



# PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY. COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

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

## PAMPHLET.

We are ready for publishing the proceedings of the Convention in pamphlet form. Send in your money, as you have pledged to raise the means to publish this work. A very large number of the delegates pledged themselves to forward the money as soon as they reached home. The Committee on publishing will be the friends to attend to this matter.

## LOOK AT THIS.

We promised in our last to give the names of the places that we had claims on as supporters to our paper. Each figure will express the number of subscribers, and the letters or words express the number paid.

Wharton, Morgan co. O., five subscribers with promise to pay after harvest; in routine is Hamilton Butler co., here we have nineteen, of this number ten have paid up like men. Now comes Lancaster with her forty-one; we have received notice from this place—it ought to have been \$30; Cincinnati thirty-two—10 was paid; here we have \$15 due us; St. Clairville 3, two pd; Detroit Mich. 4, none has come up to this work. Middletown, Butler co. 3, two pd; Chillicothe 53, seven pd; Lebanon, Warren co. and Monroe in the same, 4, one pd; Hillsboro 28, nine pd; Newark 25, nine pd; Xenia 14 none have paid as yet; Dayton 19 four pd; Waynesville 7, two paid; Harveysburg 9, four pd; Beeson's store 9, two pd; Greenfield 16, four pd; Frankford, Ross co. 6, two pd; Springfield 24, 4 pd; Urbana 49, twenty pd—done better than any; Mechanicsburg 8, 4 pd.

Wooster 7, four pd; Troy, Miami co., 7, three pd; Dublin, Franklin co., 5, one pd; Zanesville 29, three pd; this makes us blush—only three paid out of twenty-nine, paid for a paper which cost one and a half cents per week. Jamestown 2, one pd; Putnam 10, none paid; Lafayette Ind., 4, all pd; Mt. Vernon, 4, all pd; Indianapolis, 3, all pd; look at this friends and do likewise. Cleveland 15, two pd; Sidney, Shelby co., 12, two pd; Sandusky city 7—it is right here to state that the three dollars which was sent did not reach us so the subscribers are not to blame. Zanesfield, Logan co. 16, four pd; Omega and Picketon, Pike co. 19, 3 pd; Oberlin 19, six pd; Delaware 3, one pd; Akron 5, none pd; New Portersburg; Highland co. 6, two pd; Steubenville 3, one pd; Lafayette Madison co. 4, pd all to 50 cts; Circleville 20, two pd; Summerton and Harveysville, Belmont co. 11, six pd; Mt. Pleasant, 2, but no pay; London 3, one pd; Chickasaw, Mercer co. 9, two pd; Bellefontaine 2, and that's all; Yellow Springs, 2, one pd; Piqua 3, but no pay; Georgetown, Brown co., 5, and Sardinia 6, but they hold on to the money; Ripley 2; they do likewise.

The above are the places where we have more subscribers than one. Those on the Reserve we have not mentioned, as our Agent, Mr. Thompson, knows how they stand. We have about forty scattering subscribers—these we have not named in our list. Also, we have about two hundred in our city. Now you will say if we stop you thought so, so just pay us up, and you will not have to stop and think. Tell your neighbor to do the same.

Remarks of Mr. Jenkins on the organization of the Convention, Sept. 18, 1844.

GENTLEMEN of the Convention, we have met again at the Capital of this State, the third in the Union in point of population—and not second to any in improvement.

Thirteen months and eight days have elapsed since we met in convention, and the hand of Providence has still protected us in the great cause of truth. Sirs, when we look back on past events, we see and feel that our cause is still on the advance.—Sirs, we should consider this period as one of the happiest we have ever witnessed in the history of our common country.

Fellow-countrymen, we are permitted to assemble together to consider our condition as citizens of our beloved country. Am I permitted to say beloved country; yes, it is our beloved country; and here we intend to do our duty as men that love justice and hate oppression. Here we intend to unfurl the banner of liberty—here we intend to make an impression that will last as long as time. We have met for our common good; and the constitution guarantees to us this privilege. The 6th art. and 19th sec. of that instrument, provides that the people have a right to assemble together in a peaceable manner &c. We have met—and here permit me to remark, that we have been too long negligent in the great cause of human rights. Too long have we permitted our common enemy to trample on our rights—too long have we kept silent. Thank Heaven we have commenced; let this commencement be remembered (when we are in our

silent graves) by our young and rising generation.

Gentleman, in conclusion, and in behalf of our colored citizens of Columbus, I bid you a happy welcome from the north, from the south, from the east and from the west, thrice welcome. I bid you as men who love union, despise disunion, hate oppression and love liberty.

## SUBSCRIBERS.

We have named in another column the number of subscribers, and the amount paid at each place. We hope by showing this to you that are still in debt to the paper, will see the great necessity of paying up.

In making out our list, we omitted all the places that had only one paper sent there. We hope that our friends at such places will comply with our demands. Be active friends and send us what is due the paper; if he is discontinued it will be your fault not ours. At the late Convention they adopted this paper as one of the organs of the colored people. How can the paper be what the Convention said, unless you support it by your means—that is money. We are willing to do our part, if you will only do yours. We think that we have said enough at this time to convince all who take this paper that it is their duty to pay us.

## COLONIZATION.

Our views have been misunderstood by Mr. Anderson, when he undertakes to construe our meaning—Where we say give us our several kinsmen we should be willing to leave this our native home. When we speak of the climate we did not mean one more suited to us than this. We did not mean that some of these white men should make and administer the government. We mean that we are willing to manage the affairs of the nation ourselves. Do my friends think that we are not able to manage the affairs of an institution?

Our reason for taking this view of the subject is this: we are opposed to any scheme that has for its object the removal of one portion of a nation, and at the same time keeping the largest portion in slavery. My friends know very well that the object of this society is to remove the whole of the free colored population, and at the same time keep the slave in bondage. If the men advocate the principle of colonizing the whole mass, we ask what would be the result? Why see, the abolitionism of slavery would be the final result.—This is the very thing we ask these

men to do; let them advocate the colonizing of the slave if they think fit, and the work is done.

## LOCATION OF PREACHERS.

Rev. Wm. Paul Quinn, Bishop; Elders.—Rev. Henry Adreese, Alleghany; Charles H. Peters, Massillon; M. M. Clark, Pittsburg; Jeremiah Thomas, Urbana; George Coleman, Captain; N. W. Canon, A. R. Green, Pittsburgh; Fayette Davis, Washington circuit; W. K. Revils, do; John Gibbons, Chillicothe; T. O. nas Lawrence, Columbus; George Bowler, do; Samuel G. Cingman, Gallipolis; Daniel Winslow, Hamilton; M. J. Wilkerson, do; Thomas Woodson, Cincinnati; Ratliff Simon, Hillsboro; Matthew T. Newsom, do; Solomon H. Thompson, Uniontown; William Newman, Zanesville; Carey S. Hargrave, Detroit; Joseph Fowler do; Henderson Galespiego; Peter James, Allen Brown, do; Eli Wilkins, do.

## DIED.

In this city at the residence of Mrs. A. Barrett, Isaac Miles, formerly of Lancaster Ohio, aged about 30 years.

## MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. E. Fields, Mr. Martin, to Miss E. Shavers, all of this city.

We wish them a long life and a merry one; and the blessings of many young Martins to prattle on the knee of an old one.

For the Palladium of Liberty.

Oberlin, Oct. 7th.

To the Colored Settlements in regard to School Teachers.

It is well known that many of these settlements have for a few years past been supplied with teachers from this place, through the winter seasons.—And we know that a number hope thus to be supplied this season.—

But while it is true that many have been supplied, yet it is equally true that through many of the seasons not a few have been unsupplied.—Now the reason of this has been, not because there were no persons in the country who would or who could have taught these schools, had they known of them in due season, but the truth is, had it been because our colored friends have neglected to make application for teachers, either from this or any other place, until all the teachers who had any thought of teaching, had engaged other schools.

For a few years past I have had some experience in this myself. In the fall—say about the 1st of October, when applications were continually being made for teachers. And they were seeking schools, nothing could be heard from our friends, either as to whether they had engaged teachers or not, or whether they wished for any, until all the teachers were gone, and perhaps half through with their schools. Then in has come the request from our friends, to send them a teacher. But it was then too late, and they have had, in many instances, to go without, because the teachers were all gone.

I fear that many of our friends in the different settlements are about to do so this season; but I hope they will not. And to prevent them from so doing, I wish to say to our friends of this State, especially, that there are large numbers of teachers who go out from this place every season, and many of them have a heart to teach our schools, and would gladly do so, if an application was made in due season.

You ought never to put it off later than the 1st of October, before you have a meeting in each settlement, to ascertain what the prospects are for having a winter school—how large a school you can probably make up,—and what you can afford to pay for a teacher. Then appoint some one to make application for, and to secure a teacher. Then you would always be supplied. Now those of you who have not yet attended to this matter, don't put it off any longer—don't wait for teachers to come to you, and then them to teach you for nothing.

If any of you who have not a teacher, and wish to obtain one, will send a letter to me, (postage paid) or to any of the colored brethren in this place with whom you may be acquainted, we will secure you teachers if possible, or come ourselves.—If you write at all, write soon, or it will be of no use.

Yours, &c., D. DAY.

## HON. WILLIAM JAY.

Mr. Editor.—The following extract of a letter lately received from the Hon. William Jay, shows his position relative to the Liberty party. "My views in relation to the Liberty party have undergone a change. Under existing circumstances, I regard this party as the most effective weapon we can wield against slavery. I have no confidence in Mr. Clay; and Mr. Webster, in the affair of the Ore-

do, acted as the humble tool of the slaveholders. He and Mr. Clay will both be in favor of admitting Texas the moment they find such a measure advantageous to their party. As to the Democratic party, they are full of putrefying sores, from the crown of the head to the soles of their feet. At present, our only hope under God is in the Liberty party."

## THREE SETTLED POINTS.

1st. That the election of James K. Polk to the presidency will prove, if it prove any thing in relation to the question, that the people are "in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas."

2. That the Election of Henry Clay will prove, if it prove any thing that the people have, "personally, no objection to the annexation of Texas," but on the contrary would be, "glad to see it."

3. That James G. Birney is the only Presidential candidate whose election will prove the people to be against annexation.—Emancipator.

MY HALF OF POMP.—A planter in Virginia once owned a slave in connexion with one of his neighbors. He was a pious man, and would sometimes wind off his prayers by saying "Oh Lord! in addition to all the blessings I a sinner, have asked at your hands, send you in your infinite mercy a good woman, condescend to bless my half of Pomp!"

TEXAS.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 7th inst. confirms a report that President Houston has arrived at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas. He had called out the militia of the Sabine and St. Augustine Counties, and had succeeded in capturing Walter Morman, the leader of the "Regulators." This individual was immediately put on trial on several indictments for treason and murder. The report that a pitched battle had taken place between the rival factions, is also confirmed. Sixty or eighty persons are said to have been killed. The Chronicle states that such has been the turbulent and violent conduct of these lawless bands for a year or two, that society on the frontier was completely disorganized, and the abolition of Louisiana kept also in a state of alarm. Among the outrages committed, it is reported that the "Regulators" pursued one of their victims into the parish of St. Landry, and murdered him within a few miles of his field.

