

and will go as far as to educate their children with prejudice against those who do not believe as they do, both literary and moral interest. There are many men who are so much opposed to those that do not believe as they do that they will let their children go without learning before they will send them to a teacher that does not believe as they do; and I ask you, Mr. Editor, or any one else, if these are the people of God, or the friends of moral improvement? I answer, no, they are not; and while men of this character have the majority take my word for it, that the colored man can not come to eminence; and to abolish this influence would be as desirable an end as the abolition of slavery itself. But until that is done it is in vain to look for the thing that we so desire, and to effect this the Baptist, Presbyterians, Methodists and all other denominations must exclude all worldly and wicked people from their communion and let the world have its own, and God have his; and unite each all their efforts together to benefit each other both in the education of their own children and the instruction of others; and I ask Mr. Editor is it not a shame, and a curse to our people to have such men among us, who call themselves Christians. Indeed, sir, it is the same as blasphemy for such men to go by that name. What can we expect from our enemies, while we have such men among us, who help to represent us, but the reproach and contempt which they are always ready to cast upon us, as a people. Oh, let us break down such bands and gird ourselves like men and be strong. No more.

Rev. J. MARTIN.

CELEBRATION.

An invitation is extended to all the friends of a commemoration of the emancipation of the West Indies. A celebration will take place in the city of Columbus, on the first day of August, 1844. There will be a dinner given in concurrent with the celebration, on that day. Let there be a general turnout of the friends of this great, good and glorious cause! In order to have the expenses low, the tickets will be put down to 25 cts. There will be several good speakers present on the occasion, to address their brethren in the cause of human liberty. Come one, come all; stand not back; ye who claim the love of liberty, let lead a hand to this good cause.

J. FINNEY
H. L. BARRETT
W. ROBINSON
W. L. MEAFEE
F. E. GOOD
F. BOYD
L. NICKEN
E. LUCIFORD
I. MILES

T. B. McAFEE

Committee of Arrangements.

H. JOHNSON, Chairman.

T. B. McAFEE, Sec'y.

67 We hope there will be a good turnout, as the proceeds are to go to both Churches—Come friends as the money is for a good object we wish to see a good turnout—recollect we will be celebrating the liberty of the slave.

Memories of Earth and a Vision of Heaven.

SELECTED BY THE LITTLE MINSTREL.
For the Palladium of Liberty.

An old man stands in the hallowed grounds,
Where in stillness the dead are sleeping,
Beneath the shade of the time-worn church,
O'er whose wall the ivy is creeping.

II.
Motionless he leans on his staff,
And memory's chain entwines him,
In the west sinks the sun—the night shades fall
But the spell breaks not that binds him.

III.
It has held him long, and his soul has walked
Through the echoing halls of the Past,
In tracing them now—he sees not the gloom
That the shadows around him cast.

IV.
A boy again in his childhood's home,
At his mother's feet he is playing,
In manhood's flush, with his cherished bride,
Through the grove, once more, he is straying.

V.
Friends are around him, the promise of hope
Before him is brightly glowing,
O'er all his path the sunlight, once more,
His mantle of joy is throwing.

VI.
Now risen the moon o'er that hallowed ground,
Moves high in its star-rayed way,
And tablet and mound, and ruined arch,
Are bathed with its silver ray.

VII.
That old man feels its soft kiss on his cheek,
Lest his glad dream has passed and gone,
Again the old Church, and his kindred's tomb,
And life's loneliness are with him once more.

VIII.
He raises his eyes—O, holy sight!
There seems around him to stand,
Arrayed in long robes of stainless white,
Bright forms from the Spirit land.

IX.
Each brow is marked with a cross of light
And bound with a radiant zone,
He knows them all—the spirit pure
Of the loved, the cherished, and gone.

X.
With noiseless step they fit to his side,
And gently they touch his hand;
In voices sweet they call him to come
With them to the Better Land.

XI.
"Thou art weary, and worn, thy locks are
white,
Long years have dimmed thine eyes,
Come, walk erect in thy youth again
In the fields of Paradise.

XII.
In yon broad fields, with brightness clothed,
Where the winds are softly blowing,
O'er unfading flowers—on still, green shores,
Dream o'er thy childhood's days anew.

XIII.
To the Public.

This is to certify that W. Herren and G. W. Stanton, are legally authorized agents (by the officers of the A. M. E. Church in this city) to solicit funds for the completion of said Church, which is now commenced.

N. B. They have the privilege to act either as travelling or local agents.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Elder.
A. M. TAYLOR, Steward.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

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

67 PASTOR—Parsons are authorized to send 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.

An Insub to the People of the North.

Mr. McDuffie, who has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate in order to aid in the adoption of a law in his own State, in contravention of the plainest provisions of the Constitution of the United States, has been addressing the friends of Mr. P. at various places. He delivered an address before the Hockley Club of Richmond, Va. The following is an extract from it, as reported by the Enquirer under his own signature:

"What does Henry Clay mean by 'the American system,' by 'the industry'?"

Does he mean that three fourths of the people of this Union should work for the support of the other one-fourth? Why, for the twenty years past, this American system has been in operation, what has it done but impoverish the South and create a proud, haughty aristocracy at the North? Within these twenty years, the pride and power and selfishness of the South have been broken down, and an unnatural and indolent aristocracy of beggars and robbers have grown up in the North. Look at the South at the present moment, and contrast it with the North—See the difference between the conditions of the two people, and ask yourselves what has caused this difference. A man is blind not to see it. Visit the South and you see the vast majority of the people living in log cabins, or in frame houses going to decay. You see their shoes without carpets and their windows without curtains, and everything denoting a gradual deterioration. A Great God what lot the robbers of the North have produced such a state of things! God did not make the law that have done all this. It is the work of the North."

We cut the above extract from the Ohio State Journal of our city. See what Mr. McDuffie says of the North. He has been railing a long time; he has at last borne forth on the North. He says within the last twenty years the pride and power and wealth of the South have been broken down, and an unnatural and indolent aristocracy of beggars and robbers have grown up in the North. He calls upon the people of the South to look at their condition. Yes, we say, look at their condition, and ask what caused all this. The cause has not come from what Mr. McDuffie says; but it has come by reason of slavery—is the evil that has caused all this distress and lamentation, this caused all the bankruptcy. That land that has robbed one portion of its inhabitants, to enrich the other. Not the tariff, not the Bank, nor the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands; but we say, the only reason is slavery and nothing else. Abolish this, and the South will be as good a section of our common country as we have belonging to America; but we say on the other hand, so

long as slavery exists in the South, or in the world, degradation and woe and misery, will visit that portion with the worst of consequences. He says, you may visit the South, and you will see a majority of the people living in log cabins, or in old frame houses going to decay, &c. He exclaims, we expect, with a loud tone, "Great God what the robberies of the North have produced such a state of things!" In conclusion, we say that the Southern institution, slavery, is about to go by the board, and its leaders are doing all they can to prevent it. We say to them, it won't do. God's will be done—slavery must be abolished.

Another outbreak in Philadelphia! St. Philip's de Noir Church surrounded by a Mob!

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 11 o'clock, P. M. The city has been highly excited throughout the day, in consequence of the attack made upon the St. Philip's de Noir Church.

The report, which proved true, that arms had been carried into the church, & exposed the people of Southwark still more, and at an early hour a mob began to collect about the building situated in Queen street, above Second, and exhibited symptoms of a most serious character. The Sheriff appeared, when a demand was made for a search of the Church.

This was repeatedly insisted upon, until a rush was made, which caused great excitement for some time.

At 10 o'clock the Sheriff, with a large body of police, entered the church, and took possession of large number of arms. They were retained by the persons who brought them out, and displayed with great enthusiasm. Several thousands were present, and appeared to be much exasperated. A large body of Peace Police, under Ald. Chas. Hertz, of the Second Ward, were on the ground.

About 9 1/2 o'clock an alarm of fire was caused by the ringing of the St. John's Bell in Thirtieth street above Chestnut, striking eight o'clock bells several times. It is supposed the cause was done purposely to rouse the South. This information was derived from a body of Irish Catholics, near Third and South.

Where matters will stop I cannot tell, but fear sad and deplorable consequences. The Church may be preserved, but we have serious doubts.

By the mail of yesterday from Philadelphia, we learn from the Philadelphia papers of this morning, that at 12 o'clock last evening Col Lee with a company of military, had possession of Queen street, and that everything remained quiet.

On the appearance of the military, the mob peaceably dispersed. (N. Y. Sun.

From Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Gazette of last evening furnished a few more particulars, which we publish without attempting to correct the discrepancies and repetitions unavoidable from the confused nature of the accounts we receive.

The battle between the rioters and the militia was kept up until 2 o'clock this morning. The military retired severely, particularly the Germantown Blues, Washington Artillery of Germantown, 1st State Fencibles, Wayne Artillery, and Caldwell Greys.

The first four companies were stationed at Third and Queen streets. They stood taking fire up Third, and up and down Queen. The two severest charges were up Third and Christian. The rioters had cannon loaded with grape, iron scrapings, glass bottles, brick bats, &c. Serg. Oster of the Germantown Blues was shot dead at his cannon, the whole of the upper part of his face being torn off. Corporal Troutman (of the Blues) was shot in the groin—

wound mortal—and died at the Hospital. Private Ashworth had his musket struck by a grape, & was in the leg.

About half past ten o'clock this morning an Irishman, who had used threatening language in the street, in front of St. Philip's Church, was arrested and taken to the Mayor's Office. He was severely wounded in the face.

We are happy to learn that Capt. R. K. Scott, although seriously wounded, is not considered by the surgeons to be in a dangerous condition. A ball entered his back, near the shoulder blade, which has not yet been extracted, but will be as soon as the operation is deemed safe.

Gen. Cuthbertson in consequence of the fear of contagion, has been ordered to leave the city, and to be accompanied by a detachment of his own troops. Many fired on the military from the houses. Immense excitement prevailed. The rioters are meeting at the Wharton market, and swearing vengeance.

A meeting took place at the Commissioner's Hall, at eleven o'clock, at which resolutions were adopted, requesting General C. to withdraw his troops, and promising, on that condition, to organize a special police in all the wards to preserve the peace.

Expresses have been sent to the President of the United States for troops, and to Captain Bliss, at Fort Mifflin, for his Flying Artillery, and to Captain Davis at Fort Mifflin.

The military, though exhausted by severe duty and sinking to the ground through fatigue, maintain a most indomitable spirit.

We have an extra from the Philadelphia Chronicle, dated yesterday, for which we are indebted to the "American Mail Company." From this we take the following paragraphs:

One o'clock—Warren was shot. The Sheriff has ordered to the report of the citizens of Southwark, and will withdraw the militia this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and give up possession of the Church to the civil power of Southwark who agree to protect it. It is said the citizens will then disband.

This extra also contains a list of the killed and wounded on both sides from which it appears that there are, Native-born killed or mortally wounded, 7; wounded, more or less severely, 22. Military—killed or mortally wounded, 2; wounded, 11. Total on both sides killed and wounded, 22. This, however, is probably short of the real number.

(N. Y. Tribune, July 9.)

A CARD.

The Ladies of the Church Fund Society, will give a supper, at the A. M. E. Church, on Friday evening, July 6th; the proceeds at which are to be given to aid in the completion of the Bethel Church, which is now commenced.

Tickets to the supper, 25 cts—children half price: Ice cream &c., extra charge.

Columbus, July 7, 1844.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST.

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.

Maiden Fair.

The Free Union Singing 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.

THE LITTLE MINSTREL.

Written for the Palladium of Liberty.

On passing down the Ohio river, last fall, by Spinkeltown, where my mother died, about twelve years ago.

Oh, yes! that is the hill, and cottage too, Where I first met my childhood days of gloom, Which more once after day-gone years I view, That from mine eye starts those tears so free.

Oh, never can my ill-taught pen unfold, The deep tender workings of the heart, That make the heavy tear so quickly start, While I do that old house once more behold.

Very many long years of dreary time, Have rolled me on from loneliness to manhood, And even you old oak the stony hard stood, To whose memory I record this line.

Though dear the hill, and sacred be the oak, Another remembered object more dear, That by its loss in my heart a stroke Yet unhealed in every coming year.

Oh, yes, 'tis the thought of my fond mother, That flush in my soul like electric fire, Though dear was father, sister, and brother, Yet no name sound so sweet as 'my mother.'

'Twas an autumn day—glorious as that scene, When the black cloud of death came o'er my sky, Sweeping from me all that ever bright had been, Where in many tears I beheld thee die.

Who hath seen the last icy drops of death, Standing upon a dying mother's brow, And did not feel that it's joys and health, Were forever shrouded in that aching brow?

But oh, the dying words are not forgotten, Though a pale, poor little sickly child, Yet, though now a man, and thus in Heaven I'll follow thy precepts so undiluted.

But why fancy, live o'er that day anew, Of a father with his ten little ones, But'd in rights and tears as near by they drew? No, I'd say the tide of thought as it comes, To be a child.

Information Wanted.

OSHELIN, Ohio, May 20, 1844, Mrs. 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 self-ruined 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.

CHINA, Glass, and Earthen Ware, For sale by JAMES BECKWITH

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—his race—and to his God to rise in the **majesty of man**, yet **unarmed** and **unarmed** and **unarmed** and to which the **inhuman** citizens of this professed free State have deprived him.

To be present at this Convention, the tender should leave his school—the farmer—should leave his plough—the mechanic—should leave his tools—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 can't read—come if you have not a nickel of coin—come if you have no money come if you have to walk! Come not—Vainly or might; Come up for **LIBERTY AND RIGHT!**

DAVID JENKINS, Agent
J. D. TAYLOR, Central Committee
DAVID BURNER, Central Committee
R. E. FIELDS, Central Committee
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.

ARMONEY IS SCARCE. Sprung from the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store.

The Mechanics' Hall.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell as cheap as he can to the colored people. Among his assortment are, Broad Cloths, Commodes, Gunstons, Lovers, Brass China from 40 cents to \$1 per set. A great variety of Knives, Axes, Shovels, Mallets, Irons, Axes, Lovers, Broomsticks, Measurers, Gunstons, and Calendars. Likewise a variety of other goods, together with every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and price. Columbus, Feb. 20, 1844.

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

MUSLIN LAINES and SHIRTS for sale by J. BECKWITH.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store Feb 22 J. BECKWITH.

BROAD cloth, Cambrics, Satinets and Linens, for sale cheap, by JAMES BECKWITH. Columbus, May 6.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Summer Goods, for gentlemen's wear from 100 cents to two dollars and fifty a yard, for sale by JAMES BECKWITH. Columbus, May 6.

LOOKING GLASSES—A general assortment for sale by JAMES BECKWITH. Feb 20

F LANNELS—A Superior Assortment JAMES BECKWITH Feb 18, 1844.

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 call him. He also has power to collect all moneys due from subscribers. Also the Rev. W. Newman is authorized to act as traveling agent, with power to solicit assistance.

DRUGGISTS.
J. B. WHEATON, Dealer in Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Glass, &c. &c., wholesale and retail. Corner of High and Broad streets, Columbus, Ohio.

CHROME YELLOW—420 lbs. Chrome Yellow, (Orange and Lemon colors), of the best quality, for sale at 10 cents per lb. J. B. WHEATON. Nov. 25.

SHOW BOTTLES. Tinsmiths, Brass, Silver, &c., &c., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single, at the Drug Store corner of High and Broad streets, N. Y. Oct. 14 J. B. WHEATON.

TRUNKS—Thompson's Month's Hair's Common and Extra Hair Trunkers, large assortment—prices that cannot fail to purchase—call on J. B. WHEATON, corner of High and Broad streets, N. Y. Oct. 14 J. B. WHEATON.

WINDY GLASS—A full assortment of Windy Glass, containing all sizes from 6 to 12, in 25 lbs per barrel and is at reduced prices, with corner of High and Broad streets. Oct. 14 J. B. WHEATON.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS HAVE DECEASED.—No longer and unnecessary have been the cases that have come under their observation this month of their new keep a special eye for their patients on the only medicine that can cure. A physician in extensive practice in Illinois has just sent to a number of letters that his father was here dead from a number of years has been cured by using this Oil, and thus he, Dr. Oil, shall be the first to use it in his practice. He has sent some wonderful health from its application. For sale at the corner of High and Broad streets. J. B. WHEATON.

LARGE GLASS of superior quality for gentlemen's use, and Extra Hair Trunkers, large assortment—prices that cannot fail to purchase—call on J. B. WHEATON, corner of High and Broad streets, N. Y. Oct. 14 J. B. WHEATON.

A BROWN BOAT—50 lbs. Brown Arms Row Boat, for sale cheap by J. B. WHEATON. Columbus, Feb. 20.

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

FINE GREEN MINTARS, for sale cheap, whole and retail, by J. B. WHEATON. Drugist, Corner of High and Broad streets. Columbus, May 6.

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 Mercantile 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 patronage.

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 their names, we hope each one will act.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Hamilton, Butler co.—J. Simpson.
Dayton, O. T. Jefferson.
Springfield, W. P. Jones.
Cincinnati, L. Adams.
Cincinnati, J. Burnett, James Leach.
Cincinnati, H. Gray, G. Smith.
Zanesville, S. Smith, J. Smith.
Zanesville, J. Martin, H. Smith, W. Gansway.
Hillsboro, J. Taylor, N. Taylor.
Warren, Franklin co.—J. Day.
Starkville, W. Ferris.
Newark—W. Jenkins, G. J. R. Rosta.
Cleveland, J. M. Smith, J. L. Watson, R. D. Kewey.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, L. B. Taylor, R. P. Parke, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Bur.

LIBERTY HYMNS.
BY A FREED-MITE.

Alas! if Jesus died for me,
Each man's a groaning slave,
Where is the glorious liberty,
'Tis said, his soul's wings gave!

Alas! if God is impartial,
If Freedom is His boon,
Why am I lingering from yonder land,
From worship of His Son!

If men both free and equal are
By Nature and her God,
Why with the brutes should I appear,
Why under foot be trod?

An ask wealth, I ask but this,
An understanding heart,
To know why this degrading curse
In life should have my part!

I ask the voice of God within,
Its oracles to tell,
That not from Heav'n's around the air,
But from the pit of hell!

Back for graces to have my lot
With holy fortitude,
Convicted that He will wipe the blot
From man for man's own good!

Poisoning on a Large Scale.
The Queen of Madagascar not long since administered poison to 3000 of her subjects—She is supposed. One day she sent an officer to a village on some business of state. He was suddenly taken ill, and died. Supposing that the inhabitants were unfriendly to her government, and had murdered her messenger, she compelled 3000 to drink the Targina, of which 1100 died. This is the same poison that was given to the Christians in the horrible persecution which raged in that Island, in which multitudes of Christian converts suffered martyrdom.

APPRENTICES WANTED.
D. & L. Jenkins, white get one or two boys fifteen or sixteen years of age to learn the painting business. Boys of good moral character will be preferred. march 18th, 1844.

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

FOR RENT.
Neatly executed at the Tribune Office

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

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

VOL. 1. COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1844. NO. 27.

THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

D. JENKINS, Editor.

This paper will be continued 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.

From the 1st of Oct. with the published weekly, at 75 cents per annum, it is paid invariably in advance.

Advertisements inserted conspicuously for one square of 10 lines, three insertions 75 cents, and each additional insertion 25 cents. A reasonable discount will be made on length, or yearly advertisement.

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Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, L. B. Taylor, R. P. Parke, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Bur.

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Where is the glorious liberty,
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If Freedom is His boon,
Why am I lingering from yonder land,
From worship of His Son!

If men both free and equal are
By Nature and her God,
Why with the brutes should I appear,
Why under foot be trod?

An ask wealth, I ask but this,
An understanding heart,
To know why this degrading curse
In life should have my part!

I ask the voice of God within,
Its oracles to tell,
That not from Heav'n's around the air,
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For the Palladium of Liberty.
ZANESVILLE, O., July 13, 1844.
On the Conviction of a Slaveholder.

BY D. O. LOTT.

The power of slavery, is the principle upon which many wise men have signed. Custom and habit are sometimes confounded, but they are not exactly the same thing. They differ in kind, but degree. The same actions, very often repeated, form a habit; and when his has been riveted by time, experience was the conclusion, that single must take place before a habit can be changed. We have a proverb which briefly makes the opinion a certainty, of the strength of habit; habit is second nature. It is a curious speculation to trace the progress, from the commencement of custom to the confirmation of habit. When it is confirmed, it is scarcely possible to distinguish it from instinct. As one operates upon the mere animals, so does the other upon the reasonable nature. There is a very close analogy between bodily and moral habits. In both cases, there are generally aversions to overcome in the beginning. Many things which in time are able and drunk with pleasure, are exceedingly noxious when first tasted. Optum among the Turks, and tobacco in European nations, are instances. At first only small quantities can possibly be borne. By degrees aversion decreases, to wholly disappear. A slight degree of pleasure in the next step; this pleasure grows stronger in reason to a certain limit and declines; but at last the usual indulgence is cut off, the slavery is fully manifested. This will be found to be pretty accurate estimate of the progress of modern slavery. Except these who are cured from the first daws of reason, in the face of this iniquity, the mind revolts at the wrong of slavery. With slow and timid steps the path of slavery is ventured upon; but when reluctance is overcome, pleasure succeeds. The pursuit of pleasure is natural in man. A love of it is deeply rooted in the human heart. On this vulnerable side, temptation makes its assault, and slavery issues. The habit richly glided. The flower is so sweet and beautiful that the thorn it conceals is not at all suspected. Many bitter pains are endured by the slaveholders, and the chest of expectation of him is again and again disappointed. By degrees the sensibility of the soul is blunted, and what at first cost a severe struggle, is now attended with little or no pain. We grow familiar with slavery. We play upon the hole of the Asp as we venture to put our hands upon the den of the Coercive. We fancy that our dealing in slaves is but a small vice. We suppose that though we have formerly yielded in future we shall be able to rally our virtues and vanquish the enemy.

Thus we go on, step by step, and at last God, to our shame and sorrow, that it is vain to struggle against a bondage we cannot break. (Oh how hard to become the slave of slaves.) This is the same poison that was given to the Christians in the horrible persecution which raged in that Island, in which multitudes of Christian converts suffered martyrdom.

Every compliance has added a new rivet to our fetters. Every effort to get free has been in a two-fold manner against us, it has increased

ed the weight of our chains, and diminished our power of resistance. Instead of being hateful, slavery has become pleasant. When our vices and indulgences are enumerated, it may be said this is our condition, and we have no choice. The evil of slavery has actually become a part of ourselves, and so firmly are we fixed upon it that, perhaps, to extricate it is vice, we must all be destroyed.

History presents us with many and pictures of slavery, but it is worthy of remark, that she has never given us a character, completely vicious as first. It is by degrees that the outlines of slavery is filled; it requires time to harden the heart, to lull the faithful remembrance of conscience, and to blunt the tender sensitivities of humanity. When the prophet predicted to Hazeel the barbarities which he was to perpetrate, he started at the image of his future self, and I do not, with real horror exclaimed, "is thy servant a dog, that he should do these things?" It is recorded of Damiel that the infernal temper which ultimately led him to delight in the tortures of men, was kindled and nourished in his youth, by pulling off the limbs and watching the bodies of flies and other defenceless insects. By habits of cruelty, into what a savage may men degenerate! It were an easy matter to produce a variety of instances to illustrate the power which slavery has over the slaveholder. To this view of the subject, I wish in the first place to call your attention. By an indulgence of the cruel practice of slavery men grow in love with it. Reason is given to be controlled by the turbulence of passion, to be bound to the cravings of the appetite, to restrain the inclinations of a corrupt heart. Conscience, as the vicegerent of God, often remonstrates in the hour of temptation, but unhappily, present gratifications have such powerful influence that every consideration vanishes before them. Slavery is a temper, a delirium of joy, and though for a long time we know how we shall suffer, yet we cannot resist. Again and again this wretched force is acted. At length the character assumes another form. The feelings are blunted. The heart seems to be made of "erner stuff." The remonstrances of conscience grow weaker and weaker. Reason has yielded to the encroaching enemy. Nothing is seen by the enraged slaveholder but the images of his unholy delusion. The eye of his mind has grown dim. The capacity of discerning pure and heavenly objects has become so impetuous that shadows are mistaken for realities, and remembrance of good mistaken for the substance.

Slavery is the greatest of all deceivers; but even this does not prevent our being in love with it. On the contrary, it is owing to this that we call good evil, and evil good. Thus our captivity is complete; but, alas! we are less sensible of it than ever. We call ourselves free; but at the very instant, the rattling of our chains proclaim us slaves. Habit in slavery sinks us in a degree lower than this. We are not merely in love with slavery, but our evil gratifications has become necessary, as it were to our existence. Perhaps the next of slavery is gone. We feel but little positive

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