

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION.

CORNELIUS RUSSWURM,
Editors and Proprietors.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1827.

[VOL. I. NO. 3.]

From the *New-York Observer.*

THE CURSE OF CANAAN.

In your last number, there is an extract from a letter by Dr. Colver, on the prophecy of Noah (Gen. ix. 25, 27) which considers the slavery of the Africans as a part of its fulfilment. This view of the so-called, that I may perhaps have thought singular in objecting to it. That the Africans have suffered much from slavery and oppression, I readily admit; and this fact may have led to that interpretation of the prophecy, which extends it beyond the descendants of Canaan, to those of Ham generally; and especially to those branches of his family that settled in Africa. There is indeed a various reading sometimes quoted, that appears to favour this; but there is so general agreement among versions with the received text, that there is reason to believe that the reading referred to, is the result of an attempt to suit the text to the condition of the African part of Ham's family.

I object to considering African slavery as a part of the fulfilment of this prophecy, and especially as making it the prominent part of the fulfilment, for the following reasons:

1. We have a clear and distinct fulfilment of the prophecy in the case of the descendants of Canaan, the persons designated in the prophecy. They were the Canaanites. The place of their settlement is clearly designated. (Gen. x. 15-20.) It is the country afterwards promised to Israel; and the Canaanites were the people the Israelites were commanded to destroy, when their iniquity should be full. (Gen. xvi. 16-21.) Most of them were destroyed or brought into subjection in the days of Joshua. (Joshua xi. 19, 20; x. 1-24,) and the rest were brought into subjection in the days of David. (II. Samuel vii. 1-14; II. Chron. viii. 7-9; Acts vi. 45.) The destruction of Tyre and Carthage, and the subjugation and oppression of their descendants, may also be noted. The whole taken together, proves that the Canaanites have passed under oppressors that accord well with the prediction.

2. If we pass beyond the Canaanites, who are expressly designated, and apply the prediction to other branches of Ham's descendants; why not apply it to all? Why select some, and pass over others? Nimrod, the founder of Babylon and of a mighty kingdom, was a grand son of Ham. The prophecy does not well apply to that branch of Ham's family. The same may be said of the Egyptians. They were once a powerful people, and under some of their kings, as Shishak and Necho, had an extensive dominion. (I. Kings xiv.; II. Chron. xii. 2, 3, and xxv. 20.) The same may be said of Ethiopia under some of its kings, and for a considerable period. (II. Chron. xiv. 9, xx. 8.) We may, it is true, find a state of things among some other branches of Ham's family, that suits the prediction; but does this agreement authorize us to say, it is a fulfilment? I doubt it. We may find a state of things among some of the descendants of Shem and Japheth, that suits the prediction,—the long oppression of the Jews, and the slave-trade carried on from the northern parts of Asia, as well as from Africa; but none apply the prophecy to these cases.

The fulfilment of the prophecy is clear, while we confine it to the Canaanites; but when we go beyond them, and apply it to the other branches of Ham's family, we get into difficulty. If I am not mistaken, the argument from prophecy is often weakened and injured by applying it to cases that in some respects agree with the prophecy, but which, when carefully examined, do not appear to have been at all referred to.

Before closing I may remark, that I have known a good many persons, and among them some professors of religion, who, hearing this prophecy of Noah applied to African slavery, have considered it as justifying slavery. Yet on the supposition that the prophecy did include African slavery, it does not follow that slavery is consistent with religion: God foretold the slavery of Israel in Egypt. (Gen. xv. 13, 14,) and the awful judgments he would inflict on the Egyptians, for their guilt in doing

ing what it was foretold they would do. God foretold the death of Christ, when the Jews took and by wicked hands put to death. (Acts ii. 23) and awful were the judgments inflicted on the Jews for that crime. (Matt. xxiii. 35-38.) Christ foretold the persecutions his followers would meet. (John xvii. 25.) The rejection of the gospel, the murder of Jesus foretold. (Acts xviii. 25-27,) and their dreadful doom for so doing. The great apostasy that would take place in the church. (II. Thess. ii. 1-12; Rev. xvii. xviii. chap.) and the destruction that awaits those that partake in the unrighteousness, is foretold. If a matter's being foretold justifies it, then the greatest of all crimes are justifiable; for they are foretold.

Christ's command to us is, to consider every man as our neighbour, (Heb. x. 29-37,) and to "love him as ourselves;" and to "do in all things to others as we would have them to do to us." Now if any thing may be considered as too plain to need proof, which still some have denied, (and we should be at a loss to fix on the truth that never has been denied,) we think that the above rules of Christ, in their spirit, do condemn slavery; which is one of those hard conditions, that nothing but necessity can make any submit to.

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES.

History affords not a more singular instance of the powerful influence which a man of spirit, aided with a little natural genius and vivacity, may at once acquire over a multitude, and finally over a whole state, than that of Thomas Aniello, commonly called Masaniello, a fisherman of Naples, and the leader of an insurrection against the house of Austria, in the year 1647.

The Neapolitans had submitted to the heavy impost of Philip the Fourth without repining, till, by an additional tax laid upon fruit, the chief support of the poorer Italians, their resentments burst into outrage.

Masaniello was a sprightly, active, humorous fellow, with a short cropped hair, a mariner's cap generally on his head, and about twenty-four years of age. Living in the market-place, he was every day a witness to the disputes between the fruit sellers and the revenue officers, and by repeated acts of oppression gradually became an enemy to the Spanish government. Throwing up his cap, as was his general custom when any thing provoked him, he swore, "that if only two or three hearty fellows would join him, he would soon put an end to the tyranny of such rascals."

A circumstance occurred which violently inflamed his discontent. Stimulated by poverty, and with a design to evade the impost, his wife had been detected in secreting provisions; for this offence she was committed to prison, and a larger sum than he could afford being demanded, before the officers would set her at liberty, Masaniello was obliged to sell his goods to raise the money. He rushed directly to a quarter of the town where a toll-house had been erected, and where a mixed multitude was already assembled, crying out, as he passed along, "we will no longer be beasts of burden: God gives us plenty, but our governors give us famine."

The loudness of his voice, and the violence of his rage, attracted general notice; but when he related what had happened, universal and bitter execrations burst forth against the regent of the city. An officer, called an alderman of the people, arriving with his attendants to disperse them, was attacked with a shower of stones, and narrowly escaped being torn to pieces.

Seeing that the mob was ripe for mischief, and possessing that species of ruder eloquence, which repeated injury and strong feeling frequently inspire, Masaniello suddenly leaped upon a fruit-stall, and thus addressed the exasperated crowd.

"Rejoice, my dear companions, and countrymen: give thanks to God; and the most gracious virgin of Canaan; that the hour of your deliverance draws near; a poor fisher's son shall drive another Moses, and release the Israelites from the cruel yoke of Pharaoh; St. Peter, who rescued the city of Rome from the slavery of the devil, will himself a poor fisherman."

"If we are courageous and stick together,

the cruel yoke of tolls and gabelles will, in a moment, be put an end to. I have no fears for myself; I do not dread being pulled to pieces, being dragged through the streets, and spilling every drop of my blood in such a cause: On the contrary, I should think it both desirable and glorious, provided that my being put to death would redress your numerous grievances."

The tumultuous shouting of a thousand voices, and a lighted torch applied to the toll house, were the signals of universal approbation. Armed with sticks, clubs, and such weapons as accident or occupation throw in their way, they emptied the houses of every person concerned in the collection of the revenue, strictly observing to take nothing for their own use; but piling up the furniture, linen, plate, and china in a heap, set the whole on fire.

Their numbers rapidly increasing, they boldly advanced to the viceroy's palace, carrying javens on the tops of their pikes, and soon forced the gate, — but he had escaped to a neighbouring convent. Another party proceeded to the prisons, and set the prisoners at liberty, while cardinal Filo Marino, archbishop of Naples, a prelate highly respected by the populace, and indeed all ranks, vainly endeavoured to appease them: he was told, that peace could not be restored unless the viceroy would give an instrument in writing, properly signed and sealed, to grant a release from taxes of every kind: a paper to this effect was produced, but was not attended with the desired effect.

The good archbishop, finding all his efforts useless, retired to his palace, and the insurgents proceeded to pull down the religious house in which the viceroy had taken refuge; but by means of a ladder he escaped over a garden wall, and reached the castle of St. Elmo in safety. Thus by the oppression of a bad minister, and the crimes of the inhabitants, Naples, then the third city in Europe for beauty, extent, and population, which eleven hundred years ago, had been saved from the horrors of military execution by the mercy of Belisarius, was in the power of a frantic multitude, spreading fire and desolation in different quarters. Each man carrying a faggot at his back, and a flaming torch in his hands, they marched through the streets in military array; set fire to the Dogana, or public granary, an immense pile of building, full of corn, the whole of which was entirely consumed, destroying, in their blind fury, this salutary provision against a scanty harvest. The dread of famine was added to the horrors of conflagration.

The viceroy was censured for not crushing the commotion at its commencement. He hoped, by mildness and lenient measures, to soothe the peoples' minds; and, at an early period, had abolished the oppressive taxes, ordering the loaf which used to weigh twenty-two ounces to be augmented to thirty-two, without increasing the price; but in this, as in all other cases of popular revolt, pacific measures were considered as the effects of fear rather than of good will.

The insurgents, being joined by every necessitous, bold, and bad man in Naples, and in its environs, by banditti, robbers, and freebooters, they soon amounted to a hundred thousand men, and unanimously chose Masaniello their general. Marching through the streets, he declared, by the sound of trumpet, that the Spanish government was dissolved; divided his followers into regiments and companies, appointed patrols and watchwords for the night, and ordered the great market place La Vinaro, and the Porta Nolano to be the places of rendezvous. The Duke of Arcos, at that time viceroy, thinking himself no longer secure in the castle of St. Elmo, retired in the night to castle Novo, with the nobility, clergy, and principal citizens, having first ordered all the powder in the magazines to be moistened. He surrounded the castle by a broad, deep ditch, and a parapet of earth and faggots; the streets leading to the fort were barricaded, and cannon placed at every avenue; the religious orders, walked in procession; the cardinal offered up public prayers; the host, the bread, and the liquifying blood of St. Januarius were all devoutly brought forth.

A submissive message being sent to Masaniello, desiring to know what could satisfy the people, he received the viceroy's messengers clothed in armour, holding in his hand a

sword unsheathed, and sitting on a horse richly caparioned. Having quieted the clamorous execrations of the multitude, he pointed out the various and abominable oppressions of the Spanish administration; and thus proceeded: "Had the city been burnt to ashes, and our tyrants perished in the flames, it would have been only an act of justice. Have not our friends, our wives, and our children been buried in dungeons to satisfy cormorants and contractors, who sit on the spoils of the public? Have not the fruits of the earth, so bountifully bestowed upon us by Providence, been rendered artificially scarce, for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of those who are already wallowing in abundance?"

"But it is better to amend than to destroy; and it is fairly justifiable to take power out of the hands of those who have abused it." I demand, in the name of the people of Naples, a perfect and entire restitution of all the privileges granted to this city by king Ferdinand and the emperor Charles the Fifth, whose glorious arms are cut on stones over my door. I require that the viceroy, the collateral council of state, and the nobility, by oath and a public instrument, binding themselves and their successors, shall ratify the charter; that the clerk of the market, and the capo populi, shall be actually nominated by the people, without any interposition of the viceroy; that no tax of any kind shall be laid without the consent of the last mentioned officer, and that a refusal to pay taxes laid on against his will shall not be considered as treason.

"Such are our demands, and we will rather die than recede from them; and may God save the faithful people of Naples; but a cruel, perfidious government, who have almost starved us, never shall prosper."
(To be Continued.)

FRATELLI DE LA MISERICORDIA.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MERCY.

Two or three days after my arrival in Pisa, I was talking in the street with an Italian gentleman, when about thirty fellows came round the corner, walking two and two, not soberly as pious folks move in procession, but with stout manly strides, and wearing a disguise of so uncouth a fashion, that the moment they caught my eye I muttered a "God bless me!" and asked who they were. They were clothed in black sackcloth from top to toe, girded round the waist; and the hood not only came over the head; but fell before the face down to the breast, with two small peep-holes for the eyes. Each carried a rosary in his hand, and each at his shoulder bore a black broad-brimmed hat. "Dio me! guardi! ma chi sono questi?" My Italian answered, "La Misericordia." Whether owing to the word misericordia, or to their sackcloth and rosaries, or both, or what I know not, but without farther question, I set them down in my mind as penitents on their way to some sort of devotion; and very sorry I was they could not be sghast at their own consciences without wearing so frightful an appearance.

It happened within a week that a house under repair, on the Lung Arno fell down, with the exception of the front wall, on the workmen who had incautiously disturbed the foundation. I was on the opposite side of the river, ignorant of what had occasioned the noise; and the dense cloud of dust, all the wind slowly wafted it away, and the mischief was clear before me. Four were killed in the ruins, and a fifth injured. The man whose feet upon the window sill had been the story, whether he had leaped from thence at the moment of the crash, or soon after the panic would allow any man to see, I could not find; but the body was found in the pool, following slowly down the river. The first intimation of the accident, was the safety of a loud bell in the city, which was struck, and voices again and again were heard about every house, calling to the "Misericordia, Misericordia!" Those in the neighbourhood of various sizes, and of various ages, came in foadness. Presently across the bridge came those black penitents, as I had imagined them, hastening to the spot, and in the way for them, and they slipped into the river at the back of the house, and the spears and

pickaxes. From the moment they came, and a word was spoken; all was hushed, even the sorrowful cries of the relations, waiting for the event. In a short time the brothers brought out one of the sufferers, insensible and grievously bruised; they placed him in a litter, and bore him to the hospital. By that time a party of soldiers arrived, who kept the crowd back from the front wall, lest that should... while the brothers regardless of the danger all worked on, and indignantly brought three of the buried workmen brought out the ruins, and carried to the hospital. A fourth was killed, and they bore away his body on a bier.

After long, witnessed this dunnless and persevering conduct on the part of the brotherhood of Mercy, I was continually making inquiries about them. I was told it was a very ancient institution, first established at Florence; that the brothers were very numerous in all the Tuscan cities, and that their duty was to be always ready to succor any person in distress. "Are they priests?" "No; only a certain number of priests are permitted to join them." "Then it is not a religious establishment?" "Not at all; and their charity is so general, that they would render the same assistance to you, a foreigner, and a heretic as to one of their Catholic citizens. They never inquire into creeds; it is enough that a fellow being stands in need of their exertions."

The next time their bell tolled, I hurried from my lodgings to attend them on their errand. They walked very fast, and not a word was spoken. At a sign from their chief the litter from time to time was changed to different shoulders. I followed them to the farther end of the city, on the south side of the Arno; and they stooped before a little chapel, where a poor old woman lay on the steps with her leg broken. The litter, a covered one, was placed on the ground by her side: then, without a word, but with the utmost attention and gentleness, they placed her within it, and immediately it was raised again on their shoulders. One of the brothers asked her some questions in a whisper, and she replied that she felt no pain, but was very faint, upon which the covering of the litter was pulled up higher, and as they bore her to the hospital, they stopped two or three times at the turnings of the streets, in order to dispose the covering so as to afford her as much air as possible, and at the same time to shelter her from the sun.

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

There are very few events on record which have produced more extraordinary men than the revolution in St. Domingo. The negro character at that eventful period, burst upon us in all the splendor of native and original greatness. And the subsequent transactions in that island have presented the most incontestible proofs, that the negro is not, in general, wanting in the higher qualifications of the mind; and that, with the same advantages of liberty, independence and education, as their white brethren of Europe and America, the race would not be found deficient in hearty pregnant with heroic energies, and hands capable of wielding the sword of war, or staying the rod of empire. We cannot better exemplify the truth of these remarks, nor at the same time afford our readers more profitable amusement, than by copying into our paper the following sketch of the character of TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, one of the most extraordinary men of his age, and who, after being a slave for nearly fifty years, became the governor and captain-general of the whole colony, which, by his excellent measures, was brought to a state of prosperity little inferior to that which it enjoyed previously to the revolution. This sketch is taken from an article in the 42d number of the Quarterly Review, on the Past and Present state of Hayti. The reader will bear in mind, that the narrative was drawn up by one who is politically and nationally opposed to the doctrines which influenced the members of the French Republic. *Cassell's Recorder.*

He was born in a state of slavery in or about the year 1745, on the plantation of the Count de Noe. His early life was marked by a sedateness and patience of temper, which nothing could ruffle or disturb, and by a peculiar benevolence towards children and the brute creation. At the age of 25, he attached himself to one negro woman, by whom he had several children and whom he treated with the most affectionate tenderness and regard. By the kindness of the bailiff of the plantation, M. Kayou Libertas, as some say, but by his own unassisted efforts, according to others, he learned to read and write, and made some progress in arithmetic. These attainments being noticed by M. Bayou, he took him from the field and made him his pupil. Toussaint was not ungrateful for his kindness. When the insurrection of the negroes broke out in 1791, he refused for some time to join in the revolt; the plantation however, was about to be ravaged by the infuriated blacks, and Toussaint immediately set about the means of rescuing his master from the impending destruction. He procured a passage for him to North America, embarking at the same time a considerable quantity of sugar to support him in his exile; the shop-joined his countrymen in this and by possessing some little knowledge of simples, was constituted physician to the forces of the king under Jean Francois. After this he became aide-de-camp, then colonel, next brigadier general, to which rank he was elevated by the governor Leveaux for his services in reducing the blacks to order and recovering from the Spaniards the northern parts of the island, and for his successful opposition to the British army. In an insurrection under Villate, a mulatto, Leveaux had been seized and thrown into prison at the Cape. Toussaint, on hearing this, immediately appeared at the head of ten thousand blacks, and released him from his perilous situation; for this Leveaux appointed him his lieutenant governor, and declared that for the future he would be guided solely by his advice. "It is this black," said he, "this Spartacus, predicted by Raynal, who is destined to avenge the outrages committed against his whole race." From this moment, the condition and conduct of the blacks were sensibly changed for the better, and the most perfect order and discipline established among them; and it is even admitted by De La Croix, who is not particularly friendly to the blacks, that if St Domingo still carried the colours of France, it must be allowed it was solely owing to an old negro, who seemed to bear a commission from heaven to reunite its dismembered members.

The French continued to send out commissioners, but Toussaint directed all their movements, and on the return of General Leveaux to France, the Commissioner Santhonax was prevailed on to nominate him Commander-in-Chief. General Rochambeau, who had been sent out in this capacity, finding himself a mere cypher, began to complain; upon which Toussaint ordered him on board a corvette in the roads, and sent him home; and nearly at the same time he got rid of Santhonax, by making him the bearer of despatches to the Directory. Aware, however, that the reports of these praesons could not fail to make an unfavorable impression on the French government, he sent two of his sons to be educated in France, to prove, (as he said) his confidence in the Directory, by placing his children in their power, at a moment when the complaints made against him, however groundless, might render his sincerity doubtful.

(To be continued)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"KNOW YOUR OWN MIND."

Messrs. Editors,

Some wise sage, in ancient times, whose bones have long since crumbled into dust, is said to have made the above remark, and I hope before I finish to convince all the young people, readers of the 'Freedom's Journal,' of its necessity and importance. And had I the power of an Alexander or a Napoleon, I would command all young ladies to pronounce the words at least three times every day, at morning, noon and night; and if the dear creatures would but attend to the import of the words their little lips would have to pronounce there would be a visible decrease in the black catalogue of crime. We should no more hear of the death of promising young men from the taking a too copious draught of laudanum, or from the tight pressure of a hempen cravat. But, alack-a-day, I am no Alexander nor Napoleon, but simple Peter Pepper, with no more power or authority than the Grand Judge of Israel!

I had no mother or father; that is, they died when I was quite young, and before I could feel the loss of a mother's tenderness and a father's discipline; I was left to the care of a maiden aunt, who was all but a mother. She was of the wrong side of thirty, and has continued increasing in single blessedness much against her will, and for no other reason than that in her younger days certain gentlemen, who were much stricken with the charms of a fair Abigail, didn't know their own minds. My aunt, indeed, was very careful of my education, and spent most of her time, which was not devoted to Poll and Pussey, in superintending my pursuits. I was sent to school, and I was fifteen years old, when I was taken away and bound apprentice to a silversmith. At twenty-one the years of my thraldom were over, and I was now 'my own master.' What potent words to the youthful mind! 'laudations of change, and aiming at independence. I was now a free man; free from the shackles and chains of a six years apprenticeship. None but those who have been obliged to obey a tyrant's beck and nod, or a hard taskmaster's lash, can imagine the feelings that flooded in my bosom. I was redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled, by

the irresistible force of the Genius of emancipation from apprenticeship! A short time was devoted to pleasure and enjoyment, and then with what little means I possessed, I opened a small shop, which, increase of patronage and business soon enabled me to enlarge. It is not good for man to be alone, saith the scriptures, and so I found it. For I was neither contented nor happy. I wanted I knew not what, something I had not, and yet might be obtained, a companion. Aunt Abigail, good careful soul, no sooner found I was paying attention to the ladies, than she began to discourse of the perfections of some young India, any one of whom she was certain would make her Peter a happy man. My aunt had taste, and it so happened that mine agreed with hers; for the girls she recommended were very, very, indeed, I determined to fall in love with one of them. I went to church the next Sunday, and when I came out I was another man. I had lost my heart. One glance from the bewitching eye of Sarah Louisa—did the business; I could do no work the next week. Night after night I slept not, the image of Sarah Louisa was ever in my thoughts and while there, reigned lord of the ascendant.

The tale of my love soon found its way to the object of my affections; and love so pure, she could not but reward. I heard the sweet confession from her lips. I was loved, in return. Words cannot express my feelings. I was mad with joy. It was sometime before my transports subsided, and I was able to talk of the serious part of the business, viz. sending for the parson. It was agreed that the wedding should be celebrated in the course of the next month. There was a dashing young buck who had conquered many ladies' hearts, and who swore he would marry the lovely Sarah Louisa. But I feared him not now. I had just got home from my tailor's one morning when I had been to bespeak my wedding suit, when a letter was put in my hands. I knew the writing. It was from my love. I broke the seal in haste, and read (that I should live to write it), death to all my hopes. She told me she had changed her mind; she thought she loved me; but she was deceived, indeed she didn't know her mind when she promised to marry me. The letter concluded with wishing me all happiness, and informing me that she had just married the young buck mentioned above. I bore my disappointment like a hero. I uttered not one groan, heaved not one sigh, but spite of myself, tears would sometimes gush down my cheeks. Time that cures all wounds, both of the head and heart, produced its usual effects on me, and I forgot the traitress. Again I thought of the words "It is not good to be alone," and again I fell in love, yet, married the interesting and accomplished Mulatta. For the first month I was the happiest man on earth. But ah! how vain is all earthly happiness. My wife, the chosen of my heart, didn't know her own mind when she married me. She told me so herself.

Your miserae friend,

PETER PEPPER.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

HAYTI, NO. III.

From the *Scrap-Book of Africanus.*

Thus the first prelude of the Revolution, which finally separated Hayti from the mother country, commenced among the colonists; the revolutionary party burning the houses, killing or obliging to flee, all in the least suspected as inimical to the spread of the new principles. The same party, using every means to clog the wheels of government, raised a rumour of an insurrection of the slaves. It was every where reported, that the government were plotting to destroy the colony. All unimagined and believed, that three thousand slaves, disposed to pillage, were assembled on the mountain, at the base of which stands the present city of Cape Haytien. To quiet the fears of the timid, and to put a stop to the clamours of the disaffected, a strong detachment of the military was ordered out, piloted by Jeannot, in after-times celebrated as a leader of the revolution; but after a troublesome march, the detachment returned as wise as they went, bringing in one of their number mortally wounded, not by the rioters, who never existed, but by one of their own body.

No sooner had the National Assembly voted the celebrated Bill of the Declaration of Rights, on August 17, 1790, than a general ferment prevailed all over the colony. For upon its promulgation, the People of Colour conceived the hope of surmounting the insupportable dependence in which they were held. They had their friends and agents in the National Assembly, and even at court; Oge and Ayemou, persons of colour residing at Paris, encouraged by their friends there, to persuade the colonists, would grant them their whole body, the inalienable rights of men, called from France for Hayti, in July, 1790,

by way of the United States. The disappointment of these hopes caused a revolt of the People of Colour in the southern division; by which Oge and many others lost their lives. Oge, having the misfortune to be taken prisoner, suffered the most excruciating tortures—being broken by the wheel, and left to perish. Thus were the first seeds of a revolution unexampled in the history of man sown; and though its brave leader, and many others, perished in their glorious attempt, yet I conceive that many who then took up arms in the defence of all that is dear to every one who thinks himself a man never laid their arms until the recent and partial acknowledgment of the island.

News arriving, that the National Assembly, disapproving of the colonists, had voted on May 15, 1791, that the people of colour were entitled to all the privileges of French citizens, and were eligible both to the parish and National Assembly, occasioned a very great excitement at the Cape. The National cockade was every where trodden under foot by those very men, who a few short months previously were so strenuous that all should wear it. Nought was heard, but execrations against the National Assembly, and the people of colour.

On August 23, 1791, there was a general alarm and consternation throughout the Cape, on the fact being ascertained, that the slaves in the neighbouring parishes of that division, had revolted. The revolt spread like fire amid the savannas of Louisiana; the tocsin rung from parish to parish; and in a few days, twenty thousand men, burning with wrongs, unnumbered, determined upon freedom or death, menaced the Cape.

Many friends of Slavery have wondered that a revolt should have taken place among such contented and happy beings; while others have asserted that a decree was passed by the National Assembly for their liberation—that the Colonists intoxicated with the love of liberty put the decree in force—but that after avarice had assumed its dominion, conscious of an immense loss, they were likely to sustain; they wanted them to resume their abject situation. One party having the means to comply, and the other unwilling to pay, occasioned the revolt. To me, the case appears in this light. No doubt, but the war of words, and the above named revolt of the People of Colour, opened the eyes of the slaves, and enlarged their narrow view of reflection; confirmed their doubts, (if any), that they too had certain unalienable rights, of which, nought but being detrimental to society, could deprive them.

To the Editors of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

GENTLEMEN,

An important omission occurred in the account of proceedings of the General Meeting of the People of Colour, as published in your last number. The fourth resolve of the Meeting was, by some means or other omitted. It was as follows—
Resolved, That the chairman, nominate the said committee," which being carried—John Marader, Thomas L. Jinnings, Thomas Spinks, John Robertson, William Miller, Henry Scott, and Moses Blue were nominated and approved of by the Meeting.

I am, Gentlemen, your ob't servant,
THOMAS L. JINNINGS.
New-York, May 1, 1827.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

City Stragglers, who have changed their places of residence, will confer a favor by calling at our Office, and notifying us of the same.

The Office of the FREEDOM'S JOURNAL, is removed to No. 152 Church street.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The time is at hand in which the friends of liberty will see the promise of God fulfilled. In due season we shall reap, &c. &c. and their laudable efforts result in the abolition of Slavery in this State. It is obvious that the feelings of those friends of humanity, who have devoted their lives to the improvement and elevation of the oppressed. And how high an estimate have the reflections of Slavery, borne in mind, and other distinguished characters, in the course of life, how many noble souls, whose noble hearts have been ever burning for the redemption of the human race.

Mr. Curtis, and the worthy members of the New-York Manumission Society, who have so deeply interested themselves in the passage of the Act abolishing Slavery in this state, merit and we trust, will ever receive, the warmest gratitude of the people of colour, who view them as "FRIENDS," and as, therefore, of July is no near at hand, we think it important for those abolitionists (it would be better from them than any body else, to be more likely to have influence with those for whom it was designed) to suggest a future conduct and pursuits of the emancipated. If they should turn their attention to agriculture, for most of them are acquainted with that business, they will be likely to succeed, and become useful citizens. And no doubt but their former owners who have enjoyed the fruits of their labour, will grant them some facilities. It is likely they can do it with equal advantage to themselves and their coloured people. But should those people be left to flock into our large cities, with their minds uncultivated, and without having learned to provide for themselves, it is much to be feared, that many of them will fall victims to temptation, and its consequent evils. Feeling deeply interested, we make these remarks, with the more confidence and pleasure, because they are intended for the benevolent and wise, and, no doubt will receive the attention they merit.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Distressing Accident—Our correspondent at Bristol has furnished us with the following melancholy account:—"This day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock, a sloop was discovered from Nipahquash in distress. The revenue boat and officers immediately proceeded to the vessel, and found her to be the sloop William, of East Greenwich, which sailed from Providence this morning. On Kinnicut Point, the captain Miller, was knocked overboard by the jib sheet blocks in a squall, and drowned. His little son, a lad of eleven years of age, who was the only person on board, endeavored to bring the sloop to, but without effect, and she drifted on this shore, where she now lies. The lad is in safety, and the vessel got damaged."—*Providence American and Gazette.*

ASSETS, L. I. April 26.
Fatal Effects of Intemperance—On Thursday night of last week, a man by the name of Burr, with his wife and son, formerly living in this place, but for the last year or two living at Hempstead, went to bed in a state of inebriety. Some time in the night a sense of suffocation awakened the father, who perceived something on fire; he arose, and procuring some water, extinguished the fire and returned again to bed. In the morning when he arose he found his wife lying in the fireplace burned to death! her head, one arm, and one leg were burnt off! When they retired to bed, some liquor was left in a bottle in the morning it was empty—it is supposed she got up and drank what remained, sat on a chair by the fire, and fell in it. Her remains were interred on Thursday last.

Last winter two paupers belonging to the same place, were found frozen to death, having been the evening before very much intoxicated. Such examples of the effects of intemperance no rational man does not often become our duty to record.—*Farmer.*

Another Shocking Accident.—Capt David Cummings of Somerset, on Saturday last, hauled the vessel upon the beach to make some repairs. He raised it by a jack screw, wedge and blocking. After repairing it he imprudently removed the blocking and wedges and in attempting to let the vessel down by the screws alone, he supposed to have lost the command of the crank, by which one leg and one arm were broken, and the other body injured; the physicians in the neighborhood dressed the wounds; and a surgeon from Providence (Doctor Parsons) who was soon sent for, determined after consultation, to amputate his leg. But he survived the operation but six or eight hours, having expired in about 30 hours from the time of the accident. He left a wife and several children to lament his sudden and shocking death.

HONESTY—A gentleman from the country while walking through Broadway yesterday morning, in taking out his handkerchief, dropped his pocket book into the street. Unconscious of his loss, he walked rapidly along, and was surprised a few minutes after, to feel some one pulling at his coat, and calling "Stop, Sir, stop, here is something you dropped." He turned, and saw a very little girl, of eight or nine years of age, holding in her hand his pocket book, (which contained several hundred dollars), and almost breathless with running after him. He made a suitable acknowledgment for her honesty, but forgot, in the hurry of the moment, to ask her name. We should be pleased to learn it.—*N. Y. Chron.*

The *Pateron* (N. J.) *Intelligencer*, states that a man aged 104 years, came to that pious last

week from the city of New-York, (at foot, a distance of 16 miles, to obtain employment. He is a native of Scotland.

An Irishman by the name of John Mullen, was killed in Brooklyn; Long Island, on the 20th inst. by a blow on the head, from one of the arms of a wind-mill near Mitchell's mill factory.

There are 160 children under the care of the Orphan Asylum Society in New-York.

A living Chamelion is exhibited in the Philadelphia Museum. The eyes of this animal, are remarkable, the balls being large and prominent, and the sight of each being capable of a divergent direction at will.

Boston, April 25.—We gladly announce the arrival here yesterday of the long desired STATUE OF WASHINGTON, in the London Packet, Capt. Maskey, from London: It is consigned to the Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Treasurer of the Washington Statue Association, by Benjamin Wiggins, Esq. of London: It is, we learn, free of freight and duties.

The cold searching north-wester which make the teeth chatter, are easily accounted for. The late storm was one of snow upon the highlands and mountains to the north. A gentleman from Albany, informs us, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the whole range of the Catskills were capped with snow, apparently to a considerable depth. It does not look very well to shingle one's self in a cloak, just upon the verge of the twenty ninth of May—but it is a very comfortable article for all that.

Extraordinary—Yesterday, a family in the upper part of the city, as they were disturbing their kitchen furniture, for the purpose of changing their residence, a number of rats were discovered secreted under cover of different articles. They immediately sent for a neighboring cat, which in fifteen minutes killed 62, and maimed many more. The cat deserves to be immortalized; what's its name?—*Morn. Chron.*

The Georgia Journal, in reply to some complaints from some of his subscribers, that one of his packets mixed coming a week takes occasion to remind his patrons generally, of the frequent occasions on which his pay for the paper is missed coming over for years!

Foreign News.

FROM HAYTI.

By the Haytian Schooner Azema, Capt. Audain, which has arrived at this port, in the short space of eleven days from Port au Prince, the editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation* has received files of the Telegraph, and Feuille du Commerce, the latest of which is dated on the 8th inst. these papers contain no news of importance.

A letter to the editor, from his attentive correspondent at Port au Prince, contains the following remarks:—

"I am happy to say all is well with us. Though Argus, with his hundred eyes, is continually magnifying evil, yet we are safe. No danger of internal discord. Every day rivets and cements our union; and we may proudly exclaim to the civilized world, which excludes us from her social compact, 'Go and do so likewise.'"—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

South Africa—At Lily Fountain, where is a Wesleyan Missionary Station, the gospel has had a powerful influence. Wars amongst them have ceased, but wars are general amongst the uncivilized tribes. Before Christianity was introduced here, their neighbors there, the Bosjemenas, would frequently attack them and steal their cattle. But since they have concentrated themselves in a body, and have a Missionary with them, there has been no bloodshed amongst them. The Bosjemenas dare not attack the Christian settlement of the Narmiquas, and the latter are restrained by the principles of religion and the fear of God.—*Philadelphia.*

Great Thames Tunnel—We are indebted to accidental circumstances for information of the progress or continuation of this great enterprise. We learn by the papers, that on the *Twelfth Night*, a banquet was given in the subterranean arches of the Tunnel, to the company and workmen of this important work. The enterprising Mr. Brunel presided at the entertainment, and we are informed by some accounts, that the distance then excavated was 400 feet from the shaft, and that it was calculated by these men, acquainted with the business, that the most formidable obstructions contemplated, viz. the sand springs or quicksands, were surmounted; and the workmen being now about 270 feet under the river, there existed every reasonable ground for anticipating the most complete success of this bold and novel improvement. The work people are relieved every eighth hour, and as the stratum of earth through which the work is now proceeding is not so dense or binding as that which had previously been encountered, the work is making accelerated progress.—*Col. Cent.*

A mechanic of Exmouth, (Eng.) has constructed a model of King Solomon's Temple, in shell work and minerals, containing 385 windows, 41 towers, 385 pinnacles, 188 pillars, formed of 150,000 English shells. The model is four feet ten inches in length, and three feet seven in breadth.

Five young men were to be executed in London on the 20th March. Their offences were rape, sheep-stealing, secreting a letter containing 15l. stealing of plate, and burglary.

London, March 27. It is reported in the market, that the bounty on refined sugars exported, will be increased, to reconcile the West India proprietors to the admission of foreign raw sugars at a protecting duty to the British planter of 5d. per cwt.; but the measure is expected to be strongly opposed by the party for the prevention of the slave trade; it would certainly give a great impulse to that traffic, so extensively carried on by the Spaniards and Portuguese. It is also stated, that a reduction on the duty of rum imported will take, to place rum more on a par with the England spirit.

We have private accounts from Lagaira of the 5th inst. which represent Bolivar as aiming plainly at the Dictatorship—nay, that he is already in fact Dictator, making laws, proclamations; &c. to suit his own views—and none daring to gains y them. The constitution appears to be laid aside. The troops in the interior were deserting daily with their arms, and forming themselves into small pillaging parties. In the neighborhood of Barcelona, the negroes were reported to be in open revolt, and to have assassinated two of their officers. One of our letters says, under date of April 5th.—"New duties are now levied—the tonnage duty, which heretofore was one rial per ton on Columbian, American and English vessels, has been raised to two rials. A few days since, the U. S. frigate Constellation, and schooner Shark, made their appearance off this port: The latter came to anchor for a few hours, but the frigate remained outside, and both soon departed, without paying us a visit—a circumstance, in the present state of this country, was thought very hardly of by the Americans."

Summary.

Andrew Beistol, of Mount Pleasant township, Pa. put a period to his existence, by shooting himself in his own house, not long since.

In the vicinity of Yveston, there resides an elderly and eccentric bachelor, who keeps no fewer than about seventy cats, which he feeds and attends with great regularity!!

The Kankakees, a tribe of Indians living on the head branches of the Illinois, are said to be in a state of the utmost wretchedness and want.

The house occupied as a tavern on the York road about 12 miles from Kingston, U. C. has been destroyed by fire, and we regret to state that a fine girl, about seven years old, perished in the flames.

The proportion of the deaths of women to that of men, is 50 to 54.

In Great Britain there die every year, about 332,700—every month, 27,725—every week, 6,393—every day, 809—every hour, 48.

The Treasurer of the Greek Fund, in Boston, has received over \$11,000.

On the night of the 12th ult. the dwelling house of the Hon. S. Gardner of Bowdoinham, Me. was struck by lightning. The electric fluid descended a chimney, perforated a wooden partition in the second story, and considerably shattered a headpost of a bedstead on which two children were sleeping.

Messrs. Willis and Rand, of the "Recorder and Telegraph," propose publishing a weekly paper, adapted to the capacities of children and youth.

A coal mine has been discovered in Warwick, R. I. and a number of people are now making excavations for discovering its extent.

A child in Bridport, Con. recently fell into a chafin of boiling turpentine, and was scalded to death.

Mr. Joseph M. Michael, of Portsmouth, Va. aged 74, is fully up to the Altar of Hymen Mrs. Abigail Blarney, aged 72. The youthful couple were so weak, that it was with difficulty the reverend gentleman could make them understand what he said.

Five Irishmen employed upon the canal at Southwick, Mass. have recently killed one of their companions named Jerry Fitzpatrick, by beating him with clubs. The perpetrators immediately fled, but several persons had gone in pursuit of them.

Shanty Buildings—The N. Y. Evening Post states that the foundations of a block of six houses, going on in Beesox street, were washed away in the storm of Tuesday night

A fresh salmon weighing 28 lbs. was sold in the Boston market last week for 42 dollars.

The town of Barrington, R. I. had no tax last year. Its whole expenditure was less than 5 cents a day, for supporting one pauper.

A cow owned in Brattleborough, Vermont, a few days since, produced a calf which, when 24 hours old, weighed one hundred and ten pounds.

It is reported, that the Editor of the *Genius of U. Emancipation*, that Col. Ward of Va. near Dan river, died a short time since, leaving about ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY slaves free by his last will. He also left them a track of land, on which a number are settled.

Mrs. Betsy Wallis, a free woman of colour, of Balltown, offers a reward of \$100 for the recovery of her son, John Wallis who has been missing since the 8th of March. There is reason to believe that he has been kidnapped.

Jonathan Davaugh, upwards of 70 years of age, has been tried at Alexandria for the murder of Tobias Martin, on the 28th of June last, and found guilty.

Christian Schöneck is to be tried in Lancaster, for the murder of Henry Riegle. The quarrel took place when both were intoxicated.

The largest Kettle in the world—This remarkable vessel is at the convent of Bernardino of Pisa. It is of cast-iron, and is said to be fifty feet in height, and one hundred and forty in circumference.

The African United Ecclesiastical Society of New Haven has published a circular invoking the aid of all who are friendly "for improving the morals, promoting the piety, and increasing the religious knowledge of that part of the community" to which they belong, to assist them in paying off the debt on their house of worship, and in defraying the necessary repairs of the same.

NOTICE.
The Public are respectfully informed, that the House designed for the use of the "African Free Methodist Society," situated in Mulberry-street, No. 130, between Hester and Grand, (opposite the African Free School) will be consecrated on next Lord's Day, the 6th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.—Sermon by the Rev. William Quinn.

NOTICE.
The "New-York Union Society," will, after the first of May, currently, meet at the Mutual Relief Hall, No. 44 Orange-street, for the ensuing year.

MARRIED.
On the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. Henry Davis, of Va. to Miss Jane Low, of this city.
By the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. John Anderson, to Miss Joanna Cornhill.
In Philadelphia, on the 25th ult. Mr. NATHANIEL ADAMS, of Washington, D. C. to Miss ANNE ALLEN, youngest daughter of the Rt. Rev. Richard Allen, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALMANAC.

1827.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	Moon's Phases.
1 MAY	4 53	7 55	☽
4 Friday	5 3	8 57	☽
5 Saturday	5 2	9 58	☽
6 Sunday	5 0	7 0	☽
7 Monday	4 59	7 1	☽
8 Tuesday	4 58	7 2	☽
9 Wednesday	4 57	7 3	☽
10 Thursday	4 56	7 4	☽

MARINE LIST.
ARRIVED.

April 27th. Ship President, 5 days from Charleston, with cotton and rice. Schooner Little Bell, 16 days from St. Croix, (W. I.) with sugar and rum.
28th. Ship Aetia, Wilroy, from N. Orleans. Ship Electra, Harris, 40 days from London. Brig Althion, Shipman, 22 days from Cadiz, with hides, &c.
30th. Brig Charlotte, Corday, Commodore, 10 days from Ponca (P. R.) with rum, &c. Brig Eliza, Buckey, 22 days from Vera Cruz, with specie, &c. Brig June, Barrow, 16 days from St. Johns (P. R.) with rum, &c. Brig Spartans, Price, 20 days from St. Croix (W. I.) with sugar and rum. Brig John Wesley, 22 days from St. Thomas, in ballast. Brig Watson, Prince, 17 days from Havana, with molasses, &c. Schooner William, Boston, 21 days from Maracaibo, with rum, &c. Ship Arcton, Adams, from St. Thomas, offer, &c.
May 1st. Ship William Thompson, from Havana, with rum, &c. Ship John, from St. Croix, &c. 2d. Brig Ann, 6 days from St. Croix, &c.

POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE JANISSARY.

Have they trod down the mighty?—By sea and by shore,
Will our name be a watchword and terror no more?
Has the eagle been hurld from his throne in the air?
Will the fox be at home in the grim lion's lair?
Have they trod down the mighty? The victors who
Resistless with life was pour'd forth like a flood!
The warden of empire! the matto of the brave!
The freeman who hallow'd the land of the slave!

MOVING DAY.

I've seen an army put to rout,
And whole battalions turn about,
And the away from trouble;
And I have seen great towns rannack'd,
And lofty spires by earthquakes rack'd,
And thought them a mere bubble.

VARIETIES.

Unaccepted Gratitude.—Capt. (we spare his name) was walking last Wednesday, in company with the Marquis of Anglesea, over Piccadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute. "God bless your honour, and long life to you." "How do you know me?" said the captain. "Is it how do I know your honor, good right sure I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle." The Captain highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you, sure it was at New Orleans, when seeing your honor run away as hard as your legs could carry you, from the Yankoes, I followed your lead, and run after you out of the way; whereby under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it of you."

STEAM VESSELS.

At Calcutta, the Indians, from seeing the steam boat steaming wind, tide and current, were called to, "Shooow! Koo ooo, the Devil's boat; and an int'grant Persian Syud wish-

ing to compliment the ingenuity of the British, thus expressed himself: "When arts were in their infancy it was natural to give the devil credit for any new invention; but now, so advanced are the English in every kind of improvement, that they are more than a match for the devil himself!"—Capt. Koppel's Journal.

ANECDOTE.

Le Mercure de Londres, a French Journal published weekly in London, has in its last number the following anecdote: "The Portuguese fancy themselves the first people in the world; and the Spaniards, on the other hand, are convinced that there is nothing more easy than to trick a Portuguese. These opinions lead to innumerable epigrams, hoaxes, and jests. Witness the following: One day last summer a Portuguese and a Castilian agreed to go out shooting together; but the former, fearing some roguery on the part of his companion, made him agree, a priori, that whatever they killed was to be put in one common bag, and in the end equally divided. Well, they shot their best all day, but with such bad luck, that at nightfall the bag contained only a partridge and a crow. Now friend, quoth the Portuguese, 'how can we divide our game fairly?' 'As conditioned, without doubt,' answered the Castilian, 'each his half.' 'Yes,' rejoined the other; 'but a crow and a partridge?' 'Hold!' replied the Spaniard, scratching his head, 'there are two ways to get out of this dilemma; either I take the partridge, and you the crow, or you take the crow & I take the partridge.' 'Right, right,' said the Portuguese, and the division was made accordingly."

NEAPOLITAN PIETY.

An Italian, not a Neapolitan, and on that account desirous of turning into ridicule whatever is Neapolitan, told me that he had just been hearing a panegyric on St. Januarius. Having brought the saint into Heaven, the preacher had begun to consider what place he should there assign to him. "Where shall we put him?" he said; "not on the right hand of Almighty God, for there is our Saviour Jesus Christ; not on the left hand, for there is the Blessed Virgin; not on the right of our Saviour, for there is St. Peter." "Padre," exclaimed a lazzaroni, rising from his seat, "Padre, caro, poteti metterlo qui, che mene eado." Look, father, you may put him here," pointing to his seat. "for I am going away."—From *Transalpine Memoirs*; just published in London.

A CONFESSION.

Santeuil, who had never taken priest's orders, seated himself one day in a confessional chair that belonged to his convent, and leaned over the elbow of it, as if in expectation of receiving a penitent. A handsome woman approached, knelt down, and began to enumerate her frailties. Santeuil, who was pleased with it at first, soon became tired of it, and by way of putting a stop to his penitent, cried out, "Why, you simpoton, I am no priest; why do you trouble me with all this detest?" "Oh, sir?" replied the woman, "I shall go immediately and make my complaint to your superior, of your improper and scandalous conduct!" "Shall you so, my charming penitent?" replied Santeuil, "then I shall go and complain to your husband."

Anecdote.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."

Learned Insensibility.—While the learned Francis Morrell was busy preparing his edition of Libanius for the press, he was told that his wife was suddenly taken ill—"I have but two or three periods," said Morrell, "to translate, and then I'll come to her." Presently, after he was informed she was dying, "I have only two words to write, I'll be with her immediately." Presently they brought him word she was dead—with great eagerness he said, "I am very sorry, for she was really a mighty good woman."

Tooth Ache.—A remedy for this most painful affliction, which has succeeded in 95 cases out of 100, is as follows: reduced to an impalpable powder two drachms, nitrous spirit of ether seven drachms, mixed and applied to the tooth.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated that the extraction of the tooth was no longer necessary, as

he was enabled to cure the most desperate cases of the tooth-ache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism) by the application of this remedy.

APPO & SAMMONS, TAILORS.

No. 123, South Third-street, nearly opposite the Mansion-House, Philadelphia. Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue to keep an assortment of Seasonable 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 unremitting and punctual attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favour.

LADIES' HABITS made and braided.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

JOHN SICKELS, JR., 100 Chapel-st.

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



Families supplied with genuine articles and particular and personal attention given to Physician's prescriptions. Approved Medicines which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human frame is liable, prepared and sold by the Subscriber at the Corner of Anthony and Chapel-streets. N. B. Medical advice given gratis. April 17, 1827. JOHN SICKELS, JR.

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

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

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public in general, that he still continues at the above place the Scouring and Dressing of Gentlemen's Coats, Pantaloon, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to new. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white, and will warrant them to wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-dressed. Also, Ladies' Habits and Morino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sponging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to afford him an opportunity of giving satisfaction. N. B. J. S. constantly keeps on hand New and Second handed Clothes of every description, which he assures the public will be sold as low, if not lower than at any other establishment in the United States for cash or barter. Gentlemen wishing to purchase would find it much to their interest to call as above, and examine for themselves. The highest price given for Gentlemen's clothes.

TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes repaired.—New 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, 1827.

CASH FOR CAST OFF CLOTHES.

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

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to offer to his coloured brethren, 2,000 Acres of excellent LAND, at less than one half its value provided they will take measures to settle, or have it settled, by coloured farmers. The land is in the state of New-York, within 70 miles of the city; its location is delightful, being on the banks of the Delaware river, with an open navigation to the city of Philadelphia. The canal leading from the Delaware to the Hudson river passes through the tract, opening a direct navigation to New-York city. The passage to either city may be made in one day or less. The land is of the best quality, and well timbered.

The subscriber hopes that some of his brethren, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these lands. If so, he will take the liberty to say, this land can be purchased for 5 dollars the acre, (by coloured men) though it has been selling for 25. He then takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and advantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, formed by coloured families, would be conducive of much good. With this object in view, he will invest 500 dollars in the purchase. SAMUEL E. CORNIBL, New-York, March 20.

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

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

No. 218, South Sixth-street, Philadelphia. THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their favor and patronage. He informs them, that he continues to keep a large assortment of Gentlemen's READY-MADE WEARING APPAREL, of superior quality, both new and second-handed, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in the latest style. He also informs families and private Gentlemen, who have second-handed Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to DANIEL PETERSON, No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia.

N. B. Tailoring carried on in its various branches, and on the cheapest terms.

NOTICE.

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

LOTS WANTED.

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

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MORTIMER, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has opened, and expects to continue, his Shop, at 93 Church-street, where he will make and repair Shoes and Boots, in the best manner, at the following reduced prices: New Boots, \$6 00; Footing Boots, 3 50; Bottoming Boots, 2 00; Soling and Heeling Boots, 1 50; Half Soling and Heeling, 1 00. N. B. He also informs his gentlemen customers, that he will give new Boots and Shoes, in exchange, or he will give his work for second-handed Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to. New-York, March 20.

B. P. FUGUES' SCHOOL.

For Coloured Children of both Sexes, Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the admission of Pupils. IN this school will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of Maps and Globes, and HISTORY. Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Rev. Peter Williams, Rev. James Varick, Rev. S. E. Cornish, Rev. Benjamin Paul, Rev. William Miller, New-York, March 14.

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Is published every Friday at No. 152 Church-street, New-York. The price is THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, payable half yearly in advance. If paid at the time of subscribing, \$2 50 will be received. No subscription will be received for a less term than One Year. Agents who procure and pay for five subscribers, are entitled to a sixth copy gratis, for one year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors. All communications, (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For over 12 lines, and not exceeding 22, 1st insertion, 25c; each repetition of do. 15c; "12 lines or under, 1st insertion, 20c; each repetition of do. 10c; Proportional prices for advertisements which exceed 22 lines. N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year: 12 for 6 mos., and 8 for 3 mos.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

- C. Stockbridge, Bay-North-York, Maine.
- Mr. Reuben Ruby, Portland, Me.
- David Walker, Boston.
- Rev. Thomas Paul, do.
- Mr. John Raymond, Salem, Mass.
- George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.
- Isaac Rodgers, New-London, Conn.
- Francis Webb, Philadelphia.
- Stephen Smith, Columbia, Pa.
- Messrs. R. Gooley & Co., Erie, Pa.
- Mr. John W. Trout, Washington, D. C.
- Rev. Nathaniel Pail, Albany.
- Mr. Theodore S. Webb, New-York.
- James Coates, New-York.
- Rev. B. H. Russell, New-York.
- Mr. W. R. Gardner, New-York.