MUSLIN LAINES and SHUSANS for sale

J. BECKWITH.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store

J. BECKWITH.

Feb 29

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 62 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Stoubers, Mission de Laines, Alpacca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.

Columbus, Feb. 20, 1844. JAS. BECKWITH.

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sal cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.

November 18, 1843. n30

MORE CHEAP BOOKS.

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 32 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sal JAMES BECKWI

November 18, 1843. 30

THE GRAND RALLY!

There will be a grand rally of the colored people of this State for *liberty and right* on Wednesday the 18th of September 1844 at Columbus. At 10 o'clock A. M. on this occasion we want to see every community represented, and if possible every colored man present; the time has come when each should feel it to be a duty which he owes to himself—to his race—and to his God to raise in the *majesty of manhood*, yet *unarmed manhood* and contend for that which the inhuman citizens of this professed free State have deprived him.

To be present at this Convention, the teacher should leave his school—the farmer—should leave his plough—mechanic—should leave his tools—the barber—should leave his chair—the laborer—should leave his work—and the steward should leave his lord, for they all have rights given them by God, which they have lost by the oppression of tyrants.

Come if you cant read—come if you have not a nice suit of clothes—come if you have no money come if you have to walk! come not—for Vanity or might; Come up for LIBERTY AND RGHIT!!

DAVID JENKINS }
L. D. TAYLOR, }
DAVID BURNER, } *Central Committee*
Rev. E. FIELDS, }
J. M. CADORZO. }

Agent Wanted.

THE Second Baptist Church, of this City, wishes to employ a suitable person to travel as agent to solicit donations to complete the building of said Church. Any person well recommended, will be employed. Address the editor of this paper, *post paid.*

FLANNELS—A Superior Assortment,

JAMES BECKWITH

Feb. 18, 1844.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, ALSO—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by

JAMES BECKWITH.

☞ *Blanks of every description*, for sale at this Office.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber can accommodate young men by the week, day, or month on reasonable terms. Also, persons traveling through our City, and wish to stop a short time, can be accommodated.

DAVID JENKINS.

Feb. 26.

TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. J. S. Thompson is hereby authorized as traveling agent for the Palladium of Liberty to act in, or out of the State, with the privilege of soliciting donations as well as subscribers. The friends of our cause will receive him wherever God in his providence may cast his lot. He also has power to collect all monies due from subscribers.

Also the Rev. W. Newmon is authorized to act as traveling agent, with power to appoint assistants.

J. B. WHEATON.

DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, Corner of High and Broad streets, Columbus, Ohio.

CHROME YELLOW.—120 lbs. Chrome Yellow (Orange and Lemon colors,) of the best quality, for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets,

Nov. 25. J. B. WHEATON.

SHOW BOTTLES, Tincture Bottles, Specie Jars, &c., &c., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Drug Store corner of High and Broad streets, by

Oct. 14. J. B. WHEATON.

TRUSSES—Thompson's Marsh's Hall's Common and Ivory Pad Trusses—a large assortment—at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers—full instructions given for their application. For sale at the Drug Store on the corner of High and Broad streets.

J. B. WHEATON.

WINDOW GLASS.—A full assortment of Window Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 by 8, to 24 by 30 just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.

Oct. 14. J. B. WHEATON.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF SCARLE'S OIL FOR DEAFNESS.—So frequent and extraordinary have been the cures, that have come under their observation that most of them now keep it and prescribe it for their patients as the only medicine that can cure. A physician of extensive practice in Delaware has just sent for a dozen bottles, and says that his father who has been deaf for a number of years has been cured by using this Oil; and that he, the Dr. shall for the future use it in his practice as he has seen such wonderful results accrue from its application. For sale at the corner of High and Broad streets by J. B. WHEATON

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for picture frames fitted to any size without extra charge, at the Drug Store, corner of High and Broad streets.

Feb 14. J. B. WHEATON.

ARROW ROOT.—50 lbs. Bermuda Arrow Root (warranted not to be Starch) for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets.

J. B. WHEATON.

A TWO HORSE WAGON of a superior quality, also a sulky for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, Feb. 20

DR. S. M. SMITH,

(Late Assistant Physician in the Lunatic Asylum.)

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity. Office, opposite the City Hotel.

FINE GROUND MUSTARD, for sale cheap, whole sale and retail, by

J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,
Corner of High and Broad sts.

THE UNITED STATES LIBERTY ALMANAC.—Is now preparing and will be out (Providence permitting) by the middle of July, The United States Liberty Almanac; suited to the Meridian of Columbus, Ohio. Compiled and published by W. B. Jarvis, Columbus, Ohio. All orders promptly attended to, if by letter post paid, addressed to the above. Editors friendly please copy.

We have named a large number of gentlemen for Local and Traveling Agents. We will give our reasons for so doing. As this paper is of a general nature, and for the benefit of the colored people, the Committee thought it expedient to select the number that will be found below, with the privilege, at their own discretion, of acting either as Local or Traveling Agents, and as we have proposed the names, we hope each one will act.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Cincinnati W W Watson, A M Sumner, W H Yancy.
Hamilton, Butler co.—H Simpson.
Dayton, O., T. Jefferson.
Springfield W. Piles,
Urbana—L Adams,
Chillicothe J Burnett, James Lench.
Circleville W Scott.
Lancaster S Smith N Smith,
Zanesville L'Martin H Nusum, W Gasaway
Hillsboro J Tailor, N Tailor.
Warren, Trumble co—A Day
Steubenville W Ferris.
Newark—W Jenkins, G W Roots
Cleveland J Malvin, J L Watson, R D Kenney.
Dublin S White, jr.
Xenia W Roberts.
Logan County—D. D. Day. K Artis, jr.
Mt. Vernon—O Martin.
Preston Jefferson co.—J Simpson.
Mt. Pleasant—Elijah Sawyer.
Warren—A Moore.
Gallipolis—H W Bell, J Gee,
Jackson—N Nukes, T Woodson.
Lebanon—T Benford.
Massillon—J S Thompson.
Burnesville—A Harper.
Oberlin—A Jones, T Fisher
Lower Sandusky A Winfield.
Morgan county—Lloyd E Guy.
Putnam—J Thomas.
Terrehaute Ia.—E. Rov.
Lafayette Ia.—S B Webster.
Granville O. T Walker.
Madison Ia.—A Duncan.
Indianapolis, Ia. J G Bretton.
Detroit, Mich.—R Banks, W C Monroe.
Piketon—W Evans.
Richmond, Rush co. C Oston,
Sharonville—D Lucus, C Smith, W Polson.
Miami co. T. Anderson, R. Smith.
Vanwert co. H. Taylor.
Shelby co. H Galloway A N Redmon
Champaign co. D. Lancaster.
Crawford co. A. Allen.
New Albany, Ind.—G W Carter.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Cincinnati, Rev. C. Satchel, Rev. M. M Clark.
Sardinia, Rev. E. Cumberland, Rev. S. Fox.
Logan co., Rev. M. T. Nusum.
Hamilton. Rev. W. C Yancy.
Massillon. Rev. J. Thomas.
Mt. Pleasant, Rev. W. Newmon.
Jackson co. Rev. T. Woodson.

Apprentices Wanted.

D. & L. Jenkins, wishto get one or two boys fifteen or sixteen years of age to learn the painting business. Boys of good moral characte will be preferred.

march 18th, 1844.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by

JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, may 6.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

PALLADIUM OF LIERTY.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL."

VOL. I. COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1844 NO.22.

THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

D. JENKINS, Editor.

This paper will be published under the supervision of an Executive committee of seven persons. It shall be devoted to the interests of the colored people generally, and not to any exclusive set of individuals.

All communications intended for the paper must be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

Any person obtaining eight new subscribers, and forwarding the money for the same shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—The paper will be published weekly, at 75 cents per annum, to be paid invariably in advance.

Advertisements inserted conspicuously for one square or less, three insertions 75 cents, and each additional insertion 25 cents. A reasonable discount will be made on lengthy, or yearly advisements.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Columbus—D. Jenkins. *Editor*. L. D. Tailor E. Fields, L. Jenkins, A M. Tailor D. Burner.

For the Palladium of Liberty.

LIBERTY HYMNS.

No. 2.

BY A FREEDSMITH.

APPEAL FOR TEMPERANCE.

T. S.

Liberty is still our boast,
Recollecting what it cost,
Still determin'd to be free,
Mindless what the labor be!

Freedom, true is still our aim,
Pure in nature as in name:
Freedom, noblest for our State,
From what may intoxicate!

Revolutionary fire,
With thy flame each breast inspire,
That Columbia may, indeed,
Number'd be among the freed!

Greatest of all tyranny
Alcohol has prov'd to be,
Claiming body, soul, and mind,
Greatest curse of humankind!

Patriots! wield the sword of truth,
Fearless of the monster's wrath;
"Truth is mighty!" it is said,
And must slay each Hydra head!

Lovers of our country dear,
In the mighty cause appear,
That our storied flag may wave
O'er the truly free and brave!

CELEBRATION

OF THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST

1844.

The first day of August will be celebrated at Harveysburg, Warren county Ohio; in commemoration of the emancipation that took place in the West Indies in the year 1834. A splendid dinner will be prepared.

Tickets—gentlemen, 25 cts.—Ladies, gratis. There will be several speakers from different places.

From the Disfranchised American.

Political Disabilities.

No. III.

MR. EDITOR: The next in order is the common school question, and in the adjustment of this a object we are to reflect that it is one upon which the permanency of a free government rests—but to go into a philosophical research as to its properties and effects would occupy more space than the exigencies of the case require. But suffice it to say, for it is certainly an acceded affirmative proposition that Education forms the strongest breast work around a free people, for it not only preserves them from investine corrosions within, but calms the violence of unjust aggression without. Apart from this the object in this case will be first to enquire what the farmers of the Constitution of Ohio did mean when using the following language, viz: "That all of every grade for which the donation was made without any preference whatever, shall be equaly entitled to the benefits arising therefrom," (meaning the common school privileges.)—From this version of its language, would it not be absurd in the extreme to say that it carried upon its face any apparent recognition of cast or sect, but all is contemplated and occupies one common platform of equality, and it does seem that it was intended by them, however much influenced by prejudice, to secure to all equal benefits, and, if possible, to guard against encroachments hereafter—this appears to have been their object. And seemingly something like a supernatural conception seized the hold of their minds in devising a plan so peculiarly adapted to the future elevation of succeeding posterity.

The next enquiry relative to this momentous subject is whether such wise provisions for the education of the poor and destitute have been practically carried out by embracing all of every grade, as is contemplated in the expressed language of the Constitution. The answer to this question involves a grave consideration, for this reason, that where there is marked violation of the highest authority in our State, a power approximating near thereto alone is capable, by placing a forced construction upon its intent, in rendering its violation rabid for a time. And as the legislature of this State has assumed this grave responsibility, it is but due to them that they should bear the odium which posterity will heap upon them in all coming time and all generations for so reckless a disregard for the rights of their citizens, and for trampling under foot that part of our Constitution which does not seem to suit their purposes. In what, it may be asked, has it been violated? Go and demand of 17,000 colored citizens of this State an answer and methinks they will tell you that they have not only been deprived of a just proportion of the school fund but from their hands the school tax has been wrested, and they have received no equivalent for it.

Within a year or two our Legislature to give their acts a little resemblance of justice, passed a law refunding the amount of taxes paid by this proscribed class, with a delusive hope that they would lull to sleep any anticipated favorable results from that quarter—but in that they were wonderfully deceived; for just so long as we are deprived of our rights just so long will all our mighty efforts be put into vigorous but prudent exercise in the attainment of them. For be ye not deceived from our silence and dull supinness in this matter, that we will ever cringe beneath the contumely of a wicked prejudice. No—we would be wanting in manly dignity and a just abhorrence of the invasion of our rights, and how unjust it is to stigmatise us an ignorant, superstitious set of beings, wholly incapable of self government. When they have seen the cause of it, just as if you would place a man amid the richest bounties of the earth and at the same time place insurmountable obstacles in his way, what benefit would it be to him, he would languish and die in the sight of it.—Would you charge upon him a voluntary death or self destruction? No. Who then stands guilty of so inhuman an act, by permitting him to be surrounded by every thing which the most delicate appetite could relish, and not permitted to partake thereof. You upon whom the power is invested, the situation of our people presents a similar case—we are surrounded by all the refinements of the age, on either hand we can behold the rich bounties of intellectual love, but dare not partake of it, yea, dare not taste of that which is our own, not alone from natural causes, but from conventional rights, still we are vaunttingly told that we are ignorant, idle, and vicious. However unwilling to admit the first, I will do it for the sake of argument; but of the others they are not characteristic of our people. I defy the world to show me one similar circumstanced that presents so bold and respectable a moral front as the 17,000 colored citizens of this State, and to take a few of the intemperate and immoral which infect large cities, as the test of colored men's superiority in morals, religion and intellect, is uncharitable and unworthy the generosity which the American people boast of. It is not only ungenerous, but unfair, there is not the least resemblence of justice in it. But the first proposition, it was admitted that we are ignorant in comparison with the enlightened of the present age, but not in its true acceptation of the term. And the American people should be the last to charge that upon us, for the guilt will recoil back on them, and upon their fair name an insignia of reproach will be stamped for thus oppressing their fellow man.

In my next the attention we be directed to the elective franchise.

W. H. Y.

CELEBRATION

OF THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST.

AT NEWARK, OHIO.

There will be a celebration of the first day of August, at Newark, in commemoration of the emancipation that took place in the West India Island in the year 1834. As good dinner as the country can afford will be prepared for the occasion. Good speakers are expected. Come one and all.

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sal JAMES BECKWI

November 18, 1843. 30

The cost of slavery to the people of the north is seen in almost every aspect we view the subject. Take now the appropriations made by the general government to the new States for the purposes of internal improvements, education, seats of government, public buildings, &c. in money and land. In a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made to the House of Representatives on the 25th of March, it is stated that the sum total of appropriations for these objects to the different States is as follows:

Ohio,	$1,910,041
Indiana,	1,199,721
Illinois,	899,706
Missouri,	739,061
Alabama,	879,513
Mississippi	724,700
Louisiana,	892,600
Michigan,	1,323,187
Arkansas,	1,405,100
	$9,975,429.

The population of the four free States in the above table, is 2,893,763, and the amount of money received by them is $5,334,449, or $1,82 to each person. The population of the five slave States, including slaves, is 1,800,973, and they have received in appropriations $4,940,974, or the amount of $2,55, for each person, bond and free. The free population of these States is 1,104,727, among which divide the money received by them, (as slaves should not in fact be rated in receiving these appropriations, more than our cattle or sheep,) and there will be $4,24, allowed to each free person in the new slaves States where there is $1,82 allowed to the people of Illinois, and the other new free States Is an Arkansas planter or a Missouri slave breeder any better than an Illinois Farmer and stock raiser? Is it more honorable to raise up human beings for the market like oxen for the shambles, than to raise flocks on our beautiful prairies for the benefit and comfort of men? Why then should the slaveholder receive a premium for his business,—while the business of the northern freemen is not only unprotected and unencouraged, but plundered, for the benefit of those who trade in men? Why does the slaveholder receive $5,00 from the appropriations of public money, while the Illinois sheep and cattle grower receive only $2,00? Is the Illinois freemen only two-fifths of a man, compared with him whose fields are cultivated with unpaid labor, who wields the whip over his fellow creatures to maintain his authority? The answer to these questions is that the slaveholders have been allowed to gain an undue influence in the control of our government, and their authority, as yet, has hardly been questioned; and therefore while we permit them to hold the political power, they make no scruples of robbing us of our money. Slavery is robbery from beginning to end. It robs its victims of their all, and not then contented it commences a wholesale system of plunder upon the world at large. Reader, which do you prefer, a party which is opposed to relieving you of those burdens because it may interfere with its policy in relation to a tariff, or a party which will sink all minor considerations and attend to the great subject of human liberty, and the relief of the northern as well as the southern laborers, and all who are made to suffer by this system of oppression? You can have your choice; these parties are before you.—*Western Citizen.*

Who is James K. Polk.—*N. H. Palladium.*
Our next President.—*N. H. Register.*

And one of the richest slaveholders in Tennessee.

My Hard Trip---Yet on hand.

After he prayed to me in the name of God and with fire in his eyes, to hush, I stopped.—Turning to me, the old gentleman said, "I will tell you what to do." "Well tell on," said I "So you are a public man?" "Yes, sir." "Well, consent to go to Liberia, won't you?" "No, sir. I'll neither go, or tell any one else to go." He then scored me in the old slaveholders way. About 3 o'clock, after his feeling seemed much modified; the settling of his dinner &c., pitching of the stage and some common sense on the subject of slavery; and then poetry came on and turned us all to tears. The old gentleman seemed pretty well acquainted with some of the savage stanzas of Byron. Here's a gently flowing stream green vales, sleepy hills, a bright evening this, the sky transparent, the sun in the greatness of himself, is gently but majestically marching off these dominions. Oh! what a beautiful chain of hills are linked in a most spacious circle around Chillicothe. There are some good people there who are looking forward to moral and political redemption; and from my heart I do wish Leach, Lucas and Lancston, and some other patriotic, noble hearted fellows, great success. They are going in for a celebration of the first of Augus so they say. I was in Chillicothe 7 days. "See the stage!" "This trunk is too heavy to carry up yonder."—Once more we roll—20 miles good road—many miles most miserable —— Now riding through some of the deepest mudholes—over a few miles of pike, and to my joy here is once more the Queen City.—I've been 3 days here—and now off for Old Madison, to my great joy.

A. E. GRAHAM.

To be continued.

Information Wanted.

OBERLIN, OHIO, May 20, 1844.

MR. EDITOR.—Nature prompts me to action. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, my father assumed the privilege of wringing from the hard hands of tyrants, and his unfortunate son has done the same thing; and it is my design to find him if it is possible. Thomas Fisher was his name, from Nashville Tennessee. He left a wife and two children. Mary Stump was his wife's name, and his son T. Fisher is now in Oberlin, Ohio. I suppose these lines will be sufficient. He lived four miles north of Nashville. The man's name that he lived with was Rice. I think that if this letter should reach him, or any person that is acquainted with him, I would be very much gratified if they would write to me.

T. FISHER.

Pure truth, like pure gold, has been found unfit for circulation, because men have discovered that it is far more convenient to adulterate the truth than to refine themselves. They will not advance their minds to the *standard;* therefore they lower the standard to their *minds.*

Gross and vulgar minds will always pay a higher respect to wealth than to talent; for wealth, although it be a far less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be more intelligible

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 62.

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created free and equal."

☞ POSTAGE.—Postmasters are authorized to remit subscribers names and money free of charge. Our subscribers can see by this that they need not be at any expense to themselves or us.

☞ Our paper will not be discontinued unless all arrearages are paid off.

A Slaver taken.

We noticed a few days ago the fact that the crew of the British brig *Albert*, had been beaten off by a slaver under American colors. It seems that the U. States brig Porpoise has come across the vessel and has her in charge.—[*Tribune.*

We shall now see what will be done with this slaver, under our slaveholding John Tyler government. We have never as yet taken an African slaver, but what she slipt through our hands in some way, and got clear. If justice is done in this case, it will be the first instance on record, we believe.

Better once than never.—We copy the above from the Cartland Liberty Herald. It seems that the slaver had beaten off the British brig Albert, and of course she was somewhat faged from the fight; in this state the brig Porpois had come across her and had her in charge.

If we were allowed to judge we would say it will prove a water haul. For instance, look at the case of the Almsted. Every step was taken to cast these freemen bondaged into the hands of those that would not show them any mercy. Well here we have another case differing in aspect a little. Our government has the same control over this, as they had over the former case. And a President who wishes more slave territory, he and his Cabinet will have to manage the affairs in this case. We will see what will be done. We suppose that every law will be searched to find out whether this vessel is legally a slaver or not; also to find a law that will punish these men stealers. If we are not mistaken the laws of nations punishes with death, all that are caught in stealing Africans from their homes in Africa. But if one is born in this country, he can be robed of his rights. His crable (the slave,) can be robed by law. We have always heard it said that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

Stealing is stealing, in any country unless it is sanctified by legislation, and this cannot be. Now we say without fear of contradiction that it is as much stealing to hold us as slaves in this country, as it is to steal from Africa.—Because, it is one and the same thing. One is going to Africa, the other to Washington city. Other slaveholding nations had just as well come to the United States after Europeans, and make slaves of them; provided, they can sell them once or twice; they can then say, that we bought them and paid our money for them. This is the language of the slaveholder. What right have I to a horse that has been stolen a thousand times? Is my right any better? The horse is still stolen, and no legislation can make it right, or sanctified. One instance is sufficient to prove the position we have taken in this matter. In 1620 the first slaves brought to Virginia, were Africans: Were they not stolen? all will admit that they were. Well, how can common sence with reason, bring about the justice of slavery, when the first twenty were stolen, that come to Virginia; and so it has been in other slaveholding governments. The good book tells us that he that steals a man and sells him shall suffer death. Slave holders your days are numbered; and we hope are few. The hand writing is about to be placed on the walls of our government and the slave holders may have to call on James G. Birney to interpret the meaning thereof.

Ladies Fair.

The Female Union Sewing Society, will hold a fair, at the time of the Convention; commencing on the 18th of September. The object of which is to raise funds to aid in paying the present debt of the Second Baptist Church. Don't be afraid friends—bring your money—the ladies won't hurt you.

Our cause is just, it must prevail,
It is now on the wing;
Just let us look within the vail,
And to our heav'nly King.

CHICKASAW, June 17, 1844.

MR. EDITOR.—*Sir,*—Please forward your paper, beginning with the present number, one year, to Harrison Lee, Leceester Spears, Milton Hall, John Overton, Peter Black, Mahala M'Guire, Alexander Proctor and William Jones. The money will be forwarded within three months.

Yours in haste,
SAMUEL JONES.

☞ We can say success to the Sabbath School, which commenced last Sabbath.

"THE TIME HAS COME!"

Such is the caption of an Extra from the office of the "Warsaw Signal," dated the 13th, for which we are indebted to the 'Boreas,' which this morning came down. It is plain, by this document, that the excitement in that region against the Mormons is at Fever heat. We learn by this, that on the afternoon of Wednesday last, a public meeting of the citizens of Warsaw was holden, at which, after discussion, a Preamble was adopted, setting forth the recent outrage at Nauvoo, and the fact that a reward had been proposed by Hyram Smith in the City Council, for the destruction of the Warsaw Signal—and that the life of its editor, Mr. Sharp, had been threatened by the same man. To this preamble is appended a series of resolutions of the most *emphatic* character. By these Resolutions, it is declared that the recent ordinance of the City of Nauvoo, and the proceedings there under, are an outrage of an alarming character, revolutionary, tyrannical in tendency, and, being under color of law, calculated to destroy in the minds of the community all reliance on the law: that the time has arrived when the law has ceased to be a protection to life and property, and a mob at Nauvoo, under a city ordinance, having violated the highest privilege in our Government, to seek redress, in the ordinary mode, would be ineffectual: that the public threat made in the Council of the City, not only to destroy the printing press at Warsaw, but to take the life of its Editor, is sufficient, in connection with the recent outrage, to command the efforts and the services of every good citizen to put an immediate stop to the career of the mad Prophet and his demoniac coadjutors.

"We must not only," continues the Resolution, "defend ourselves from danger, but we must resolutely carry the War into the enemy's camp.—We do therefore declare that we will sustain our press and the editor at all hazards. That we will take full vengeance,—terrible vengeance, should the lives of any of our citizens be lost in the effort. That we hold ourselves at all times in readiness to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in this State, Missouri and Iowa, to exterminate, utterly exterminate, the wicked and abominable Mormon Leaders, the authors of our trouble.

Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed forthwith to notify all persons in our township suspected of being the tools of the Prophet, to leave immediately, on pain of instant vengeance. And we do recommend the inhabitants of the adjacent Townships to do the same, hereby pledging ourselves to render all the assistance they may require.

Resolved. That the time, in our opinion, has arrived when the adherants of Smith, as a body, should be driven from the surrounding settlements into Nauvoo. That the prophet and his miscreant adherants should then be demanded at their hands, and if not surrendered a war of extermination should be waged, to the entire destruction, if necessary for our protection, of his adherents. And we do hereby recommend this resolution to the consideration of the several Townships, and to the Mass Convention, to be held at Carthage; hereby pledging ourselves to aid, to the utmost, the consummation of the object in view, that we may thereby be utterly relieved of the alarm, anxiety and trouble, to which we are now subjected.

Resolved, That every citizen arm himself, to be prepared to sustain the resolutions herein contained.

Camp-Meeting!

We would call particular attention to the following camp-meeting appointment:

A camp-meeting will be held one mile East of Cincinnati, commencing on the last Tuesday in August next. The meeting will be conducted by the Rev. Daniel Windelow, the Elder in charge of the Hamilton circuit, and the Rev. M. M. Clark, Elder in charge of the Cincinnati station.

The meeting will be conducted in strict conformity to the law of this State, in reference to camp meetings; which forbids any ardent spirits to be sold within two miles of the encampment. The public in general, are invited to attend, irrespective of sects or denominations, as the meeting will be held for salvation of souls—and all christians feel an interest in that object.

The named Ministers are members of the African Methodist E. Connection.

THE LITTLE MINSTERL.

AN ODE TO BYRON,

Written for the Palladium of Liberty.

Oh! what a gloomy universe of thought,
Is found upon Byron's undying Page!
Of what learning and experienced taught,
From the low Peasant to the loftiest Sage.

Now dives he deep in historical lore.
Spreading the world on a single leaf!
Yes, battle-fields unsung by hard before,
By him are sketched in burning colors brief.

In all her wars, springs ancient Greece to view,
And in her meridian of science too.
Ah! and rivers of gore that soaked her plains,
I see, which heaves my breast with sickening pains.

Ancient cities once seen upon her shore
In glory, are now seen by su no more,
Till Byron's hand kindles anew the flame
That vainly sought to blast her undieing fame.

If ever mortal after death could be
Adored, "all unblamed," it must be he,
Whose unequaled and unwasted mind
In its own powers startled all mankind.

To be continued,

For the Palladium of Libetry.

SPEAK NOT A BITTER WORD.

Wouldst thou a wanderer reclaim,
A wild and artless spirit tame?
Check the warm flow of youthful blood,
And lead a lost one back to God?
Pause, if thy spirit's wrath be stired,
Speak not to him a bitter word.
Speak not! that bitter word may be
The stamp that seal his destiny.

If wildly he hath gone astray,
And dark excess has marked his way;
'T is pitiful—but yet beware!
Reform must come from kindly care;
Forbid thy parting lips to move,
But in the gentle tones of love;
Though sadly his young heart hath erred,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

The lowering frown he will not bear,
The venom'd chidings, will hear;
The ardent spirit will not brook
The stinging touch of sharp rebuke.
Thou wouldst not goad the restless steed,
To calm his fire or check his speed;
Then let no angry tones be heard,
Speak not to him a bitter word.

Go kindly to him—make him feel,
Your heart yearns deeply for his weal;
Tell him the dangers thick that lay,
Around his wildly devious way.—
So shalt thou win him, call him back,
From pleasures smoothe seductive track;
And warnings thou hast mildly given,
May guide the wanderer up to Heaven.

COLUMBUS, June, 1844. M. C.

☞ We hope when the "Ohio State Tribune," is copying this poem, will do what is right.—One came from the same person, not long since, which the above paper took the liberty of copying without giving credit. We hope after this the Tribune will give the author what is due her.

THE GRAND RALLY!

There will be a grand rally of the colored peoplo of this State for *liberty and right* on Wednesday the 18th of September 1844 at Columbus. At 10 o'clock A. M. on this occasion we want to see every community represented, and if possible every colored man present; the time has come when each should feel it to be a duty which he owes to himself—to his race—and to his God to rase in the *magisty of unangered*, yet *unawed manhood* and contend for that which the inhuman citizens of this professed free State have deprived him.

To be present at this Convention, the teacher should leave his school—the farmer--should leave his plough—mechanic—should leave his tools--the barber--should leave his chair—the laborer--should leave his work --and the stewart should leave his lord, for they all have rights given them by God, which they have lost by the oppression of tyrants.

"Come if you cant read --come if you have not a nice suit of clothes--come if you have no money come if you have to walk! come not—for Vanity or might; Come up for LIBERTY AND RGIIT!!

DAVID JENKINS
L. D. TAYLOR,
DAVID BURNER,
Rev. E. FIELDS.
J. M. CADORZO, } *Central Committee*

Agent Wanted.

THE Second Baptist Church, of this City, wishes to employ a suitable person to travel as agent to solicit donations to complete the building of said Church. Any person well recommended, will be employed. Address the editor of this paper, *post paid*.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

AS MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought in this or any other city. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, and Linseys. Beaver Cloths from 63 cents to $4 per yd. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Shushan, Muslin de Lanes, Alpecca Lustres, Bombazines, Merinos, Ginghams, and Calicos. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and prices.
Columbus, Feb. 20, 1844. JAS. BECKWITH.

MORE CHEAP BOOKS,

AT DERBY & ALLEN'S.—Allison's History of Europe for $1—Burnett's History of Reformation, for two dollars and fifty cents—Shakspeare, a new edition with 28 plates—Greeley's Treatise on Preaching—for sale at DERBY & ALLEN'S.

A Two horse *WAGON*, a superior article, Also—a *BUGGY*, for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

LADIES BONNETS.

A Large assortment of Leghorn and other Bonnets for sale by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, May 6.

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
nolum bus, May 6.

MUSLIN LAINES and SHUSANS for sale
J. BECKWITH.

TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sal cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.
November 18, 1813. n39

BOARDING.

THE subscriber can accommodate young men by the week, day, or month on reasonable terms. Also, persons traveling through our City, and wish to stop a short time, can be accommodated. DAVID JENKINS.
Feb. 26.

TRAVELING AGFNT.

Mr. J. S. Thompson is hereby authorized as traveling agent for the Palladium of Liberty to act in, or out of the State, with the privliege of soliciting donations as well sa subscribers. The friends of our cause will receive him wherever God in his providence may cast his lot. He also has power to collect all monies due from subscribers.

Also the Rev. W. Newmon is authorized to act as traveling agent, with power to appoint assistants.

J. B. WHEATON,

DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glass, &c., &c., wholeasle and retail, Corner of High and Broad streets, Columbus, Ohio.

CHROME YELLOW.—120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, (Orange and Lemon colors,) of the best quality, for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets,
Nov. 25. J. B. WHEATON.

SHOW BOTTLES, Tincture Bottles, Specie Jars, &c., &c., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single, atthe Drug Store corner of High and Broad streets, by
Oct. 14. J. B. WHEATON.

TRUSSES —Thompson's Marsh's Hull's Common and Ivory Pad Trusses—a large assortment—a prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers—full instructions given for their application. For sale at the Drug Store on the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.

WINDOW GLASS.—A full assortment of Window Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 by 8, to 24 by 30 just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad steets.
Oct. 14. J. B. WHEATON.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF SCARPA'S OIL FOR DEAFNESS.—So frequent and extraordinary have been the cures that have come under their observation that most of them now keep it and prescribe it for their patients as the only medicine that can cure. A physician in extensive practice in Delaware has just sent for a dozen bottles, and says; that his father who has been deaf for a number of years has been cured by using this Oil; and that he, the Dr. shall for the future use it in his practice as he has seen such wonderful benefit accrue from its application. For sale at the corner of High and Broad streets by J. B. WHEATON

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for picture frames fitted to any size without extra charge, at the Drug Store, corner of High and Broad streets.
Feb 14. J. B. WHEATON.

ARROW ROOT.—50 lbs. Bermuda Arrow Root (warranted not to be Starch) for sale at the corner of High and Broad streets. J. B. WHEATON.

A TWO HORSE WAGON of a superior quality, also a BUGGY for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, Feb. 20

DR. S. M. SMITH,

(*Late Assistant Physician in the Lunatic Asylum.*)
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity. Office, opposite the City House.

FINE GROUND MUSTARD, for sale cheap, whole sale and retail, by
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist, Corner of High aud Broad sts.

THE UNITED STATES LIBERTY ALMANAC.—Is now preparing and will be out (Providence permiting) by the middie of July, The United States Liberty Almanac; suited to the Meridian of Columbus, Ohio. Compiled and published by W. B. Jarvis, Columbus, Ohio. All orders promptly attended to, if by letter post paid, addressed to the above. Editors friendly lesseccopy.

We have named a large number of gentlemen for Local and Traveling Agents. We will give our reasons for so doing. As this paper is of a general nature, and for the benefit of the colored people, the Committee thought i expedient to select the number that will be found below, with the privilege, at their own discretion, of acting either as Local or Traveling Agents, and as we have proposed their names, we hope each one will act.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Cincinnati W W Watson, A M Sumner, W H Yancy.
Hamilton, Butler co.—H Simpson.
Dayton, O., T. Jefferson.
Springfield W. Piles,
Urbana—L Adams,
Chillicothe J Burnett, James Leach.
Circleville H Glasspy, G Stanup.
Lancaster S Smith N Smith,
Zanesville L Martin H Nusum, W Gasaway
Hillsboro J Tailor, N Tailor.
Warren, Trumble co—A Day
Steubenville W Ferris.
Newark—W Jenkins, G W Roots
Cleveland J Malvin, J L Watson, R D Kenney.
Dublin S White, jr.
Xenia W Roberts.
Logan County-- D. D. Day. K Artis, jr.
Mt. Vernon—O Martin.
Trenton Jefferson co.—J Simpson.
Mt. Pleasant—Elijah Sawyer.
Warren—A Moore.
Gallipolis—H W Bell, J Gee,
Jackson—N Nukes, T Woodson.
Lebanon—T Benford.
Massillon—J S Thompson.
Barnesville—A Harper.
Oberlin—A Jones, T Fisher
Lower Sandusky A Winfield.
Morgan county—Lloyd E Guy.
Putnum—J Thomas.
Terrehaute Ia—E. Roy.
Lafayette Ia.— S B Webster.
Granville O. T Walker.
Madison Ia.—A Duncan.
Indianopolis, Ia. J G Bretton.
Detroit, Mich.—R Banks, W C Monroe.
Piketon—W Evans.
Richmond, Ross co. C Oston,
Sharonville—D Lucus, C Smith, W Polson.
Miami co. T. Anderson, R. Smith.
Vanwert co. H, Taylor.
Shelby co. H Galloway A N Redmon
Champaign co. D. Lancaster.
Crawford co. A, Allen.
New Albany, Ind.—G W Carter.
Mercer co. Rev. S Jones
Licking co. F J Bailes

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Cincinnati, Rev. C. Satchel, Rev. M. M Clark.
Sardina, Rev. E. Cumberland, Rev. S. Fox.
Logan co, Rev. M T. Nusum,
Hamilton. Rev. W. C Yancy.
Massillon. Rev. J. Thomas.
Mt. Pleasant. Rev. W. Newmon.
Jackson co. Rev. T. Woodson.

Apprentices Wanted.

D. & L. Jenkins, wishto get one or two boys fifteen or sixteen years of age to learn the painting business. Boys of good moral characte will be preferred.
[illegible], 1814.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store
Feb 20 J. BECKWITH.

BROAD cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Linseys, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH.
Columbus, may 6.

PALLADIUM OF LIERTY.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL."

VOL. I. COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1844 NO.23.

THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

D. JENKINS, Editor.

This paper will be published under the supervision of an Executive committee of seven persons. It shall be devoted to the interests of the colored people generally, and not to any exclusive set of individuals.

All communications intended for the paper must be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

Any person obtaining eight new subscribers, and forwarding the money for the same shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

Terms—The paper will be published weekly, at 75 cents per annum, to be paid invariably in advance.

Advertisements inserted conspicuously for one square or less, three insertions 75 cents, and each additional insertion 25 cents. A reasonable discount will be made on lengthy, or yearly advisements.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Columbus—D. Jenkins. *Editor*, L. D. Tailor E. Fields, L. Jenkins, A M. Tailor D. Burner.

For the Palladium of Liberty.

LIBERTY HYMNS.

No. 2.

BY A FREEDOMITE.

SONG OF FREEDOM.

AIR.—"*Martin.*"

Sons of Freemen! doubly free
Should our dear Columbia be,—
Free in body, free in soul,
Under God's supreme control!
Shall we prove an Esau band,
Bart'ring off our treasure land,
For a pottage mess, and mourn
Over what cannot return?

Sons of Freemen! as ye pore
On forefathers' deeds of yore,
Let the fire that warmed their breast,
As the holiest be confessed.—
Burn in bosoms that would stand
Least defending their own land,
Still in glory carry on
What so nobly they begun!

Sons of Freedom! in the day.
When the Lord gave freemen sway,
It was seal'd above that we
Promis'd to remain the free!
By forefathers' promise word,
By the goodness of the Lord,
Let us holily declare
Freedom's weal and woe to share!

Sons of Freedom! this to gain,
That our Freedom may remain,
Stronger than the pyramid,
We must build on truth of God!
Let the world example see
Of sufficient Liberty,
That a nation's highest good
Is dependence on the Lord!

The Spirit of God, though always at hand, and watching with affectionate interest the progress and movements of the immortal soul, and ever ready to step in and assert his own authority and dominion, and the power of saving grace must yet be sought for and invited, and with sincerity entreated.—*Bloomfield.*

Cassius M. Clay.

The following are the closing paragraphs of a speech of Cassius M. Clay against the annexation of Texas to the United States, delivered in Lexington, Ky., May 13, 1844, in reply to Hon. Thomas F. Marshall. It is the only part of the speech which touches on the slave question. For soul stiring, thrilling, burning eloquence, we have seldom read anything excelling these paragraphs:

"The gentlemen has not acted with his wonted magnanimity in alluding to slavery; he has already too many personal advantages over me to avail himself of any supposed unpopularity which may attach to me on account of my opinions upon this subject. I flatter myself that I am able to maintain my position, irrespective of any aid arising from this scource; but if the time and occasion were suitable, I should not fear to meet the gentleman upon this broad ground. He has not allowed me to forget that we once stood upon the same principles; the letters of that gentleman to the Commonwealth in denunciation of slavery. have given him more reputation than all the other acts of his life summed up together. If we are now found moving in divergent paths, let the world say who has deserted the high way of right and enlightened patriotism.

I trust that I shall never shrink from the stern and unwilling duties which an elevated love of country shall impose upon me. I shall not at one time indulge in honied tones of philanthropy and a self sacrificing patriotism to please the ear of mankind, but when the day of action comes, by my weight and influence deny the sincerity of my purpose. I shall not undertake to denounce the gentleman, but I cannot forget the graphic description of the lamentable evils which he attributed to the introduction of slavery into the South, and his concluding 'curse on the tyrant hand that planted this dark plague spot upon her virgin bosom.' Let him render not to me, but to that God whose curse he has to-day denounced in an opposite direction, an account for his instrumentality in now attempting to plant this same 'damning curse' on the forty unborn millions of Texas. If slavery was denounced by God on Ham and his descendants, then the blacks are not the legitimate inheritors of the curse—for, from the beginning of the world till the year 1442, Europe, at least, was free from negro slavery. Not till 1503 were blacks seen in America. If the curse of God in this respect rests upon any portion of mankind, then till within the last three centuries, it rested only upon the whites; for up to that period the larger portion of the slaves of the world were whites. But I scorn to repel such an argument better worthy of some cunning priest of the dark ages than creditable to a statesman of the nineteenth century. I have formed no such degrading idea of God, as this. My reason and observation teach me another lesson.

I look abroad over all her ravens and lovely nature, and conclude that God has willed the enjoyment of all animated beings, and that he has provided room enough for even the black to enjoy 'liberty and pursuit of happiness.'

There is no portion of history, that fills me with such feelings of solemn and despairing interest, as when the Athenians, indulging a most fatal indolence and self delusion appropriated those revenues which sustained her navy and made her allustrious in Greece, to theatrical amusements and idle shows, and denounced death upon any man who should dare to propose a law to restore them to the cause of the country and the re-establishment of the glory of her name. Though Philip surrounded her with armed battalions, and traitors infested her inmost sanctuaries, and gave the sanction of the betrayed Gods to the ruin of their country—the patriots of Athens looked on the impenetrable phalanx that was about to crush them to powder, and could not open their mouths to arouse their countrymen from their fatal security and apply the remedy that woed them to touch and to live.

I cannot, I will not, I dare not, submit to this morbid sensibility upon the subject of slavery, which strips us of our strength and delivers us up naked and defenceless into the hands of our enemies.

As a southern man, and in behalf of the South, I call upon the gentleman to know who has authorised him to place our safety upon such self destroying ground as he has assumed. What, because the North will not lend itself to this crusade against other nations, this fiendish propagandism—this forcible extension of slavery among a people, now declared by Mexico to be free and equal; shall we be told that the South will separate, and with Texas form a Southern Union? Has the Southern paradise wrought out by Mr. M'Duffie, in his late Senatorial speech so won upon the imagination and affections of the gentleman, that he is willing to take Leathean draught which will sink all identity with the illustrious dead and living of a once glorious Union, and to appear in this new elysium beyond the dark and damning styx which eternally surrounds it? Washington! the just, the immortal, speaks to you to night in his farewell address—he warns you against the terms North and South—he bids you brand those as traitors to all true liberty who would produce disaffection between these States, and boldly bids you ever to remember that the palladium of your happiness and independence rests in the eternal union of the States. Who shall dare to counsel us to its dissolution? Have you counted the cost—have you looked consequences in the face—have you numbered the whites and the blacks of a Southern Republic--have you seen the indignant countenances of all christendom turned towards you—have you heard their voice?—These American repudiators of their just debts --violators of treaties, these men who have disturbed the world with the cry of liberty, and caused blood in the name of equality to flow in every field in Europe, and redden every sea that surrounds her, they are now the propagandists of slavery--and the red and black flag of war is raised in its perpetuation and extension.

What do you ask of the North? Have you the souls of men, and can you ask them to play the supple tools in any such mad schemes as this? I shall not say what they have borne from slavery--I would have them love us as brethren, not hate us as enemies--I would calm