

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

"RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION"

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TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

(CONTINUED.)

It was impossible however for the Directory to behold, without jealousy, the rapid career of this extraordinary man, and General Hedouville went out to observe his conduct and restrain his ambition. Toussaint, strict and laborious, affected to complain of the burden of his command: on which the captain of the ship, meaning to pay him a compliment, observed, how much it would flatter him, after having brought out General Hedouville, to carry back General Toussaint L'Ouverture. "Your ship, sir," replied Toussaint hastily, "is not large enough for a man like me!" One of Hedouville's staff having hinted to him that he ought to retire to France, and devote the rest of his days in repose, "That (said he) is what I intend, as soon as this (pointing to a small shrub) shall be large enough to construct a vessel to take me there." In short, this general, like Rochambeau, soon found that Toussaint was every thing in the colony, and himself nothing; he therefore determined at once to quit it. There still remained two men of whom it was necessary to get rid in order to ensure the general tranquility; these were the mulatto generals Rigaud and Pétion. Jealous of Toussaint and of the increasing power of the blacks, they headed an insurrection of the people of colour against his authority, and carried on for some time a civil war; but when Buonaparte, now become First Consul, had sent out the confirmation of Toussaint as Commander-in-Chief, the adherents of the mulatto chiefs deserted their cause, and the two leaders embarked for France. The most dangerous and troublesome of his opponents, however, were the English, whose departure he hastened by his consummate skill in diplomacy. Gen. Maitland, on finding the reaction of the island to be utterly hopeless, and that one reinforcement after another wasted away by fatigue, sickness, and disgusting skirmishes with the blacks, availed himself of the "bridge of gold," which Toussaint made for his little army, and signed a treaty for the evacuation of all the posts which he held. The negro chief then paid them a visit, and was received with military honors.—After partaking of a grand entertainment, he was presented by General Maitland, in the name of his Majesty, with a splendid service of plate, and put in possession of the government-house, which had been built and furnished by the English.

General Maitland, previous to the embarkation of the troops, returned the visit at Toussaint's camp; and such was his confidence in the integrity of his character, that he proceeded through a considerable extent of country full of armed negroes, with only three attendants. Roume, the French commissioner, wrote a letter to Toussaint on this occasion, advising him to seize his guest as an act of duty to the republic: on the route, General Maitland was secretly informed of Roume's treachery; but in full reliance on the honour of Toussaint, he determined to proceed. (On arriving at head quarters he was desired to write. It was some time before Toussaint made his appearance; at length however, he entered the room with two open letters in his hands. "There, general," said he, "before we talk together, read these;" one is a letter from the French commissary—the other is my answer. I could not see you till I had written my reply, that you might be satisfied how safe you were with me, and how incapable I am of baseness."

General Lacroix bears testimony to the order and regularity established in the island among all ranks by the influence and example of this singular man; the duties of morality and religion were strictly enforced, and the deconces of civil life sedulously studied. His public levees were conducted with the utmost decorum, and his private parties might vie with the best regulated societies of Paris.—Surrounded by the officers of his guards, all magnificently dressed, and living in the utmost profusion, he preserved the strictest sobriety; a few cakes, bananas, or batatas, with a glass of water, were his ordinary food. He was particularly attentive to the manners of the females; and would suffer none of the white ladies to come to his court with the neck uncovered. He once threw his handkerchief over the bosom of a

young girl, observing in an angry tone to her, that "modesty should be the portion of her sex." His maxim was that women should always appear in public as if they were going to church.

Never, says Lacroix, was an European army subjected to a more severe discipline than that which was observed by the troops of Toussaint. Every officer of rank in it had the power of life and death over his subalterns. He set about the restoring of the public finances with wonderful address. The ancient proprietors of estates had almost wholly disappeared, and frequently all trace was lost of the direct or collateral successor to them. In such cases he established a sort of co-proprietorship, by which the cultivators received a certain portion of the produce, and the rest was appropriated to the public revenue. By this device, the negroes were induced to return cheerfully to the labours of the field, and to submit to regulations under the black officers, more severe (says Lacroix) than those of their ancient masters. Under the new system the colony advanced as if by enchantment towards its ancient splendor; cultivation was extended with such rapidity that every day made its progress perceptible. All appeared to be happy, and regarded Toussaint as their guardian angel. In making a tour of the island, he was hailed by the negroes with universal joy. Nor was he less a favourite of the whites, whose confidence he studied to gain, and who were always invited to his private parties.

The general enthusiasm which he had excited was sufficient to inspire vanity in the strongest mind; and he had some excuse for saying that "he was the Buonaparte of St. Domingo," and that "the colony could not exist without him." It is said that no one left his presence dissatisfied, though his request was not granted. Sometimes a negro, or man of colour, would ask to be appointed a magistrate or judge, "you shall," he would say, "because I presume you understand Latin!"—"No, general." "How! wish to be a magistrate without knowing Latin! and then he would pour forth such a torrent of Latin words which he had got by heart out of his psalter, that the black candidate retired with the satisfaction of believing that he might have obtained his object had he understood the language, and the conviction that the general was a portentous scholar.

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES.

(CONCLUDED.)

An instrument drawn up to this effect, signed and sealed, was prepared; and in addition to the terms already specified, Masaniello further insisted, that the elect of the people in all public proceedings should be considered as possessing and be actually allowed as many votes as the whole of the nobility; that the multitude should not disarm till the king of Spain had ratified the terms, and that a copy of the present treaty should be cut in large letters, on marble, and be set up in different parts of the city.

This popular leader had been prevailed upon with considerable difficulty to change his fisherman's dress for a splendid habit, crying out, as he put it on, "I am only a poor fisherman." Having dismissed the deputies to report his answer to the viceroy, and appointed a meeting to ratify the treaty in the great church, it was read aloud in that place, the people signifying their consent by loud acclamations.

At the door of the cathedral he received an invitation from the duke of Acos to favour him with an interview, to which Masaniello consented. In the way to castle Novo, the streets were strewed with palm and olive branches; the windows, balconies, and roofs of the houses, crowded with spectators, and hung with rich tapestry, while the fisherman was saluted from every quarter as the deliverer of his country; young men and matrons, with garlands of flowers and in loose white robes, celebrating his praises, and joining the procession with vocal and instrumental music. When they reached the gate of the castle, the guard received and saluted Masaniello as a general officer, and the captain on duty informed him, that the viceroy wait-

ed his pleasure in the chamber of audience. Making a slight bow to the officer, he turned to the people, and, moving his sword as a signal for silence, thus addressed them:—

"My dear companions and countrymen, let us offer up our prayers to God for the recovery of our liberties; we shall no longer groan under wretched task-masters, but enjoy the fruits of our industry, without hateful collectors. I trust your countenances are enlivened with joy, and who would not be glad on an occasion like the present? Some of you I understand can scarcely believe it to be any thing but a dream. Indeed, my friends, it is no delusion. Behold in my hand the precious pledges of the blessings we have recovered; these are the charters of the emperor Charles the Fifth and of Ferdinand.

"I have been accused by some of having selfish motives for the conduct I have pursued, and that it is, on this account I display the advantages that have been procured. I appeal to you, my lord archbishop, and to the viceroy's secretary, who stands near the cardinal, whether I did not, early in the present business, refuse a pension of two hundred crowns a month, which was offered me on condition I would undertake to dissuade the people from asserting their rights?"

(The prelate and secretary confirmed what he said.)

"I will not puzzle you with a long speech, but shall conclude with giving you two pieces of advice.—Not to lay down your arms till the confirmation of your privileges arrives from Spain, and not to place too much confidence in the promises of courtiers. I am now going to speak with the duke of Acos, and shall probably return in a short time; but, if you do not see me safe and at liberty by seven o'clock to-morrow morning you may take it for granted there has been treachery, and will, of course, take such methods of revenge as you may judge necessary."

Masaniello was then conducted to the duke, with whom he had a long audience, and from the castle repaired to his own house, where he received two congratulations of the principal inhabitants of the city. For seven days, Masaniello was absolute master of the lives and fortunes of all in Naples, and had he ordered thousands to have been put to death, or the city to have been razed from its foundations, it would have been instantly done. During the whole of the time he conducted himself with a prudence, regularity and foresight, as praiseworthy as it was unexpected; but, while he was thus enjoying that first, but pleasurable of power and influence, the consciousness of having exerted it for the welfare of mankind, this popular leader was struck with a malady which, reveals the proud lord of the creation with the meanest reptile he crushes on the ground.

From fatigue of body and mind, as he scarcely allowed himself the necessary refreshments of food and sleep, or, as was suspected, but never proved, from the effect of intoxicating drugs infused in his liquors, symptoms of frenzy and madness appeared. He treated his associates and friends with insolence, outrage, and abuse; tore his clothes from his body, and rode with a drawn sword furiously through the streets, wounding and killing many persons. The Neapolitans beheld the deplorable state of their favourite with deep regret, and, after receiving assurances from the viceroy that whatever he had promised should be sacredly performed, and that their privileges should remain inviolate, they declared that Masaniello was no longer their general: and the council, fearing the most dreadful consequences from a madman at the head of a mob, sent a military detachment, with orders to put him to death.

The unfortunate fisherman had been haranguing the people from the pulpit of the great church in an incoherent mixture of reproach, justification, and penitence; for he perceived he had lost the confidence of his followers. From the church he was conducted into an adjoining cloister, struggling in the agonies of disease, madness, and despair. Hearing his name mentioned, he turned quickly round, saying, "Is it he you look for, my people?—Behold, I am here." The soldiers, at the instant discharged their muskets, and he dropped on the pavement, exclaiming, with his last breath, "Ah, ungrateful traitors!"

A magnificent funeral followed his death. The reign of the fisherman is still handed down among the lower classes of Naples, by popular tradition; and the modern lazzaroni, alternately excited by superstition, hunger, and sedition, dwell with enthusiasm on the short but splendid triumphs of Masaniello. The obnoxious taxes in a short time were again levied, and again produced insupportable resistance; so unavailing are attempts at amendment in governments radically defective in their form.

FRATELLI DELLA MISERICORDIA.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MERCY.

(CONCLUDED.)

Such quiet and unaffected benevolence, a tender regard for the ease and comfort of this poor woman, showed the brother to me in another light, and I was rejoiced to see that their kindness was equal to their heroism. They no longer appeared to me so uncouth; and, as I continued to walk near them, it struck me there was a very benignant expression in a pair of eyes seen through their sackcloth masks. I also observed below their habits, that two of them wore black silk stockings. This rather surprised me; but I learnt that all ranks of persons are enrolled in the Misericordia—tradesmen, gentlemen, nobles, and the grand Duke himself.

Not to detain the reader by particularizing a variety of circumstances under which both in Pisa and Florence, I have watched the prompt attendance of the brothers, I proceed to give you a short historical account of the institution. This has been done, and in the highest terms of praise, by the Professor Pictet, in the "Bibliothèque Universelle" for 1822; and it appears he was the first traveller who considered them worthy of such notice. Upon reference to several Italian works, and especially to that of Placido Landini, I am sorry to observe many inaccuracies in the Professor's account. I shall therefore follow those writers who have derived their information directly from the archives of the establishment; adding to them what I have learnt through the kindness of several gentlemen, "Capi di Guardia" to the company.

Those who contend we excel our forefathers in humanity and charity, will be surprised to hear that the Compagnia della Misericordia, the most conspicuous, even in the present day, for those virtues, has existed for nearly six hundred years within the walls of Florence. It was established in 1210, and its origin was extremely curious. At that period of the Republic, when the citizens were acquiring immense profits from the manufacture of woolen cloth, the city porters were numerous, and usually took their stand round the church of the Baptist, near the Cathedral. In fact, for the most part, they lived there; and during the intervals of work, they ate their meals and drank their wine, or played at various games, either on the Piazza, or in the shells erected for their accommodation. One among them, Piero di Luca Borsari, an old and devout man, was highly scandalized at the cursing and swearing of his companions. Therefore, as their leader, he proposed that he who should hereafter take God's or the Virgin's name in vain should be multiplied the amount of his wages (three farthings) and that the said wages should be dropped through a small hole in a certain box, so that an end might be put to such vain and sinful conversation. To this the porters agreed, and the difficulty of conquering a bad habit caused the box to be well nigh filled. Piero then reminded them that for the benefit of their souls, the contents of the box ought to be employed in acts of charity, and made the following proposals:—"Let us," said he, "purchase with part of this money six litters, to serve for the six divisions of the city, and let us in turns attend to them. Thus we shall be in readiness to carry to their homes, or to the hospital, all those who may be taken with sudden illness, or who fall from a scaffolding, or otherwise be grievously injured in our streets, and in need of their fellow creatures' assistance; and we will also carry to the entrance of a bodice of such as may fall down from a main, or be drowned, and for whom we will for each several journey of this sort, as the letters shall receive a gratuity of one penny-box." This not only met with approval,

but each individual took an oath to observe it. Their labours began, and they pursued them with so much diligence and charity (says their chronicler) that every man in the city greatly applauded these parties, sometimes offering them three guineas, as a present for a single journey; but this the old man, Pietro, would not allow, bidding them perform their duty cheerfully, and without bribes, and to wait for their farther reward in eternity.

Such was the commencement of the Misericordia, a society that has never relaxed in its zeal, though so many centuries, and under all the changes of government. What ever entered Florence, these Brothers and their property were always respected. To the French their last invaders, did more, they intrusted them with a set of keys to the city gates, that they might not be impeded in their labours; and Napoleon was preparing to establish a similar institution at Paris, when his own downfall put an end to the scheme.

Philanthropy of Miss Wright.—Miss Frances Wright, advantageously known in the United States as an English authoress of considerable talents, has recently commenced an establishment at Nashville in Tennessee, with the benevolent design of affording an asylum to slaves. She has assigned to ten trustees, a tract of nearly nineteen hundred acres of land in perpetual trust for the benefit of the negro race.

She expresses her belief that something more is required at the hands of colonial societies, than the emancipation of the mere body of the slave. She believes it to be equally imperative on them to inform the mind; to prepare them for the enjoyment of liberty, that they may be able to regulate their conduct in the new relation that would exist between them and the rest of their fellow-men.

Miss Wright is a literary lady. She is possessed of a handsome fortune, arising from the sale of her works, and having plenty of leisure, she has benevolently determined upon this method of appropriating her time and money. She may be justly considered a planet of no ordinary brightness in the literary constellation of the present day. See has already made herself a valuable citizen of America; and her career of usefulness seems, also, to be progressive.—*Phil. Ariel.*

[From the (Boston) Columbian Centinel.]

MADAME CHRISTOPHE.—Having observed in copying an article from a foreign paper that a German Prince was to be married to the Ex-Queen of Hayti, widow of Christophe, the following remark made by the Editor of the N. York Enquirer, from whom better things were expected:—"The Americans who have visited Port-au-Prince, [a mistake, as she always resided at the Cape] in her time, will remember that she is a fat, greasy wench, as black as the ace of spades, and one who would find it difficult to get a place as a Cook in thralcity. So much for royal taste." We are indeed, from a personal acquaintance with Madame Christophe for many years previous to and after she was elevated to the rank of Queen of Hayti, to bear testimony against the above illiberal and unjust representation. We do not hesitate to say, that no just person acquainted with the Ex-Queen could have thus characterized her; and that there are many Americans, who will unite with us in this declaration. Although not so graceful and dignified in her person as the Ex-Empress of Hayti, Madame Desaulines, her person and manners were very agreeable, and she always sustained the reputation of a good and virtuous wife, an affectionate mother, and an amiable friend, and a hospitable and charitable lady, who sought for and improved every opportunity of exercising these good qualities to all the foreigners, residing and visiting at the Cape, and particularly to the Americans.—She was always extremely neat in her person, and when not compelled by necessity to appear in regal attire, was very modest in her dress, and deportment. We particularly regret that such misrepresentations should originate in the United States, as it must have a tendency, to injure Americans in the estimation of the black population of Hayti; who have been, and continue to be the friends of all friendly foreigners, especially the Americans.—We also know that since Madame Christophe has resided in Europe, her hospitality and courtesy, have induced gentlemen of the highest respectability to pay their respects to her. She has estates in Hayti, of which Gen. Maguy, the Commandant of the North, regularly reimburs the revenues; and wherever she resides she supports an elegant and respectable establishment. We should conjecture that some mistake has been made in the foreign paragraph; and that it is her eldest daughter, who is very accomplished and well educated

woman, of about the age of 26, who is the intended bride of the German Prince. As an act of justice to the lady who has been traduced; and to the feelings of the great majority of the Haytian people, who are in amity with us, we trust that this statement of facts will not be denied a place in the papers which have circulated this calumny. D.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

The knowledge of the world, is an object greatly to be desired. To be acquainted with human manners, the laws and institutions of the various nations, and to be able to reflect upon them with improvement, is the attainment of the greatest statesman; or wisest philosopher. But without education, a knowledge of the world is nothing more than becoming acquainted with its vices, and follies. Without an education, the world cannot appear to us in its true character. Hence we may discover the youth destitute of education assuming the airs of manhood, and practising many vices in order to gain the appellation of man before nature gives sufficient maturity. Education teaches us that the spring of life is the season for education; and among the various subjects which should engross our attention, in this life, there is none of higher importance. It includes the knowledge of man; the cultivation of the heart, and the study of our domestic relations. It ought immediately to claim our attention, and we pause not to say, that if parents will attend to the instructing of their children while young, it will enable them to go forth into the world apprized of the diseases, and miseries, which inevitably await immoral conduct.

A number of the respectable people of colour of this city, deeply impressed with the importance of education, have formed themselves into a society for the purpose of raising funds to effect the object now presented to the public notice; viz: the securing of a suitable building, and furniture, for the reception of coloured youth. The organization of the society took place April 30th, 1827. Whereby it was on motion resolved, that the society adjourn to meet the 2d Wednesday in May, 1827, at 8 o'clock P. M. in the hall occupied by the 2d African Presbyterian congregation in the city of Philadelphia, at which time the Rev. Jeremiah Gloucester, is expected to deliver an address to the society on the subject of education.

JOHN BOWER, President.
JOHN GLOUCESTER, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April, 29th, 1827.

FOR THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Who does not know Tabitha Wilson, the old maid of 45 and upwards, with not a tooth in her head and a tongue long and biting to a viper's? If you dare venture near old Tabitha, so as to have a good view of her face, you will find traces of what must have been, in other days a beautiful countenance. Her figure too was far from being ungenteel, but there was a sad change from the young and handsome Miss Wilson, the delight of the beaux, and the envy of the ladies. She used to be the very pink of fashion among her acquaintances; and if "ten thousand swords heaped not from their scabbards in her defence," at least, almost as many hands in a trice, were made gloveless, ready for her service, whenever she felt disposed to "trip the light fantastic toe."

And how is it possible, that such a lovely being could be suffered to reach her 45th year, without being caught in the chains of wedlock? without partaking of that boon, "that Heaven in mercy gave to man?" One word will explain the whole mystery:—She had a tongue, that was indeed a tongue, A very tongue.

And I solemnly aver, that for no other reason was Miss Tabitha compelled to remain in a state of maidenhood. She had beauty, she had talents, she had accomplishments, nay, she had lovers and plenty of them too. But somehow or other, hone of them came to the point, and poor Tabitha after being surrounded by more suitors than any other young lady, had the mortification to see them all go away, without one having popped the long expected question, "Will thou be my wedded wife?"

People wondered why Miss Tabitha was deserted by heat after bean, and the old women shook their heads with a significant look, as much as to say, "I know's what I know's." Things went on thus until a young man, who had formerly paid attention to Miss Tabitha, left her and married Harriet L., an interesting girl, who took such particular care of that unruly member, the tongue, that all who saw

her, regretted she used it so little. Her lover also, was a great favorite, and many wishes and prayers were made for their happiness and prosperity, in a world like ours, so liable to great and sudden changes. And how did Tabitha bear the loss of such a lover? She neither sighed, nor swooned, nor uttered hysteric laughs, as ladies are wont to do in such cases, but her tongue went clickity, clack, click clack, until you would have sworn that the long hidden doctrine of perpetual motion had been discovered, and that this honor was due to Miss Tabitha Wilson, spinster, who had accidentally made the discovery, in the daily use and exercise of her tongue. I had until now, like many others, been ignorant of the wonderful faculty she possessed of moving about her unruly member; but this display of her's quite satisfied me, and I freely acquitted Brown of all blame, in leaving her for such a girl as Harriet L.

Tabitha was a wit, and one who knew woman well has said,

"A female wit is a dangerous thing."

And so it proved to Tabitha, for she made enemies of friends, and friends of none.—The young men liked her, at first, for what they thought was agreeable prattle, but on closer acquaintance, they found it but a little remove from what old women call title tattle, and lawyers, slander. Her faculty of tongue moving, increased with her age, and the lively female wit of eighteen had degenerated into a most venomous backbiting old maid of forty-five. Was there a wedding to take place? Forthwith Tabitha's long tongue was thrust from its cadaverous case, and made to speak in hints, and dark surmises, of the conduct of the young and innocent bride. In one instance, she had thrust her tongue so far out that, she was glad to draw it in again, though, at an expense of some hundred dollars. A jury of twelve men having solemnly agreed, that, she said Tabitha, was guilty of uttering that, which was not true, upon which, she had to pay the above sum. Alas for Tabitha, "her occupation's gone," for since the verdict against her no one believes a word she says; She does nothing now but take snuff, and those who have seen her lately, say, that her fingers move as nimbly as formerly did her tongue.

Young ladies have you tongues? Beware how you conduct them. The tongue is a little thing to be sure, but a little axe will cut down a great tree. And a little tongue, in the mouth of a slanderous woman, is "sharper than a serpent's tooth." I speak this to you out of pure benevolence. I love you all, and I love to see you imparting smiles, and the domestic hearth. It is your province.—You were made to soothe the toils, and cares of man's laborious life; to be his partner in affliction, his comforter in trouble, not the destroyer of his happiness and the ruin of his hopes. NED.

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

NEW-YORK, MAY 11.

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

SLAVERY IN THE WEST-INDIES.

The venerable Editor of the New-York Evening Post, has assumed the responsibility of palliating the crime of slavery. For this absurd attempt we can make but one apology; that is, old age. The many years he has been permitted to enjoy the goodness of Providence, perhaps, have impaired his mind, and left it with much of its former fruitfulness, without sufficient vigour to guide its decisions. This is the most charitable view we can take of such an effort. Had such ideas been advanced by a Spanish nobleman, or a Turkish despot, they would have been a good illustration of his tyranny and political cunning. But in the present case, they can only be considered as coming from a mind enfeebled by age, or actuated by interest.

Mr. C. assigns the following reasons for this extraordinary attempt.

"We have, long since, on good information, been quite satisfied that the fate of our black population in our Southern States has been materially mistaken by us, in supposing it, to be doomed to wretchedness, cruelty and oppression, and we have only waited for a fair opportunity to make public the reasons on which this opinion has been formed. We have, principally derived it from many impartial and unbiassed personal conversations with numbers of those ladies and gentlemen, who annually come to pass the summer months with us.

obtained the most satisfactory information, with occasional exceptions; of course, the position of the black population there, particularly on the plantations, is one of contentment, of quiet and happiness; and that the connection of master and slave is one of mutual attachment. The principal object in this article is to disabuse the public respecting the black population in the Islands, and accordingly we have begun by settling it, "Slavery in the West-Indies."—It will be shown before I finish this, that the common idea entertained in this country respecting the wretched state of the black population in the Islands, is quite erroneous; that not only is it exaggerated beyond the bounds of truth, but is both misrepresented and misunderstood. When I say this I am well aware of the responsibility I assume, and voluntarily take upon myself the proof of what I advance. I feel indignant that the public mind has long been so poisoned by calumny, and cannot resist the duty I owe the community to expose it.

"A few weeks since an octavo volume was placed in my hands by one of my most respected friends with a request that I would peruse it, and state to the public the result. I proceed to do so. It is entitled "A practical view of the present state of slavery, or an examination of Mr. Stephen's slavery of the British West-India Colonies, containing more particularly an account of the actual condition of the Negroes in Jamaica," &c. by Alexander Barclay, lately and for twenty-one years resident in Jamaica."

It is seen by Mr. C.'s remarks; that his knowledge is derived not from experience, but from free conversation with ladies and gentlemen of the South, and from a volume written by a 21 years Resident of the West-Indies. These interested individuals form the amount of Mr. C.'s testimony. Just as well might Mr. C. summon a Jap to testify in favour of the Divinity of Christ, as a Southern or West-India planter, to give a correct representation of the state of slavery in their respective countries. Let it not be forgotten, that in many instances, a very large portion of the capital of these individuals, consists in slaves; and that their revenue is exuded out of the flesh and blood of their fellow-creatures. Many of them, though polished and generous in other respects, yet in the treatment of their slaves, are so blinded by interest, that they are incapable of judging between right and wrong, or humanity and cruelty.

From the above pamphlet, which (to say the least) carries sufficient contracted selfishness and despotism with it, to render it unworthy the perusal of a Freeman, Mr. C. hazards the following remarks.

"There are few people of colour who will not acknowledge, if pressed, that they were formerly better off when they had a good master, and mistress to provide for them, to whom they might look up, at all times, in sickness and in want, and in old age, in preference to the precarious condition of emancipation and dependence."

The object of the volume from which Mr. C. makes large extracts, is to show that the situation of the slave population of the British West-India, is not merely tolerable; but desirable; and that there is such a mutual attachment between master and slave, that if the slave were offered his emancipation on the condition of seeking a new home and providing for himself, he would not accept it.

In answer to which, we need only say, (for nothing is so stubborn as facts) that we have received a file of Jamaica papers, two of which contain eighty-five advertisements for run-away slaves; the majority of which are marked either on the shoulder or breast. We will extract one as a sample.—"Run-away ideas been advanced by a Spanish nobleman, or a Turkish despot, they would have been a good illustration of his tyranny and political cunning. But in the present case, they can only be considered as coming from a mind enfeebled by age, or actuated by interest.

Mr. C. assigns the following reasons for this extraordinary attempt. "We have, long since, on good information, been quite satisfied that the fate of our black population in our Southern States has been materially mistaken by us, in supposing it, to be doomed to wretchedness, cruelty and oppression, and we have only waited for a fair opportunity to make public the reasons on which this opinion has been formed. We have, principally derived it from many impartial and unbiassed personal conversations with numbers of those ladies and gentlemen, who annually come to pass the summer months with us.

illness worn out and brutalized by a series of cruel treatment.

With respect to the assertion, that there are few people of colour, who will not acquire knowledge that they were formerly better off, when under good masters, and mistresses, than in their emancipated state, we pronounce it as absurd in the extreme.

Where Mr. C. obtained his information we cannot conceive. The idea that a mind, the least enlightened, should be more contented and happy in a state in which it was not allowed to act from its own volitions, but must be the tool of a superior human agent, is too gross to be inculcated in this enlightened age of the world.

With due respect for Mr. Coleman, we must say the stand he has taken, is not likely to do much harm: it is too absurd. The philosopher has descended below himself; he has assumed too much. The only rewards we can promise him, are the patronage of the South, and what is still more important, the EULOGIES of the Enquirer.

Domestic News.

HARRISBURG, Pa. May 1. The trial of Thomas A'Elkemy and Matthew Burlin, for the murder of Miss Garman, terminated yesterday. The jury went out on Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, and yesterday at 9 o'clock delivered their verdict, which pronounced both defendants not guilty.

A Mrs. Cable, who has for some time past kept a tavern in Greenville, received into her house as a boarder, Mr. James Gray, who had lately taken up his abode in the place, and had opened a store and was appointed Post Master. He was a young man of an amiable disposition, and of modest and retiring deportment—just such a character as is most likely to be deceived from virtue by the designing.

Breach of promise of Marriage.—Mary Morse brought an action, in the Baltimore county court, against Henry Tomlinson, for a breach of promise of marriage. The issue was tried the forepart of this week, and the case was fully sustained by the proof—the defendant, after having visited the plaintiff several years, gave a written promise to marry her in 60 days, and afterwards married another lady.

Another. At the spring term of the Allegany county Court in Maryland, which closed on the 20th ult. another case was tried for a

breach of promise of marriage, and a verdict of one thousand nine hundred and fifty eight dollars was awarded to the fair plaintiff.—Eve. Post.

The Boston Traveller contains an account of the arrival in that city of three men, after fifteen years captivity among the Indians. They are said to have enlisted in the late war, and were ordered to the Canada lines, where, in a skirmish with the Indians, they were captured, and finally fell into the hands of the Flat Head Indians and carried to the Rocky Mountains.

PANTHER.—Samson Paul, an Indian, living on a small island in Lake George, while out spearing fish, discovered a large Panther swimming towards him. Leaving the fish to combat with his new enemy, he commenced the attack by first pelting him with stones.—Nothing daunted at this, the Panther boldly advanced upon the Indian, and the Indian as boldly received him on the point of his spear, and with the first thrust he put out an eye, and the next stuck him in the throat, and held him under water till he was drowned.—The Panther measured 7 feet 3 inches from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.

Husband's Rights.—At the late term of the Warren County, N. C. Superior Court, a cause was tried against one Forkner, for whipping his wife. The Judge, as is reported by the Warrenton papers, explained the law in the following manner. Although in civilized society it was considered disgraceful for persons in elevated stations to lift their hands against their wives, yet the law was for the great bulk of mankind, who were obliged to labour for their bread, and clearly is, that a husband has a right to inflict moderate punishment on his wife.

Foreign News.

Paris, April 14.—We have just received by express the English papers of the 12th, which announce the following change of Ministry. Mr. Canning is appointed Premier—in consequence thereof, seven Members of the Cabinet have resigned.

House of Commons, 5 o'clock, 12th April.—Mr. Wynn, president of the India Board, moved that a writ of election issue to the borough of Newport, to elect a member in the room of the Hon. George Canning, who had accepted the place of first Lord of the Treasury.—[Great cheering from all parts of the house.] Mr. Wynn then moved an adjournment to the first of May, in order, to afford time for Mr. Canning to frame his new Cabinet. Mr. Tierney objected, saying that time enough had been taken to form a new cabinet, and as it was understood that seven of the old members had run away and nobody knew when they would return, it was not worth while to wait. The adjournment however, was carried.

ALMANAC.

1827. Sun Rises. Sun Sets. Moon's Phases. 11 Friday, 4:55 7:5 21 12 Saturday, 4:54 7:6 22 13 Sunday, 4:53 7:7 23 14 Monday, 4:52 7:8 24 15 Tuesday, 4:51 7:9 25 16 Wednesday, 4:50 7:10 26 17 Thursday, 4:49 7:11 27

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. B. Paul, Mr. Francis Mead, to Miss Catharine Calo, both of this city. On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Miller, Mr. Charles Brown to Mrs. Julia Ann Sampson.

DIED.

In this city, on the 3d inst. Mrs. Jane Johnson, aged 45. On the 5th inst. Miss Hannah Thompson, aged 25.

MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED. May 4th, Brig Scam, 75 days from Messina. 5th, Ship Edward Bonaffe, Funk, from Havre, with dry goods; Howard, Holdridge, 14 days from Havre.—Brigs, Day, 55 days from Messina, via Gibraltar, with fresh; Drango, Moogin, 13 days from Havana, with coffee; 7th, Ships Corinthian, Davis, from Liverpool, (sailed April 4th) with dry goods; Pacific, R. H. Crocker, sailed from Liverpool, 5th April; Henry V. Skiddy, from Havre, (sailed 10th) with merchandise; Montland, Smith, (sailed 15th April) from Havre, with dry goods; Great Britain, (sailed 9th) from Liverpool; Josephine, 21 days from Belfast; Mission, 26 days from Trinidad; Clamart, 6 days from Liverpool; Empress, 20 days from Charleston, with cotton. 5th, Ships Minerva, 50 days from Rio Janeiro; India, Jones; 29 days from Liverpool; Dulhorst Castle, Walton, from Liverpool, with dry goods; Camilla, Peck, 20 days from Grenock. Brigs New Packet, Graves, 30 days from St. Domingo; Martha, 30 days from St. Domingo. 10th, Ship Anne, Edwards, 30 days from Liverpool, with dry goods; Evans, 37 days from Liverpool, with coal; Gen. Graham, 21 days from St. Domingo, with oil; &c. Brigs New Packet, from St. Thomas, 20 days from Dundee, with coal.

Summary.

A man was recently tried in Concord, Mass. for counterfeiting six-penny pieces. They were made of double tin, stamped and washed with quicksilver.—New lamps, without wicks, well calculated to burn during the night, begin to be much used. They are sold for 12 and a half cents.—A man named David Davis, committed suicide in Deerfield, N. Y. on the 22d ult.—Mad dogs have made their appearance at New-Orleans; several persons had been bitten by them.—Four of the Irishmen who were concerned in the murder at Southwick, Mass. mentioned in our last, have been caught and committed to jail in Springfield, Mass.—The postmaster at Big Lick, in Va. and the assistant post-master at Canandaigua, have been arrested by an agent of the Post-Office Department on charges of stealing money from the mail.—A gold mine has recently been discovered on the farm of a poor man near Charlotte, N. C.—The U. States troops at Watertown, Mass. have lately contributed three days' rations in salted provisions

mium was paid at Lloyds on the 9th. [A vessel which arrived at this port, spoke her on the 7th April at 49 W. long.]

Accounts from China, to the last of December state that an alarming revolution had broken out in Tartary, and that the Emperor was making the most extensive preparations for suppressing it.

A sound nap.—Jane Shaw, commonly called the Sleeping Beauty, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, and the daughter of a peasant at Aike, near Beverly, (Eng.) was lately in a profound sleep for 18 days, during which time the animal functions were entirely suspended, and the only symptoms of life was a very feeble pulse. For a day or two previous, a considerable aberration of mind had been observed, and when she awoke she was very languid and childish, but a few days restored her to a good state of health, both of body and mind.

Hard Case.—A curious case of seduction and its punishment occurs in the late French papers. A Spanish Count having seduced a young woman, was sentenced, unless he made restitution to her by marriage, to be sent to hard labour at the galleys for four years. The seducer preferred the punishment to the tying the marriage knot.

A convention between the king of England and the Emperor of Brazil, for the abolition of the African slave trade, signed at Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23, 1826, was presented to both houses of Parliament on the 26th ult. It binds Brazil, so far as she is concerned, to effect the extinction of the slave trade, at the end of three years from the ratification of the treaty.

A riot occurred at the election in Carlisle; the military were brought out and fired upon the crowd, and killed and wounded several. A petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 2d of April, by Sir James Graham, complaining of the introduction of the military.

The whole country around Bremen, as far as could be seen, was under water, proceeding from the melted snow.

Several members of the House of Commons, had according to the Times of the 30th of March, been imprisoned, for not attending a call of the House.

The small pox is at this moment making great ravages in Bavaria and Sweden. The Government have in consequence, resorted to vigorous measures to arrest its progress.

The board of health of Cadiz have given notice that vessels from a Mexico, the Antilles, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, or any other places, where yellow fever may prevail, shall be subject to quarantine between the 1st of June and the 1st of November.

Accounts from Corfu to Feb. 16, gave favorable information of the state of the citadel of Athens. A supply of provisions had been thrown into the fortress, and some losses had been inflicted on the Turks in the vicinity. The King of Great Britain had given £100, which, with a like contribution from the funds of the Philharmonic Society, had been sent to the relief of Beetzoven, who was suffering from disease and poverty at Vienna.

The Spitalfield weavers had struck for an increase of wages. On the 2d, 12 or 15,000 of them assembled in the Hare-street fields, Bethnal Green, to take into consideration the proposition of the employers, to receive the increased prices after the work in hand should be finished. This proposal was rejected. They conducted themselves in an orderly manner.

The British troops in Portugal were encamped at Coimbra on the 10th of March. The frigate Galates, had arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, having left the Tagus, March 22. It is stated, "all the accounts represent the anti-constitutionalists' cause as being at an end."

Washington has lately been visited by a population of 20,000. The number of buildings is 2633.—Albany has about 18,000 inhabitants, 130 buildings were put up during the last year.—A patent has lately been taken out for an iron chair, the seat, arms, and back of which, are made of iron.—A female Dwarf aged 80, weighing 40 pounds, and only 30 inches high, is now exhibiting in this city.—At York, U. C. a private soldier has been sentenced to receive 300 lashes for stabbing a man; while intoxicated.—The citizens of Hartford, Conn. are taking measures to establish infant schools in that city.—On Lake Champlain are five steamboats, plying in and from the towns on its shores.—Benjamin Collins of Southborough, Mass. lately committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.—It is said that two thirds of the late Senators of the U. S. were widowers, or bachelors; and that the House had 87 bachelors and 24 widowers—making a majority.—A French dress by the name of Miss Miller, is attracting considerable attention in Pittsburgh, Penn.—Gov. Truitt of Georgia is about to retire from the gubernatorial chair.—Lorenzo Dow was preaching (March 31st) at New Orleans.—A daughter of Mr. John Bradford of Centre township, Penn. was drowned on the 18th ult.—The health of John Randolph is stated to be so poor that it is not expected he will ever be able to take his seat in Congress again.—On the 28th ult. the house of Mr. Dingy in Dartmouth, Me. was consumed by fire—the work of incendiaries.—Potatoes of this year's growth have been offered for sale in the market of York, Penn.—A lad named Denson was drowned in the canal, opposite Norristown. The Norristown Herald observes, "It is remarkable that since the first of April, some accident has happened to every family residing near the Schuylkill opposite to this place."—In the Baltimore City Court, Miss Mary Morse has recovered \$3000 damages of Henry Tomlinson, for breach of promise.

FOETAY.

FROM THE GOLDEN VIOLAT. THE PILGRIM'S TALE.

I have gone, I have gone west, To seek for what I cannot find— A heart at peace with its own thoughts, A quiet and contented mind. I have sought high, I have sought low, Alike my search has been in vain; The same lip mirrored the smile and sigh, The same bounding led joy and pain, And fire I sought in "sleeping kings," Power was, so I might be with them; They cast a look of sternness Upon the careless mind. I ask'd the soldier, he spoke Of a dear quietude afar, And whisper'd of the spinity, The ruin and the song of war. I saw the merchant, and his wealth; Peace surely would with plenty be; But no! his thoughts were all abroad, With their final venture on the sea. I heard a lute's soft music float In summer sweetness on the air; But the poet's brow was worn and wan— I saw peace was not written there. And then I number'd o'er the ills That wait upon our mortal sores; Nor marvel peace was not with them, The marvel where it had been First, childhood comes with all to us, And: even more than all to bear Restraint, reproof, and punishment, And pleasure open, but not to share. Youth like the scripture's madman no Scattering around the burning coal, With hasty deeds and hasty gifts, That leave their ashes on the soles. Then manhood wears, wait, worn, With hopes destroyed and feelings dead; And worldly caution, worldly warts, Coldness and carelessness instead. Then, age, at last, dark, sullen, dour, The breaking out of a worn-out wave; Letting us know that life has been But the rough passage to the grave. Thus we go on, hopes change to fears, Like fairy gold that turns to clay, And pleasures darken into pain, And time is measured by decay. First our fresh feelings are our wealth; They pass and leave a void behind; Then comes ambition, with its wars, That stir us to pollute the mind. We loathe the present, and we dread To think on what to come may be, We look back on the past, and trace A thousand wrecks, a troubled sea. I have been over many lands, And each and all I found the same, Hops in its borrowed plumage and Care— Madden'd and mask'd in Pleasure's name.

WARNINGS.

Beauty—remember that change and decay Will pursue in your path, as the night follows day. Pride—bear in mind that your form is of clay, And will rot with the manna that stands in your way. Wealth—that you are like the rainbow's bright ray, Unsubstantial as clouds, and more fleeting than they. Rank—let your name be as high as it may, That the mandate, "be dust," even you must obey. Power—What things are your life and your sway, Which a breath can destroy, and a murmur betray! Happiness—know that you shine like the light Of the wandering gleam that railroads us all night. Pleasure—though painted all lovely and bright, That your visits are fatal, and rapid your flight; Friendship—though dear, to the sense and the sight, That you art but a flower which the wintry winds blight; Love—(that thy name, if we read it aright, Is passion, more fearful because of its might; Hope—tis in you their attractions unite, But you lure us to leave us when most you invite.

VARIETIES.

A singular mode of imposition was attempted last week in the parish of Comrie, near Crieff. A genteel dressa female, carrying a bandbox, called at a farm house in the evening, and requested lodgings for the night; which, after some explanation was granted; and the lady having deposited her luggage in the kitchen, where she was to sleep, sat down at the fire. Her peculiar deportment excited the attention of the sagacious kitchen maid; and after the stranger retired, the former had the curiosity to peep into the bandbox; where instead of the usual paraphernalia of the toilet, she beheld with astonishment a brace of pistols, and some other lethal weapons (and a call whistle! She lost no time in giving her master information of the discovery; who, suspecting a "snake in the grass," went out and alarmed his men who slept in an out house. The stranger having been

asleep all the while, they secured the woman and pistols, and next tried the effect of the whistle, which brought three fellows to the door, who had been lying in ambush, waiting the signal to enter the house; for it was by this time evident that house breaking was intended. The thieves soon discovered that something was wrong, and began to retreat, but were warmly pursued by the farmer's party, who succeeded in capturing two of the ruffians. One of them in the scuffle fired a pistol, and severely, though not dangerously wounded a farm servant. The culprits, including the amazon, who on close examination, turned out to be a man in woman's clothes, were escorted into Perth, on Thursday week, by a party of Hussars from the barracks.—English paper.

Two boys, going home one day, found a box in the road, and disputed which was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally, but on opening the box, lo! it was—empty!

A schoolmaster wrote to a lady, "How comes it, this delightful weather, That U and I can't dine together?" She answered— My worthy friend, it cannot be; U cannot come till after T.

The wrong Leg.—The celebrated Dr. Thomas forgot the day he was to be married, and was surprised at his servant, bringing him a new dress. A great stinging him in the leg, the doctor stooped and scratched the leg of a gentleman who sat next to him.

A shrewd madman.—When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him—"How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered Lord Bradford, "a live or dead sheep?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor. "No, my lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference; a living sheep may have four legs, a dead sheep has only two. There are but two legs of mutton—the two fore legs, are shoulders."

Procrastination.—It is not enough that we perform duties; we must perform them at the right time. We must do the duty of every day in its own season. Every day has its own imperious duties; we must not depend upon to-day for fulfilling those which we neglected yesterday, for to-day might not have been granted us. To-morrow will be equally peremptory in its demand; and the succeeding day, if we have to see it, will be ready with its proper claim.

The ladies of Germany.—A tourist in Germany gives the following description of the Saxony ladies. "The ladies are models of industry; whether at home or abroad, knitting and needle-work know no interruption. A lady going to a rout would think little of forgetting her fan, but would not spend half an hour without her implements of industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry; and whether he was not expected to cheapen stockings, instead of dealing in small talk. At Dresden it is carried so far, that even the theatres are not protected against stocking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Thackeray, in Wallenstein's death had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting."

NELL GWYNN.

The early part of the life of Eleanor Gwynn is little known. Having a very pleasing voice, she used to go from tavern to tavern, to amuse different companies with songs after dinner; this procured her an engagement at Drury-lane, where King Charles first saw her. She had her influence over him till not many hours before he died, for he begged the duke of York to be mindful of poor Nell! She resided at a splendid house in St. James's square, the back room of which, on the ground floor, was (within memory) covered with looking-glasses; over the chimney was a beautiful picture of herself; in another room was that of her sister. In this house she died, in the year 1801, and was pompously interred in the parish church of St. Martin's in the fields. Dr. Tension, the then vicar, and finally archbishop of Canterbury, preached her funeral sermon. The sermon was afterwards brought forward at court by Lord Jersey, to impede the doctor's preferment; but queen Mary having heard the objection, answered, "Well!

and what then? This I have heard before, and it is a proof that the unfortunate woman died a true penitent, who through the course of her life never let the wretched ask in vain."

NOTICE.

The "New-York Union Society," will, after the first of May current, meet at the Mutual Relief Hall, No. 41 Orange-street, for the ensuing year.

NOTICE.—LEWIS LASHING respectfully informs his customers; that he has removed to No. 108 Church-Street.

JAMES LAW,

FIRST-RATE COAT DRESSER,

177 William-street, New-York, CONTINUES to cleanse and Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, alters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their entire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable terms.

His mode of dressing clothes is by STEAM SPONGING, which he has followed with much success for several years past. All kinds of spots or stains are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perform without any injury to the cloth, and at least equal to any thing of the kind done in this or any other city of the United States. May 8. 9-3m

APO & SAMMONS,

HAT MERCHANTS,

No. 123, South Third-street, nearly opposite the Mansion-House, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the publick, 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, Pantaloons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables him to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal to 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 Merino shawls, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasonable terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a competent knowledge of Dressing and Cleaning Cloths by Steam Sparging, which is the only complete manner of effectually removing the stain caused from grease, tar, paints, &c. he stands 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 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 sunset.

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-hand, where customers will be accommodated at the cheapest rate, and in handsome style. He also informs Families and private Gentlemen, who have second-hand Clothing for sale, that they will meet with a good price, and ready sale for their goods, by applying to DANIEL PETERSON,

No. 218, South Sixth-st. Philadelphia,

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

NOTICE.

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

LOTS WANTED!

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

SOMETHING TO BE SAVED!

CHARLES MARTIMER,

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
Bottowing Boots, 2 00
Soling and healing Boots, 1 50
Half Soling and Healing, 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-hand Boots. All orders left at his Shop, 93 Church-street, will be immediately attended to. New-York, March 20. 2

W. F. HUGHES'S

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. I

THE FREEDOM'S JOURNAL,

Is published every Friday at No. 162 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 arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the Editors.

All communications; (except those of Agents) must be post paid.

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N. B. 15 per cent deduction for those persons who advertise by the year; 12 for 6 mos.; and 6 for 3 mos.

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David Walker, Boston.
Rev. Thomas Paul, do.
Mr. John Remond, Salem, Mass.
George C. Willis, Providence, R. I.
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