# DIDIDIVE CONTRACTOR

"RIGHTEOUSNESS BXALTETH A NATION."

CORMINE RUSSWURM, ? Editor Proprietors.

### MEN-TORIC. PRIDAY, FUND I. 25230.

A MANAGEMENT AND A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

DUELLING. (Concluded.)

Whilst one King knighted the Rev. Sir Bates Dudley ofter his two questionable duels, one foughten 1780, we find that in 1789, the French King, to suppresse at least, dishonorable duels sundemed the Sicur Chielenis member of Parkament of France, to be broke upon the wheel, for the murder of Captain Require, the Sicur Chielenis having convered himself with armour under his clothes, and atabbed his attagonist, whose sword broke against his bejantiplate. In 1765, occurred the famous duel in which the father of our late transcendent poet Lord Byron, killed the the lamous quee in which the rather of our late transcendent poet Lord Byron, killed the famous duellist Mr. Chadworth. They quarrellod at a cluddinner at the Star and Carter, Pall-Mall, about game, Mr. Chadworth, being a great game preserver, whilst Lord Byron argued upon the cruelty and impolicy of the Game I sum of the Cartes of the fame I was a sum of the content of the cont by ron argued upon the crueity and impolity of the Game Liew. They agreed to fight in an adjoining room, by the light of only one candle. Lord Byren ontered first: and, as Mr. Chadworth was shutting the floor, tuning his head round, he beheld Lord Byron's sword half undrawn. He immediately whipped his own weapon out, and making a lounge at the Lordship and the cand half undrawn. at his Lordship ran it through his waistcoat, conceiving that his sword had gone through his body. But Lord Byron closed, and shortconceiving max the award max and short-inis body. But Lord Byron closed, and short-ening his sword, stabbed Mr. Chad orth in the belly. The challenge had proceeded from Mr. Chadworth. Lord Byron read his de-fence to the House of Lords, and was found guilty of manslaughter; and upon the privi-lege of his peerage (for peers are licensed lege of his peerage (no peers are necessed homicides) he was discharged on paying his fees. In 1771, a Mr. M.Zean was challenged and killed by a Mr. Cameron, and the mother of Mr. M. Lean when she heard of the shocking event, instantly lost her sens a shocking event, instabily lost her sens is, whilst a Miss Leod, who was to have been married to the deceased, was seized with the and died in three blays. In Mr. Sheridan's duel with Mr. Mathews, the parties cut and alashed at each other, at le mode d. Theater, until Mr. Mathews, left a part of his aword sticking in Mr. Sheridan's ear. In the famous duel in which 'Mr. Riddell was killeit, and Mr. Conninghus are superply average grounds. and Mr. Cunninghum very severely wounded, the challenge, by mistake, had fallen in the Riddell, father to Mr. Riddell, who hadir delivered to him and did no more than provide organis for the event. In 1789, Col Lennos was insulted by the Duke of Y-who told him, before all the officers on the parade of St. James's, that he desired to de rive no protection from his rank of Prince The Colonel accordingly fought his Roya Higunees it is said, with cork bullets; but he that as it may, he contrived to disturb one of the h ge rows of curls which it was then the fashion to wear on the side of the head. In 18300 a Captain Macrau fought and killed Sir George Ramsay, for his refusing to dismiss a faithful did Servant who had insulted Captain Macrae. Sir George urged, that even the servant were guilty, he had been sufficiently punished by the cruel beating that Captain Macrae had given him. As soon as the servent heard that his master had been killed on his account, he fell into strong convulsions; and died in a few hours. Captain Macrae fiel, and was durlawed. In 1207, as Colonel Pittergraft in macrael died and the colonel pittergraft in the standard colonel pittergraft and ciently punished by the Macroe field, and was quilawed. In 1707, a Colonel Fitzgerald, a married man, cloudd from Windsor, with his goussin, the daughter of the present Lord Kingston. Col. King, the brother, fought Col. Fitzgerald in yel the brother; fought Coll Fit: gerald in tyde Fark. They fired six shots at each other without effect, and the powder being behaulted, King called his opponent a villain, and they resolved to fight the next day. They, were however, put under arrest, when Col. Fit: gerald had the amacity of follow bord King atoms family to Iroland Ito obtain to object of his seduction from her parents. Col King hearing of this repaired in the inn where Col. Fit: gerald had beked himself in his rooms and refused admission to Col. King who and refused admission to Col King, who broke open the door, and running to a case of pistols, not ed one and desired Col. F. to of platols, not ed one and desired Col. F. to take the other. The parties how grappled and were fighting, when Lord Kingston entered the room; and perceiving from the position of the parties that his ston must lost his line, he intantity shot tid. Fix gerald dead on the apotation 1.1003; a very singular duel took place in Hyde Park, between a Captain Loft his army, and a Lightenhick West his heart and a Lightenhick West his his weeks. Captain I im seduced the Lightenant's a Lieutenent W. somod impressed with

deep sense of melancholy. He insisted them to say precisely how many of them were generally exhibit a striking supercell, at the distance should be only six paces, still alive. Capt. Dillon recollected avoral the others, in the value of their permanent of the guard of Lieutenant with the Lascar and the Islanders, who contains two fingers of his firmed strongly their dist askertions.

The Lieutenant deliberated the strongly their dist askertions. At this distance should be only six paces, still alive.

At this distance they fired, and the shot of other particular pa Captain I, struck the guard of Lieutenant; W.'s pistol, and tore off two fingers of his right hand. The Lieutenant deliberately-wrapped his handkerchief around the wound. right hand. right hand. The Lieutenant deliberates: Praying collected so many details, all tend-wrapped his handkerchief around the wound; ing to confirm the hope he had formed, on and looking seleminly to heavon, exclaimed, is et ig the half hand, which never failed me." He resolved to go sequick as possible to Mal-They again took the ground, Lieutenant W. icolo, and examt e. hose of the requains of looked steadfastly at Captain I: and casting the wreck, and take away with him, if possible to the heaven was heard to utter table. For two works of whom the Lagran had been to the resolvent of whom the Lagran had been to utter table. l.'s wound was mortal. Being answered in the affirmative, he thanked heaven he had lived so long. He then took his mourning ring off his finger, and said to his second, "Give this to my sister, and ell her this is the hap prest moment I ever knew." He had scarce y finished the last words when a quantity o blood gushed from his wound, and he instant ly expired

#### 020-THE FATE OF LA PEROUSE DISCOV. ERED.

(conclured)

The vessel which was wrecked at Paiow struck on a sand bank. The natives came but to it, and also fired their arrows. The crew to it, and also free their arrows. The crew-however, hid sufficient prudence not to seek to revenge this attack. They showed the na-lives, natchets, beads and other trinkets, which they offered them in token of peace. The a sulpints ceased their hostilities, and when the storm was over an agod chief went in a cupped to the ship-he was kindly reerived, presents were offered to, and accepting to and though it was with the greatest red by him. He returned to the shore, pacificance, the captain felt himself obliged to the men it the slip were good and kind to the natives went on board, to after many difficulties from the bad state of the manual trips presents. The his vessel. innabitants formshod the ship with provi-lions, logs, birds, banams, cocon nuts, &c., and a confidence was soon established bethe crew being forced to loave the vessel, landed, saving every thing they could take out. They staid there some time, and built a small vessel with the remains of the large one. As soon as this was finished, as many men as it would hold embarked in it, and it was abandantly furnished with fresh provisions by the Islanders. Several explosure were left in the island, and their conthe left thein several guns, and powder, by the mans of which they made themselves very useful to their new friends, who were at war with the neighbouring tstands. The inhabiber of articles belonging to the two vessels are very well preserved, and still remain in the island of Aralicoto. About seven months before my arrival at l'ucopia, a cance from Waluco hall brought two large chain bolts, and un iron bolt of about four feet long. Capt. Phlon conversed with some of the men who hade the last voyage in the cause to Malicoinade the last voyage in the caree to Malico-le. They that him that there still remained in that is and many articles of iron belonging to the ship weeked vessel. Those which Martie Bucher had seen were very much quan by rest. One silver spoon only was grought to Pucopia, and Buchert had made rings and other ornaments of it, for the wives of the islanders. Capt. Dillon on his arrival sword hilt, one of the rings made out of the spoon, and some of the beads, all of which telonged to the wreck.

tiolonged to the wrock.

The Prussian had never dared to make a
yoyage, to Maliculo with the linhabitants of
Lucopia; but the Lascar had been thurs once dr twice. He affirmed positively, that he had seen the Europeans at the island Palow that seen the Edropeans at the island Paiow, that labour of freemen or of slaves is, the cheaper and in the special the language of the country, and to the employer.

In the bad conversed with them. These that he had conversed with them. These than were old, They told laim that many old, as the days of Phiny and Colombila had because from which they showed him the remains. They modern writers on political conjours that the or which they showed him the remains. They modern writers on political conjours that the internal to the labour of freemen is sheaper than the labour of the labour of freemen is sheaper than the labour of the productions with the labour of the labour o these Mandenines they were wrocked there Marcs."

that inost of their to panious very head. It is nethodised by all persons who all but that they had been so displicate over the hard visited the different States of this core need different in ands, that it was impossible for rederacy, that he non-mary hidsing marcs (it

Having collected so many details, all tendlooked steadinstry at Capitain it and casting time wreck, and wake away with mind in pos-his eyes up to heaven, was heard to utter sibl. the two nex, of whom the Lasca half 'forgive two.' They fired, and both fell, spoken, and, who he said were Fr. achmoni-Capitain I received the ball in his head, and With this view Capt. D. orgged him to ac-died instantly. The Licetenant was shot company him, but being marked in the In-through the breast. He inquired if Capitain a d, a d well settled there, he refused, and no endeavoirs could prevail on him. he captair even went to far as to promise to bring him tack to Tucopia, but he would oring him tack to Tucopia, but he would not consent. The Prussian, however, heing tired of the savage life he had led for fourteen years, was desirou of remaining with Capt. Dillon. He was very glad to retainhim, and also pocured an inhabitant of Tucopia to go with him on his expedition. Buchert remainded at the data of the same ed at the date of this account on board Dil-lon's ship, and was roudy to attest to the tru h of his parrative. They let Tucopia, May 1st, and made Malicolo in a short time: unfortunately, when they cam in sight of land a calm came on, which lasted soven days. The ship's pro issons were almost exdays. The ship's pro issons were aimost exhausted, it was impossible to procure animals at Tucopia, and they had subsisted principally on potatoes and the banans of New Zealand. The ship having been long at sea, the supersprayed who was Zealand. The snip naving occurring who was made much water; the supercarge, who was on boar, and who had been uneasy at the captain's delay among these islands, remonstrate his made again. strated very strongly against his prolonging

A deliberation of the Council of Calcutta was held on the 16th November last, in which the Council, influenced by notives of interest and hope, which was derived from this account of Capt. D. ordered the ship Research, count of Capt. D. ordered the suip Researce, belonging to the East India Company; to be put under the command of Capt. Dillon, to go to Malicolo, and by all possible means, to gain information, of the circumstances conput under the command of Lant. Dillon, to go to Malicolo, and by all possible means, to gain information, of the circumstances con-nected with the loss of the two vessels be-longing to La Persuse. To this expedition crew were left in the island, and their company at attached. Dr. Tytler, who voluntarily mander premised to return soon with prosiomega attached. Dr. Tytler, who voluntarily ents for the natives, h. d take away the reaminder of his people, whom he was now obliged to leave benind him on the island.

The left them several guns, and nowder him. may expect shortly to learn from Calcutti the result of the sinteresting investigation. The documents from which this parrative is taken, were officially communicated by the government of the English East India Company to the French governmen, and were published in the Moniteur. [Boston Daily Adv.

#### -000-From the Alexandria Guzelle. VIEWS

Of the Benevolent Society of Alexandria for ameliorating and improving the condition of the People of Colour. . NO. II

ON THE COMPARATIVE COST OF FRFE AND SLAVE LABOUR

It has been too much the custom of those

petendy of their, inhabitants. Their ority in pecunary resources is his by the great public worker; they have ad, the large capital they have manufactures, and the great exists cominerce. They are, therefore every respect, than the Bouthernor States, and from whence does the se states, and from whence does the betty arise, if not from the grader browness of free than of Some labor, soil and climate of the stave holding are generally tire better adepted for cing the mecasaries and comforts of the blade and source and comforts of the composition of the blade and source and comforts of the composition of the composi cing the necessaries and comforts of life, the block and ricky shores of New Mora and at least simal in this respect to York or Pennsylvania. Virgina has sleet longer settled than any of these, and our therefore, to be further advanced in epillent and improvement.
It may, perhaps, be replied, that for

and improvement.

It may, porhaps, be replied, that foreign commerce and domestic manufactures has enriched the Eastern and Northern States but why should not Virginia and Mayling have equally shared the advantages of the lucrative amployments? They have say the bays, as noble rivers, and as produce to the states. They produce to the states. They produce to the states of commodities for exportation, and of materials in manufactures. Water power is not wanting, and factures will always flow where profus me be reasonably expected. But the character of our labouring population, especially when of our labouring population, collectally will slaves are most numerous; is the bouse. slaves are most numerous; is the batter wire cannot compete with the non-start had me States, either in pavigation or manager tures. Slave labour is toe dear it competition with the productions of rest bour without a ruinous loss to the market "Fig. extractes of slaver, has said the slaver of driving away many of the said of the bour my classes of the whites and of through ing those who remain so that they are unfor say assisted employment.

for any useful employment.

But foreign commerce is not absolutes nacessary to the prosperity of a State. Of has scarcely any foreign commerce, your rapid increase of her population the sient cultivation of her ladds the progression of her l lands, the programmes, and the her domestic manufactures, and the of her public works, now in progress uounce a degree of prosperity, hitherit exampled in so young a state, and call the admiration of all who visit that peace and happy community—Although at so, or a distance from the sea-board, she also competes with us in one of our stable modities. Her tobacco, cultivated modifies. Her tobacco, cultivated labour, after being transported the dred mide in wagons, is sold in our and affords a better profit to the grois is yielded to the Maryland and planters, who have a market at a doors. This is, we think a most so evidence of the greater econon of slave labour, and the same at a no less evidence of the more a free populati'n, in promoting terprise, general intelligence a

habits.
Within a few years past, a nun factories have been established borbood of Baltimore, which a bornoon of Battimore, which are tirely carried on by feet habour-stances of their employing free slave-holding country, shows ma-found it more to their deposits has no doubt been found that in It has been too much the custom of those who have treated on this subject of Slavery, in this country to overfook the interest of the master and his posterity, while they have been contemplating the deplorable effect it produces on the slaves. We shall, therefore, direct yer attention, first to the relative cost of free and slave labour, and the effects of each upon public and ladvidual prosperity. The roductiveness and consony of labour, being the only founds time by which national wealth can be batablished, it becomes an end of the population. The labour of freemen or of lawors is the chaper and in Marylandia contents to the employer. tain Himself

cheap in New Englade as in May failed but even supposing it to be a cost the count description in it to be a cost the count description in the count description in the count description in the count of the count description in the count of almost cavery other article of commitments. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, that counte and wool raised in Virginia are transport to New-England, manufactified these it of cotton yars or cloth, and brought back again to Virginia, and sold cheaper that we same fabrics, can be made here. Although the area quantities of the broad storic uself to the manufacturers are also taken from ligning. It seems then that free labour the manufacturer are also taken from ligning. It seems then that free labour the manufacturer are free to the open a profit here to the open and afford to pay a profit here to the open and are of the cotton or wool, a freight on them to Lew-England, a commission to the open and sell at the wiptoffit to the merchant who well a them they can be manufactured by a person here, who bugs the materials at his own door, and sells the abria, in his own neighborhood. and but even supposing it to be a forting sound as for the supposing it to be a forting sound darker; this will add very little mere, who ougs the materials at me own door, and sells the fabric in his own neighborhood! Alfany further evidence were wanting to prove the greater advantages of free labour, it will be abundantly furnished by the greater effluence of those parts of the upper dound tiet. Of Virginia where slaves are least numerous and has the greater advantage of and by the general independence of inductions families and teligious sorous, and cieties, who have or a length of time depend-

d upon volustary labour.

An inhabitant of Viginia, on visiting the Northern and Eastern States, is forcibly struck with the contrast they exhibit to his own. He can travel but a few miles in New-England without passing a flourishing town or a beautiful village, where the mansions of the rich are surrounded by the next and comfortable dwellings of the poor; where every house appears to be the abode of contentment, and every countenance wear theismile of cheerfulness. From almost every round him, and almost every stream that he crossos, contributes its strength to some

he crosses, contributes as strength and flourishing manufactory.

In the Western part of New-York, he will be still more actomished to behold the works that have been accomplished, within a few years by the industry and enterprize of a free population. Their well cultivated fields populous towns, and their prosperous yes have sprung up with a rapidity that a like the work of enclantment, and villages scows like the wo they are still progressing with a pace accele-

After witnessing these scenes, let him rethen to his own State—a State that is pecu-

thin to his own State—a State that is peculiarly dear to all her sons, from the remainder of her former greatness—and what will be the nature of his materials. In those parts of the State where slaves are most numerous, he beholds her towns generally stationary, and some even in a state of decay. He sees large tracts of land ruined by bad cultivation, and thrown into common. The mansions of the rich seem generally, to speak only of former grandeur, while the hovels of the poor, and the cabins of the slaves, exhibit the extreme of wretch-

edness?

In contemplating this scene he is forced reluctantly to withdraw his gave from the last rays of her departing glory, and fix a desponding eye upon the dark cloud that hangs over their future destiny.

But lest this picture should seem to be goloured too darkly, and be attributed by some to the gloomy imagination of an abolitionist, we will present one drawn by a slave-holder in this neighbourhood, who stands deholder in this neighbourhood, who stands de-servedly nigh in public confidence, and is no Jess distinguished for the excellence of his feel-judgment than the benevolence of his feel-ings. The expressions which follow, will be found in the controversy between Calus Gravehue and Opimius, on the American

Colonization Society, and principle in society favorable to emancipation," which the Chlonization Society had been charged by Chlomization: Society had been charged by Caine Gracchus with "attempting to create the little, the start "Opinius replies: "But the little, the very Ittle "danger, to be apprehended from the inoral "principle which the society is charged with attempting to inculcate, cannot be included attention to the supple fact that attempting to supple fact that attempting the supple fact th during the eight years of its existence, the country which a weight spark," it is baid would be sufficient to throw into a flame," remained undisturbed; even in its most lighter elations. And what let me ask is "bylight to be effected by this "morel principle." The removal of a population cruell, and the present generation by those the present generation by those specific or our morels, our wealth, our political so our morels, our wealth, our political strength. "a population which called triength." a population which called it is the property which the property was a second of the called the

their condition are sever dissolute and aban-doned in their moral character, and with pas-sions and feelings of the most lawless and brutal kind."

brutal kind."
And is it possible that any rational man, any disember of a christian community, any citizen of a republican country, can serious-object to the operation of an influence whose object is the removal of such a population. If a feeling of justice does not prompt us to restore to others when we can what has been restore to others when we can what has been forcilly rested from them, if a sentiment of philan hropy inspires us with no wish to civilize and enlighten a benighted portion of the world—if we do not feel under obligations to carry to Africa, whom we have injured, the healing balm of the religion in which we believe—vet let us not be deaf to the calls of let us not be deaf to the calls of patribitism let us not look with cold indiffer-ence on our country, gifted by nature with every advantage of soil and and climate and location, hourly diminishing in its wealth, losing its comparative weight in the nation of which it is a part, subjected to a system of le-gislation foreign to the principle it professes, and destined, perhaps, to rely in the end for its own security on the strength of others, and own resources.'

Is there any inhabitant of the South who will prondunce this picture overdrawn? or is will pronquince this picture overgrawn? or is there any citizen of Virginia, who will at-tribute the ovid it presents to any cause than the character of our population? Let him look to our languishing agriculture, our deserted farms, our decayed fortunes, our decreasing population; let him cast up in his own ledger his profit and loss account for the last fifteen or twenty years, and then let him say whether the labour of the slave is not a curse to the land on which it is expended? But I forbear, the thome is as fruitful and as inpiring as It is delicate.

sentiments I have uttered are the The sentiments of a slave-holder, of one. too whose interests are peculiarly those of the country is which he lives. He has examined this subject in all its bearings, and he unhesitatingly pronounces an early and a combined operation of the States and General Government, essential to preserve the country from progressive debility and premature decay.'

### From the (Trenton) Emporium. THE TCE SHIP:

It was n 'he early part of my life, whon I was placed in that shutlecock situation of abla-boy, thereby b in; the thing on board ship which any and every one had a legitimate right to kick, that our vessel was cugaged in a coyage in that worst of wintry seas the Balt. The difficulty of obtaining a cargo, had delayed our return until the sea son had advanced so far as to create peri from the ice, as well as from tempest. The suffering from cold I well remember, though pe haps my young blood and the collection and disjunctive kicks and cuffs aforasaid, served to make my endurance less here than that of otes: but, young as I was, my watch on deck came over often for my some niferous faculties, and the contailed limit a monkey jacket kept me dancing and kick-ing to prevent the freezing effect of the cold Sometimes in the moonligh would be discovered the tall iceberg moving with the majority of death, alo g h m aning deep, life some giant, surveying the domain of his empire-again another, and almost and almost nealh as the ther above its su face, would dash into foam the billou as it rolled upon its olittering side --- an accumulating rock, the contact with which was instant The severity of the wea her was fast approx imating our ship into a miul tore lesen blance of these Leviathans—the shrouds gathering size each hour from the dashing of the sea, our decks loaded with an unprofitable cargo of ice, and our bows presenting instead of the harp angle of the fast sailer the broad visage of a pugnacious rain, fron ted for the contest.

It was one of these moonlight evenings during the severest intensity of the cold that we'm do (in s ilor chrase) a ship a h From a wish to ascertain the truth ship a headreckening, or from some other motive which he did not see fift to intrust so important a pireon go as maself, our captain was tan's pirron go as m self, our captain was desirous of speaking her—and knowley the heavisess of his own sailing, ordered a signal gun to be fired, which, after much hammering upon the templons of our guns, and sundry acrapings around our sollitary piece of iron ordenece, to say nothing of the quivering hand and expiring coal of but temporary gunner, was accomplished. We were however, surprised before this feat was performed, at the proportioned vapidity with which we tame up to the arrange — be seemed under substitute of the proportion of the seeme of the same up to the arrange — be seemed whim to tarrived within helf we conserved the proportion of the served when the proportion of the served within helf we conserved the same of the sails were very indifferent.

ded and debased from the very knowledge of ly handed, and, with what fow were ty handed, and, with what, few were set, he was lying to every piece of rigging as high as the foreverd was swelled to an enormous walk of ice, and exhibited every prisonate colour as it quivered in the mo n heating. The hull of the ship seemed to be encumbered with quadruple the quentity of ice, that loaded us—and the ship resembled, throughout that ship of glass which now decks my mantlepiece. One individual stood at the latter of the action of the property of the ship resembled through the colour state of the same that much the same here of helm with a chapeau that might have been of the shorgy fur of some snimal but it now the shaggy fur of some sainal but it now bristled in points, like a crystal hedge-hog ur-vess I was now along side and within a few yards of her, with our main opsail aand our ma e with his bull voice hailed "what ship is that?" seemed deaf, and made n The helmsman seemed doaf, and made no roply, and the crew (wha were on deak) appeared not to crew (wha were on the control of the again bawled i. French; no answer; then with a few English damns. in Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese—but all to no purpose—the the on his own business, to regard such petty interruption. tty interruption.
The m te went below to report, and a long

consults ion was held, wherein the after re of the ship converse in under tones, and the sailors turned their quids and looked alternately at the tranger and at eac other as for me. I thought the silence of the straner uncivil, and was anxious to hear the command to "fill maintopsail," and to run away from a clime where I met with no hing away from a clime where I met with no hing but cross words, hard duty and col fingers. At lastlour mate appeared, and ordered the boat hoisted out—and over did I witness a command on board that ship so lazily and reluctantly obeyed—but in spite of delay, the thing was to be doned and our second in te, a real dare devil, wasprdered to t ke a crew on board the stranger, who was now very near us—in the crew ardily creeped, and, as I was looking and wondering, being in the econd mate's way, he tum led me neck and heels into the boat, and we were ordered to pull away-in a short time we were at the ship, and rowed for the shrouds where a sailor was standing, apparent watching us. I was ordered to him, which I did with great precision, and actually hit the f llow on his head-but still he would not nor did not take it and I wa d-d by the second mate for a lubberly fellow, with a supererog ry unch with the oar's end on my shoulder. Again we rowed up, and the second mate tried his skill w the the sume success, and I have no doubt that would have complimented the boori h sai lor. i. the same monner, if he had a similar A third time the boat wa- along proximity. A third time the boat was along side, and the officer with some difficulty side, and the officer with some difficulty made the warp fast around the enormous shroud, and stepped on board, followed by the crew, who shrunk to his fear. Amorg the last I clambered over the slippery side, and with due caution inade a stand in the centre of the group; when were listening to the colloquy which had commenced on the part of our second officer.

(To be Continued.)

### -ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### For the Freedom's Journal. I WISH I WAS A MAN.

I wish I was a man, said a little boy of 6 vears old, as he kept playing with his father's gold watch chain. "And why my dear son" asked the father. "Cause" "Because what?" "Oh because I wish I was a man." And how many are there in the world who can give no other answer than what this little boy gave They are not satisfied with the situation in which a kind and beneficent Providence has placed them and when asked the reason, the answer is, "Breause." The very head and front" of their reasoning "hath this extent, no

It is the besetting of man to be discontented with his situation in life, and to seek other ways and means than these pointed out to him by the Author of his being. Towards the close, of his life, after he has toiled and toiled to no purpose, he finds too late that in his purto no purpose, no unds to obtate that in his pur-suit after happiness be has but, grasped the shadow for the substance, and his leaves this world with the conviction that all this suffering and misiotrume he has felt, has been caused entirely by himself and that had he been content with the sphere in which he was placed, he might have enjoyed what little of happiness the might have enjoyed with lifts of happiness in it suffered to partake of in his short so juiltra upon earth. But let us see how it was with Harry Morton, the little boy that so wished to be a man. Harry who hold could not pass sway, too duick. The sports of his youthful companions had no charms for him, for the dearest wish, this soul, was to be the time. that the sea of rial enjoymen

The mine is not then troubled with the sand cares and anxie kes that flow succession upon o a more advis 3 dd the spirit of the Youth are used from the bonds of the long which and life tem place upon the man. He had not one to ubbe 15m, He plant its place and no one interrups him. His lack is picture of he ith and happiness for has not placed its withering hand by brow. And yet Harry Morton wanted a man and he had his wish.

a man, and he had his wish.

I had left my native the converse when young and after an absence of the converse when young and after an absence of the converse with the man and of the converse with the converse of many who at me departure had profiled the hand of friend ship, and gave me many wishes for my lad cose and luck in "foreign parts." Man with their had been the cose and luck in "foreign parts." Man wore still living, but

"The days of their youll, were faded and gon And little Harry Moreton who so wished to b a man had his wish gratifi d for he wonow a man, and an old one too. His his was white with years and his tottering step, told that he had almost journeyed the course of life. I went to see him for who were old acquaintan es, and when I grassic his withred and hony hand, I could not help thinking of the change from the gay and sprightly youth into

"The lean and slippered pantaloon. He saw my thoughts and a tear dropped from is eye as he shook my hand. Ah my from 'is eye las'he shook my hand. Ah my friend, said he, I have been punshed dearly punished for my foolish wish. The days of my youth are gone, and with them all the innocent leasure that attend them. When I became of age and could call myself a man, my heart was full, full to the brim with jo and anticip tions I saw but the bright side of things, and dreamt not of the mishaps that laugh to scorn the vain caticulations of man. I fell in love and married an amiable woman, and I hoped to see my children's children growing up around me. I have lived to see all me plans miscarry, and have lived to see all morpham makes young me wife with three blooming children young in innocence as in years, laid in the cold arth. I am now alone, with no remaining arth. I am now alone, with no remaining the to bind me longer to this world, "readdor" but I hope "a wiser man." Such are the confessions of age. Shill we neget learn wisdom. The shill wishes to be a youth, the youth to be a man, and when they have obtained their wishes, what more are they satisfied? The old man wish again for days of "Anid lang syne."

What a lesson does the speak to us to be accommond with an let.

contented with our lot, and await the pro course of things. Let the young learn from that in old age they might say with truth,

"Days of my youth! I wish not your recall; Hairs of my youth! I'm content with about WED.

FOR THE PREEDOM'S JOURNAL.

Messrs. Editors,

Messrs. Entrons.

If you think the following worth a piece in your valuable Journal, you will oblige as subscriber by insorting in it.—

It centainly must be gradifying to every true philanthropist, to see the Reeple of Colour treading in the stops of the virtuous and enlightened part of the whole community by forming themselves into Spaceties to their children, and the relief of the meedy. These institutious cannot fall to elevate their children, institutions cannot fail to elevate th actor, and improve their conditions In bo these respects, much have been already by them, and much more is future in seasonably anticipated. What man e tend an orderly, religious, literary, it itable institution of coloured person not feel the injustice of ranking com while there, are multiple ferior beings. white men, who never associate; for an tuous, or honourable purpose whatever who can trace the operations of such a who can trace the perceiving that the actions, without perceiving that the actions, without perceiving that the action to the control of the jetted by prejuling Without from the merits of their white whom they are upder an evergratitude) much of the impro-be allowed) has artist from formed among themselves vet their than ever.

depend.
On the 4th day of wilk be, abolished the Would it not be, well

enissives. The orolf a suclety timong themselves. gardiation and muon iny thing, but would be ple, may indeed be ranked among the most temperate classic of domnunity. The writer of this writing, has been at hundreds of ter of this article, hear been at hundreds of entertainments among his brethren, where wines, and every kind of spirituous liquiors, were getres up a shundance, yet has he never seed among been all more than three persons the works or drinking. Can more be said of the the respectable classes of white men? Still he are many shocking instances of interior ance among the people of ces of interperate and summy snocking anglance among the people of colour, and ream interior for us to establish a society for the suppression. Ardem spiritis should never be used but as a modicine. Men say drink a great deal more than does their good, without being drunk ards; and ever glass over and above what does good, is hirtful to both body land soul. Circumstanced as we, the people of colour, are in this country, intemperance is more hirtful to us than others. soul. Circum tailed as we, the people of colour, and in this country, intemperance is more hartful to us than others. Debarred from imany of the sources of obtainbarred from many of the sources of cottains allegathood on the white, man, we cannot as well afford to expend our money for liquor as they, and labouring; under strong prejudicis, the least at of intemperance, other throws us entirely out of coupleyment. Our very existence therefore depends upon temperance. By temperance we save a g est deal of that money which have so much difficulty to obtain, and have so much gdifficulty to obtain, and by temperance only can we preserve that char-acter, which projectics is ever seeking to take from 4, and without which we cannot gain a livelihood. Let us then, form a soci-ety for its promption. Let us form it on that day, when the laws of our state declare, that slavery shall cease, and let every col-oured man, in the place, become a member of it. This will be distinguishing the day in a most honourable and useful manner, and king it productive of much greater; benefits, than it would otherwise yield.

# PHERDOM'S JCURRAL NEW-YORK, JUNE 1.

. Il We recommend to the attentive perusa of our brothren, the Communication from our correspondent R. He writer upon a subject which concerns our character as a prople. The great increase of intemperance and its attendant evils has called forth the exert one of the good and vir tuous to stay its desolating progress; and we agree entirely with our correspondent, in thinking there can be no time more suitable for the formation of a Society for the prevention of Intemperance, than that glorious day, which gives liberty and all its blessings, to a portion of our brethren, and renders them free and independent as the God of Nature formed them.

-000-AFRICAN FREE SCHOOLS IN THE UNI-TED STATES

Perhaps, we cannot better exemplify the truth of our foregoing remarks, than by presenting our readers, to the best of our knowledge, with a list of African Free Schools. Those facts will speak more eloque, tly, than any remark of ours, to the mind of the philanthropist. They at once show. that many things at which men of common ininds wonder, viewed in connexion with their causes; have nothing in them of an extraordinary nature. Can the husbandman, if his fields be neglected during the time of ploughing and sowing, expect a harvest? Can the minif of man, neglected during his youth, appear in after-life cultivated?

It may be expedient to premise, that we have thought it unnecessary to mention other places than those of note, where the coloured population is considerable. But to our list.

Portland, Me., with a coloured population of nine hundred, provides one school for the education of their children, under the care of a mistress. Better things are in progress.

Ration. Mass. with a coloured population of two thousand, provides 'assisted by the liberal domains of the late Abiel Smith. Eq. (Arres schools for the instruction of their children, viz. two Primary, under the care of African format teachers, and a Granmar Bohnol under a master. As we have

ry, under the care of African female teachers, and a Grammar School under a master. As we have more than once referred to the donation of Mr. Smith perhaps a better chance may not occur for gratifying the eur ceity of our readers. [Able Bmith, Eeq. of Beston, left by will, for the support of a school for African children, \$4,000 of three per cent, stock; there shares in the Reviewry and Turnpike; twenty shares in the Sooned New-Hampshire. Turnpike; twenty shares in the Sooned New-Hampshire. Turnpike; the Santone Hampshire is the Basting Holess; Boston—Notes to Dr. Harris Sergen before the African Society.]

Salars, Mars, with a polorized population of for hundred, put a school into operation the last year for the school into operation the last year unknown to us closed it after an months, when Hawen, Conn., with a coloured population of eight hundred; provides two schools, during three mouths in the year; under the care of a ma-ter and mistress.

Providence R. I., with a coloured population of files bundred and Hartford Com, with in thursday provides none.

Philadelphia, with a coloured population of the coloured population of the coloured population.

twenty thousa id, provides three schools for the their children, under the care of

four teachers with a boloured population of fitteen thousand provides two schools for the instruction of their children, under the care of a master and instrees. Payents, we learn, who are able are obliged to pay one dollar per quarter for each child.

We need not mention the names of any other places, as we know of none other schools. Seeing then, that the schools now in operation, for the then, that the schools now in opfeet; ought preeze to wonder, that not the ter arriving a manhood, are fitted to the pectable stand in society. What are the advan tages to be derived from an instruction in these schools, compared to those of a higher and more elevated nature? What are the incentives held out to a lad of colour? Are there higher schools to stimulate sim to greater exertions? Is he placed, and considered, an equal with other boys in schools of the same rank? Do the committees or trustees, expect him to be as well grounded in the elementary branches? A little smattering, and few words recommendatery from his teacher, are all they look for from a boy of colour. The very idea of his colour, is enough to elicit praise from his learned visitors, when the same exercise per formed as well by another boy, would pass unno ticed, and be considered as a thing of course.

We suspect it is unnecessary to mention, tha much depends upon the teacher, as well as the pupil. We are to skoptical, that we cannot believe that almost any one is qualified to keep a school for our children. Enemies may declaim mon their dulness and stupidity; but we would respectfully enquire, have they not had dull and stupid in structors; who, if placed in any other than a co loured school, would hardly be considered as earn ing their salt s but we must be silent, as any one who presesses a lew qualifications (unnocedar) to be here named) is, in the weneral estimation, fit to keep a school for us. We protest against such silence; and to show our sincerity, shall continually raise our feeble voice against the unequal ad vantages for education enjoyed by our children and though upon the community at large, this may have little effect; yet we trust, there will be found, some 'unjust judges,' who wearled with us may strive in real earnest to do semething for their education.

Let dur children and youth be but once convin ced, that as neach is expected from them as from other boys of the same standing; let the clementary branches most essential to the business of after-life, be well fixed in their young minds; (neglecting exercises not of immediate practical use for a later period;) let public committees and trustees visit their respective schools more froquently, and examine more thoroughly; and sethat teachers do not keep their pupils unprofitably suployed, or exercised upon the same rules in Arithmetic and Grammar, or upon the same man in Geography for a show-off against the visitation day, which may not take place more than once o twice a year. Let these necessaria be done, and result from their operation; and shall we be convinced that really we are of a dif forent species and not variety, and that the Crea tor has, in his providence, designed us for " hew ers of wood" and "drawers of water," and "beastr of burden," for our fairer brethren. /

Writers, old and young; are fond of exclaiming that it there is a wide difference in point of intellect between the African and the European . It is in vain to plead the degraded condition of the Negro-had not mature dealt out her gifts to him with a sparing hand, we should not have remain ed so long without evidence of her liberality There are some thousands of free blacks in Americe, but no one has ever given the least indica-tions of an alevated films. Taking it for granted, that the above reserv prove intimediately to the that that above refers more immediately to the United States, we call upon the advocates of the system to pelet ut of the spatialities who has enjoyed to the full extent all the privileges of his fairer brethren. Though there are thousands of free people of colour in this country, yet to them the seats of involving have ever been as

epa We will tiergialistichusord, made a-repe the temple of Janus, in time of peace. We will not enumerate the causes of their exclusion. They are well known. In South America and Hayti where the Man of Colour is seen in all the dignity of man, freed from the prejudices, and endowed with the rights, and enjoying all the privilence of citizenship, we behold him not a whit inforior to any of his fairer brethren" Conscious of his dignity, he acts and feels himself a man.

It is much eas er for men to declaim, that thing: in their narrow conception of them, do not hap pen, than to investigate and maturely weigh the causes, which strike the man of cultivated taste as the only existing difficulty. The human mind fits itself to its situation, and to the demands which are made upon its energies. Debased and lowered beneath the standard of men, what incentives have we for action? No matter what his merits, no matter what his claims, no matter what his character, the man of colour sees himself and friends treated by the most contemptible vagrants: friends treated by the most contemptible vagrants: and all for what because nature has stained him somewhat darker than common.

Conscious of the unequal advantages enjoyed by our children, we feel indignant against those who are continually vituperating us for the ignorance and degradation of our people. Let the most intelligent people upon earth be enslaved for ages-let them be dentived of all means of acquiring knowledge-let their very name be considered a byword through the land and we venture to assert, that we should behold beings, as ignorant, degraded, and dead to every noble feeling, as our brethren. But well wishers as we are for the dissignination of knowledge, we never desire such to be the contemptible situation of any people. Were wishes of any avail, ours would be the enlightening of all nations-the spread of the true principles of liberty and equality.

Notwishstanding all the evils under which we la bour, did our brethren but fuel the importance of a of society, how different would be the after-years of many of our children! Duly enlightened and qualified to serform the duties of a citizen (though denied the opportunity) their whole life might reflect credit upon our community, and serve to extinguish wany prejudices which arise from our ignorance, depressity and want of propriety. The world of a certainty is daily growing more enlightened, and we must advance also, if we wish not to remain where our fathers did before us.

· Having exposed, in our feeble manner, the great deficiency at present existing as it regards schools for the education of our children and youth; we invoke the aid of all the friends of humanity in all quarters of this extensive country, to come forward and use their endeavours , for the establishment of schools for our too-long neglected

### Bummary.

A child of eleven years of age was drowned in China, Me. on the 4th nost. He was sent to the village on an errand, where he was treated till he became intoxicated. On his return some he fell into a brook and lost his life. -On the 17th inst. the Superintendent of the weaving department of the New-York Mills, situated about three miles from Utica, while engaged in adjusting some machinery, was ght in a band passing over a drum by his right arm and carried up to the ceiling, where he became entangled about the drum, and bad his right arm pulled off below the elbow; and remainder of it crushed and the ribs on that of his body so fractu od that he survived the the accident but a few hours. On the 24th met, a child of Mr. T. Ogilvic, of Brooklyn, about five yours old, was run over by a waggon and horses coming down through Fulton-street to the Ferry, and its shoulder broken, besides being otherwise severely bruised, by the wheels obing otherwise severely gruised, by the waters and one of the horses passing over its body.

At Poultney, Ohio, on the 5th inst, Samuel Heary was that by his son Robert, in consequence of a dispute between them. The old man was killed:

Two persons were grashed in Palladel mia on Thurday the 24th instriby the caving hi of the earth vine they were digging. was badly jujured ...... A man was found on the Turapike, Penn on the 17th inst. suspended by the necki. The red handanna which suspended him was marked P. Doll.

Tohn Graft, of Champon, Jefferson co. committed suicide on the 17th inst.——I Two forget shocks, of \$5,000 each, after faving passed, throught several, hands, without my found of their genuinedess, were presented on Thursday (24th) at the U.S. Branck Stank. in Belthore - A convict in the Pentien

h of the 19th test und The Ohio crys was sign ngs. Dank commend Carolina College Carolina convey when the carolina commission of the carolina control law of Georgetowo, declar plan billiards after Proprocessing rous to morals, but playing the carolina control carolina caro clock is prolately killed Windham Connective with a pair of shears. To ensumber of the leave Boston wishin, he at time from 750 to 800. W. HaRlos on the party concerned in the robert of stat: treasuly of Ohio, at Columbia 113. arrested in that place. \$10,000 of paper, been redovered of him and \$2000 in givere found in a vault. Mr. Wadaw the proprietor of the Aven Mineral spirits of the content of the cont the proprietor of the Avon Mineral spring letely put a period to his existenced. hans so distinct the part of the Aconnecticut paper dismisses Governor Wolcott from office with the remark that he day ode long sensor.

The celebrated Robert Ower of the New Harmony Community, is about to leave that place on a visit for Europe. The Rose Republican cautions the public spling receiving counterfeit \$5 notes of the General Basing of Masquelo Ret.—The Thank Misses. I Mosqueto fleet .- The Ithaca Journ contains the following notice: sailed from the port of Ithaca, a flotills of them condend to New-Haven, Conn. John Smith Captain commandant.—The body of the wo Captain commandant.—The body of man far advanced in pregnancy drifted a at Staten Island, near the narrows, on Sal day last.—A gang or counterfeiters, t teen in number have been arrested in Ge ga Co. Ohio; three were committed to prison eight recognised to appear at the next country and two discharged.—Alonzo Lyman and two discharged.—Alonzo Lyman of Dresden, fell from one of the Canal host in Troy, on Monday last, and was drowned. A writer in the Rochester Telegraph attributes the coloness of the season to several spots on the Sun which in his opinion will continue until August. James E Stirringmons of Scribd, N. Y. poisoned himself while under arrest for a misdemenno. house of Christian Martin, of Waterico, U. C. was destroyed by fire, and two children perished in the flames.— Mysterious VIII fair.—Mr. Nathan Wakefield, of Woodbury Ver. a man of family, left his house on the s Woollen Factory at Pittsfield, N. H. had by destroyed by fire A woman in Worres county, N. J. loft her infant for a short time and when she returned a large black snake was coiled a ound its neck, which she immediately setzed by the neck, took off and destroyed. Rouse Kenyon was drowned the Tonnewanda creek, on the 18th inst while attempting to swim across the stream to escape from the short who had civil process; against him. One of the Citizens line of stage coaches was run away with and overturned; in Albany on Sunday last, and the driver of it killed of four assentions, three deep new without the passengers, three escaped without injury A floating dock, intended to be used at Que-b c as a dry dock has been launched at Mon-treal.—New potatoes were in the Philladd his market on Saturday last Peas were ing at 12 cents the half peck. Miss He riet Livermore, the female Preaches, arrive in this city on Friday last from Philadelphis Canal Commerce. On Saturday there were twenty-six arrivals and 63 clearen pany.—On the 29th two persons were ested at the Bowery Theatre for atten to pass counterfeil money at the ticket off on examination a loaded place was sin in the possession of each.

pondent, we have received by the arriva Jean Baptiste from Port an Prince, fil " Feuille Mu Commerce" and La Tele to the Cia inet. They contain nothing of in 1 (200

MARRIED On Sunday evening last by the Willisms, Mr. ADAM BROWN gen, N. J. by Mrs. ELIZABETE SON, of this city.

Last evening, by the same M FRASER, by the Talable of Bal PRASER; of the Talend of the Miss ANNE MILES, of Charles

### ALMANACA

TUNE LE

### South !

THE OLD MAN Why game is an my heary hair,
In anidonic yeary and my?
I four lechs amenth the plant of our
Williams my white as they
I fail amenter on a like you
What a may allow hung
What a my inheat the bristydew,
And any it, my faightring tongue.
But what me nightly couch was spread
Woodich wany untant krice,

When he nightly couch was a Work to the my infant knice, a last plan we hand upon my head which line, pray for me.

But them piece came a carful day

ere camo a fearful day,

But their Spire Same a fearful day.
I southfully mother a bid,
Til hard small bore mo thence away,
And tolking the was dead.
I bluck a war white Rose, and stole
To lay thy her side,
And thought attange sleep enchained her sout,
For no lived voice replied.

For no bed voice replied.

That eve, I knelvene down in woe,
And saids lonely prayer?

Yet, still my teniples seem d to glaw
As if that hand were there.

Yours fled and loft me shildhood's joy, ay sports and pastimes dear, who scorn'd the curb of fuari

Flerce passions shook me like a reed, That soft hand made my bosom blood,
And down I fell and work.

Youth came—the prope of Virtue reel'd—

But oft at day's decline,

A marble touch my brow congen'd.

Blost Mother !—was it thine?

In foreign land I travell'd wide, My pulse was bounding high, ice spread her meshes at my side And pleasure lur'd my eye;

Yet still that hand, so soft and cold, Maintain'd its mystic eway, As when amid my carls of gold With gentle three it lay.

And when it breath'd a voice of care As from the lowly sod,
My son, my only one, beware!
Not sin against thy God."

This brow the plumed helm displayed That guides the warrage throng.)
Or beauty's thrilling fingers stray'd.
These maniy looks among.

That hallow'd touch was ne'er forgot! And new, though time had set His frosty seal upon my lot, / These temples feel it yet.

And if ere in heaven I appear, A mother's hely prayer, A mother's hand, and gentle tear, That pointed to a Saviour dear; Have led the wanderer there.

### DOMESTIC BLISS

From 'Rover ar Noin,' a New Poem. The camp may have its thme, the court its glare, The theatre its wit, the board its murth :

But there's a quist calm, a heaven where Buss files for sheller—the domestic hearth If this be comtonless, if this be dreaf, If needs not hope to that a haunt on earth; Elsewhere we may be careless gay, caress d,

O senseless, soulless, worse than both were he Who slighting all the heart should hoard with pride, pride, pull mights in hosest revelry,

Couldwaste his nights in 'loosest ravelry.
And labye his bosom's parther to abide
The angulsh women feel who love and see
Themsives deserted, and their hopes destroyed;
Some dotting one prehips who hides her tens,
And struggles at a smale when he appears:

### VARIETIES

Wastell mary, A couple of young ladies haring reason y paried their father, who wo an old homoris, and had such an aversion to mairimony that he would not allow them to mairimony that he would not allow them to mairimony he will make a state and now would make yellow the last and now would make yellow to he will make yellow to he will make the to he would not be to he will make the to he would not be to he would not be to he to he would not be to he wou an old humorist, and had know an aversion to

medele of Corphere.—Many of the actinipasses of the actinipasses of the actinipasses of the control of the actinipasses of the

their backs to the clark The road, at a corrian place in the passing of the Quindie, it is along the edge of an abrupt pre-pice, it is along the edge of an abrupt pre-pice, and Clothes Dressers, respectively. A Spanish officer having occasion to perform this youte, had thetened on an imperior this youte, had thetened on an imperior this youte, had thetened on an imperior this youte, had the tened on an imperior to the perform this youte, had the tened on an imperior they have being for enjoy that the youte fleet in the large flesh and which it will be their study to continue to the part of allow who carried him. In yout the performance of the performan

It is told of Henry Martin, that, making an invocive speech one time against old Sir Hary Vane, when he had done with him he said. But for young Sir Harry Vane, and sat down. Several cried out, what have you to say to young Sir Harry? He rises up: "Why if young Sir Harry lives to be old, he will be old down, and set the whole house a laughing.

Dr. South .- Dr. South, visiting a gentleman one morning, was asked to stay to din-nor, which invitation he accepted of the ner, which institution he accepted of the gen lemin stepped into the next room and told his wife; and desired she would provide something extraordinary. We roup on she began to marmur and scold, and, in a 'e a thousand words; till, at length, or husband provokel at hor behaviour, prote ted, that is twis not for the stranger in the next room, he would kick her out of doors. Upon which the floctor, who had head all that had For Coloured Children of both Sexes, p ssed, stepped out, crying, I beg Sir, you Under St. Philip's Church, is now ready for the will make no stranger of me.

single speech Parrot. There is an eastern story of a person who taught his par-rot to repeat only these words. What doubt is there of that?" He carried it to the maris there of that?" The carried had the had ket for balo fixing the price at 100 ri ees. A mogul asked the parrot, "Are you worth 100 rupebs?" The parrot answered, "What doubt is there of that?" The mogul was destructed the price of the pri doubt is there of that?" The mogul was de-lighted and bought the bird. He soon found ughted and bought the oird. He soon found out that this was all it could say: ashamed new of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy this bird." The parrot exclaimed as usual, "What doubt is there of that?"

The Dunk made to speak — A vagrant, who has been for some time past laying the benevolent inhabitants of Chichester and its neighbourhood under the control of the control bourhood under contributions by pretending deaf and dumb, excited the suspicion of to be vient and dumt, excited the suspicion of the police of that city, and accordingly being taken in the act of strong importunity by signs, assisted by a gaudily painted board, on which his affliction was expressed in legible characters, he was brought before J. B. Kreland Esq. and after an examination, in which he presented not to understand any thing that ne presence not to unorstand a string that was going on, the worthy Magistrate told him he would give him ond opportunity more of acknowledging himself an imposter by spenking; he would, in that ease, commit him to the tread-mill for only six weeks; but, that persuited in remaining dumb, he should have three months; when the fellow instantly exclaimed, "D+l-n! six weeks I think will do her!!" He was accordingly committed to Petworth Bridewell for six weeks.

The beginning and end of Honor .rates the son of a shoemaker, was reproach ed by a degenerate sescendant of Harmodine for his meanness of his birth. True," shid Iphicrates, "the dignity of my family begins with me, while that of yours terminates with you?"

Desidion of a Drunkard.—A pious divine of the old school says.—"A drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the enterpillar of industry, the tounel of wealth, the ale-house liene fuctor, the boggar's companipulitie con table's trouble the woo of his wife, the scoff of his neighbor, his own shame; a walking awill-tub, the picture of a beast, the monster of a man, and a companion of the

"There is notling," says Plate, "so di-lighful as the heating of the speaking of truck", for this reason there is no conversa-tion so know the as that of the man of integr hity with hears without any intention to be try and speaks without any intention to de the part of the Dean Sherlock

### DISEASES OUTED

HE Pries I was made to the province in our little by We and a see that the province in our little by We and a see that the province in our little by the priest by the see that the priest by the see that the see th

### JAMES LAW FIRST-MATE COAT DRESSER,

177 William-street, New York,

CONTINUES to cleaner and dress Coats Particloors, Ladies' Habits and Merino Shawls, in the neatest possible manner. He also makes, al-ters and repairs Gentlemen's Clothes, to their en-tire satisfaction, and upon the most reasonable

"." His mode of dressing clothes is by stram sronging, which he has followed with much success for siveral years past.! All kinds of spots or stuins are extracted, and the cloth restored to the appearance of new; and this he engages to perwithout any injury to the cloth, and at least to any thing of the kind done in this or any equal to sny thing of the kind done in time of cother city of the Uhited States.

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IN this school will be taught
READING, WRITING, ARTTHMETIC,
ENGLISH GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, with the use of
Maps and Globes, and
HISTORY.

Terms from two to four dollars per quarter. Reference.—Roy. Peter Williams, Roy. James arick, Ray. S. E. Cornish, Roy. Benjamin Paul,

Rev. William Miller. New-York, March 14.

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N. B. Medical advice given gratis.

April 17, 1827 . JOHN SICKELS, Ja

BEAUTY AND HOONOMY."

### UNITED STATES SQUIRING, AND STEAM SPONGING. JOHN H. SMITH.

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

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,
Pantalons, &c. on a different plan from that of the Dyers, having a composition for so doing, which enables lim to dress Clothes so as to leave their appearance equal: 10 now. He restores Seams, &c. to their original colour when worn white a will be supported to the control of the co white, and will warrant then do wear three months after dressing, and then can be re-creased. Also, Ladies! labits and Merino shawls, in the neatest bedies tradits and Merino anawa, in the neatest manner and upon the shortest notice, on reasona-ble terms. Being legally bred to the business, and possessing a compotent knowledge of Dross ing and Cleaning Coth's by Stelan Sponging, which is the only complete manner of office unally

which is the only complete mainer of officetually reineving the stain, caused from greace, tar, paints, &c. he needs only a trial, to allord him an opportunity of giving satisfaction.

N. B. J. S. constantly keops of sand New and Second handed Clotheso fevery description, which he assures the public will be seld as low, if not lowir than at any other establishment in the United States for each or barter. Complement wishing to purchase, world find it much to their interest to call as a love, and examine for harmelver.

clothes TAILORING WORK carried on, and Clothes separad. New Cuffic Collars and Buttons put on, it requisite. He keeps on hand, Cloth, valvet, and Salk of all colours for doing up scale. April 20, 1827.

LOTS WANTED.

TWO LOTS of the rear of two lot there is any convenient bomintained in a street, are winted of organization for the convenient of the convenie stroot, are winte terian Churchy

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THE Subscriber respectfully return an anore thanks to his freed and the prolety for their favor and performed. He informs them, that have and performed flee anorement of Gentlemen's READY MADL. WEARLY GAPPAREL of superior quality both new and second-handed where the anning hand private of the commodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand some style. He also informs Emillies and private of the commodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand some style. He also informs Emillies and private of the commodated at the cheapest rate, and in hand some style. He also informs Emillies and private send as the cheapest rate, and ready sale for their goods. The continue of the commodated at the cheapest rate of the send o

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in the best manner, at the following reduced princes:

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Boots. All orders left at his Shop 33 Chareful street, will be immediately attended to. New-York, March 20.

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

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The subscriber hopes that some lof his preth-ron, who are capitalists, will at least invest 500 or 1,000 dollars, in these land. To such 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 also takes the liberty to observe that the purchase will be safe and ad-vantageous, and he thinks such a settlement, form-ed by coloured families, would be conductive, of much good: With this object, in view he will in-vest 500 dollars in the purchase.

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New-York, March 20.
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