreams, with that wild willow'd look she ware The day,—low long to the rises of oor, And sicken d at the sound of joy.

Sleep, soldier—let thy mother wait, AD TRUMPETER

Sleep, soldier (--lef thy mother wait,
To hear the blust;
Thy dag, perhaps, may find the gate,
And bid her home to thee at last;
And bid her home to thee at last;
Than, did thy clarifon, on the gale,
When, last,—and fax away—she heard its lingering

HUMAN LIFE-A BALLAD!

Liblood by the towers of Ardenville,
And the bells rangiout a joyous peal,
Loudly and merrily rang they then,
O'er field, sand valley, and sylvan gler;
And each belse klooked bright as the blush of morn
And each voice sounded gay as the forester's horn,
Aid each beart was glad; for an heiress was born.

I stood by those time-worn towers again,
And prancing forth came a gallant train;
There was a priest, in his robes of white,
And there was a maiden, lovely and bright,
And a gallant Knight rode by her side.
And the shouts of joy sounded for und wide, a
For the heiress was Rudolph de Courcy's bride.

And again by those portals proud did I stand,
And again dame forth a gallant hand;
And I saw that same priost, but and was his pace
And I saw that same Knight, but he shrouded his
face.

And Tase so that maiden in beauty's bloom,
But a shroull, and a bler, and a sable plume:

But a shroul, and a bier, and a sable plume;
For the heigens was borne to ber forefathers' tomb

ind such is human life at best; Am such is numan life at best;
A mother's—a lover's—the green earth's broast;
A wreath that is formed of filtwrets three,
Primyses, and myrtle; and rosemary;
A hopsful, a joyful, a sorrowful stave—
A launch, a voyage, a whelming wave—
The cradie, the bridgt bed, and the grave.

VARIETIES...

hunger. At the approach of the wild anby nurger. At the approach of the wild and imak the horse made a leap, and overturned the horse made a leap, and overturned the ladge. The bear advanced; the printerest in the interior of Africa, was desaid attendant rushed forwards to save her, discoveries in the interior of Africa, was desaid become in the saturable animal; he attacked it, but his sabre the Felish, their idol or oracle, was unfavorabroke. An onequal contest took place, but ble to his advance. Mr. Di obtained permisthe bear soon caught the Fole in his paws.— sion to try the which man's Felish. Being Without becoming terrified the princess in.

subject ma your mass, that I should hope that that would note be spinted and published teat (A row of supplier; first the kneeting sort of war my which lift. Abstractly expressed himself and turned the corner of his eye.) It happened, in the earth of the corner of his eye. It happened, in the earth of the corner of himself and him a point of greates, and another half pound of floor on a man's head—what they called hair-dressing it was the hallon too to him this round with a piece of thank or ribbard and make a tail of it, and It was the making too the bind this round with a piece of laps or ribband and make a tail of it, and it was the rede to wear those tails very thick and rather whort. Naw, a gentleman, who possessed great power in the motion of this fronto-occipitable, and indeed who had extreme, power in that muscle, used to go to the boxes of the theatre, when Mrs. Siddons first appeared; and I don't believe. hare ever will be such an actress again as size w.s. nor do I believe there ever was her equal beforeher. However, when pupils were affected beyond all description, and when they were all drowned in tears at the performance, this chap wagged his tail anormously, and all the people burst out in a roar of laughter. In vain did they cry "throw him over!". When he had produced this effect ou the audience, then he kept his tail ery "throw him over !" When he had product this effect on the audience, then he kept his tail uliet: but again, no sooner was their attention ingaged, than wag went his tail, and re-echoed gain were the bursts of laughter.

Indian Observation —It would be a pity not to preserve the following anecdote, which displays so much of that accuracy of observation which is known to be the characteristic of our red breth-ren of the West:—An Indian, upon his re-turn hans to his hut one day, discovered that his vention, which had been hung up to dry, had been stolen. After taking observations upon had been stolen. After taking observations upon the spot, he set off in pursuit of the thief, whom he tracked through the woods. After going some distance he met some persons of whom he enqui-red, if they had not seen a little, whi white man, with a short gun, had a companied byta small dog with a short gun, and accompanied byta small dog with a solutail. They replied in the affirmative; and upon the hidian assuring them that the man thus described had stolet, his venison they desired to be informed how havens able to give such a to be informed how he was able to give such a minute description of a person whom he had not seen. The indian answered thus:-- "The thief I seen. The indian answered thus:..." The thief I know is a little man by his having made a pile of stories to stand upon, in order to reach the venison from the height I hung it, standing on the ground; that he is an old man, I know by his short steps, which I have traced over the dead leaves in the woods, and that he is a white man, I know by his tore when he walks, which an Inwoods, and that he is a toute man, I know by his turning out his toes when he walks, which an In-dian never does. His gun! know to be short, by the mark which the muzzle made by rubbing the bark of the tree on which it leaned; that his dog is small I know by his tracks; and that he has a bobtail, I discovered by the mark it made in the dust where he was sitting at the time his mastri was taking down the meat."

medan Logic .- The laws of Cos discountonance in a very singular manner any cruelty in females towards their admirers. An instance occurred while Dr. Clark and his companions were on the bland, in which the unhappy termin of a love affair occasioned a trial for what the termination hommedan lawyers casaistically describe as micide by an intermidiate cause." The following The following micide by an intermidiate cause." The following was the case: "A young man desperately in love with a girl of Stanchlo, cagerly sought to marry her; but his proposals were rejected. In consequence he destroyed himself by poison. The Turkish police arrested the father of the obdurate fair, and tried him for culpable homicide. "If the accused (argied they, with becoming grayity) had not had a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in late. Consequently had the retired." not had a daughter, the deceased would not have failen in love, consequently he would not in his recently published "Memoirs and Retailed in love, consequently he would not in his recently published "Memoirs and Retailed in love, consequently he would not have swallowed poison, consequently he would not have swallowed poison, consequently he would not ave swallowed poison, consequently he would not take princess. Lubdmirska:—"She was averaged but he (the accused) had; a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love, "&c. Upon concein her sledge, riding under the immense all these county, he was called upon to pay the poison after young must life; and this boing fix action. The property of a semble came unexpectedly within a few steps of a hear rendered furious by hunger. At the approach of the wild an

broke. An inequal contest took place, but the beet wook caught the fole in his paws.— Without becoming terrified, the princers in standly took hold of two pistols that had felfell educated of the release behind the terrible alienal, dishbarged two shots into his early two killed, which he piaced upon the battery, he had, a simul, dishbarged two shots into his early and it performed the ordinary actions of the his assistated in deal at her feet."

"Createurs A certain Jesus presched in Arestand are the unabasis women, "One amongst year specially," said he to his famile, auditory, distinguished herself by her dissolate course of life, the consciousness of shares of the amount his woman publicly. The next will be a many this woman publicly. The next will be a many this woman publicly. The next will be come too much semandalised by his become too much semandalised I will here they are also that through this become too much semandalised I will here the many this prince in some took her and those and publicly. The precision to convert took here are also become the all the ladies, stoped as low that an solible of the sum would become zed as the many here all the ladies, stoped as low that an solible of the sum of the many arrives at convention the latter will be an extended the sum of the will be suffered to the sum of the will be

The first Kaquimans woman sver in Eng land was to tapht by Major Cartwright in 1776, "On being shown the interior of St. Paul's she was so struck with astonishment and swe; that her whole frame trembled, and she leaned for support on the person next her. After a pause of some moments, she explain-ed. did nien make this, or was it found here %

APPO & SAMMONS. LAILORE

No.123. South Third-street, nearly oposite the

Mansion-House, Philadelphia,

PECTPULLY inform their friends and the publick, that they continue to keep an assort-ment of Saasonable GOODS, which they will make to order, on the most reasonable terms.— Thankful for the liberal patronage, which they have received, they hope that by their unremitted and punctual attention to business to merit a con-

LADIES HABITS made and braided.

DRUGS & MEDICINES: JOHN SICKELS, JR.,

100 Chapel st.,

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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 Authony and Chapel-streets. В

Medical advice given grdtis.

17, 1827 JOHN SICKELS, Jn. April 17, 1827

"BEAUTY AND ECONOMY."
UNITED STATES SCOUNING, AND

STEAM SPONGING.

JOIN.H. SMITH,
No. 122 North-Third-st. (above Race,) Philadelphia,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in goneral, 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 Clethels so as to leave their appearance equal to them. He restores their appearance equal to them. which enables him to dress Clothels so as to leave which enables him to dress Clothels so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Sams, &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 'tlabits and Merino shawle, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Heing legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dress ing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the staint caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trid, to afford him an oppositunity of giving satisfaction.

Av B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second landed Clothes of overy description, which he assures the public will be hold as low; if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States of the content of the Complete of the United States of the States of Mans and Globes, and the States of the States of Mans and Globes, and the States of the Complete of Mans and Globes, and the States of the States of Mans and Globes, and the States of the States of Mans and Globes, and the States of the States of Mans and Globes, and the States of the States of Mans and Globes, and the States of the Stat

tower than at any other establishment in the Uni-ted States for eash 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

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TAILORING WORN carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New Cuffs, Collars and Buttons put on, if requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, Velvet, and Silk of all colours, for doing up same. April 20, 18275

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