

On motion, the thirty-seventh resolution was adopted.
On motion, the thirty-eighth resolution was adopted.
On motion, the thirty-ninth resolution was adopted.
On motion, the fortieth resolution was adopted.
On motion the finance committee report was received.
On motion, the central committee was instructed to form the petition, and have it published in the Palladium of Liberty, and the Disfranchisement American.
On motion, the Convention adjourned till the 21st Sept. 1844.

57 The Communication of A. J. Anderson will appear in our next.

Disfranchising Cause.—On Sunday morning, last, the vessel No. 2, Wilder, was about entering the first lock west of the village. A young man, Elias Fryer, of Franklin, Portage county, O., about 18 years of age, came to his death in the following very singular and curious manner.

The steersman, as we are informed, had been shooting ducks, &c., on their passage down, and had, very improperly, let the gun fire on the deck, near the stern, loaded and cocked. The young man was requested by the captain of the boat to bring the gun down into the cabin, which he was about to do, when on the head or top of the steps, the muzzle of the piece being toward him, he took hold of it and in the act of drawing the gun towards him, the trigger caught in contact with some object which caused the piece to be discharged, the load, being but a light one, was lodged in the young man's abdomen, and immediately walked down into the cabin, and said, "Captain, I'm shot and it is going to kill me." He died in the evening of the same day. The ball entered his left side, through his vest, and lodged near the surface of the right side. It was said that the load been a full ounce in all probability the steersman also would have been shot as he was in the proper direction in the ball had passed the first body.

His funeral was attended on Monday by quite a respectable number of our citizens.
Here is another sad warning to all, and especially to the young, to be careful, to a much greater extent than they now are, in the handling of fire arms. The fact that the occurrence took place on the Schuylkill is worthy of serious reflection by all who are in the habit of decorating the Lord's day.—Olive Branch.

A Parrot in Court.—A man was arrested in New Orleans, for stealing a lady's parrot, but the lady found some difficulty in proving her property. So, however, stated that the bird and chat, and accordingly the accident sent for. The moment he addressed the parrot, its well known and prompt reply was given to the great amusement of all present. The parrot was remanded for trial, and the bird was retained as a witness against him.

A loving couple "down east" have had a pipe made to their hands, so they can smoke in the same way.

It is said there are only two words in our language, which contain all the words in their regular order. They are—absolutely, and factually.

MARRIED

In Greenville, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. C. Peters, Mr. Wesley Brown to Miss Anna Maria Peterson, both of Columbus.

In Columbus, on the same evening, by the Rev. W. Shiloh, Mr. John Clarks to Miss Mary Cooley.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber can accommodate young men on 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. Herren is authorized to act as traveling agent, with power to appoint assistants.

SHOW BOTTLES.—Thos. Botes, Specie Jar &c., &c., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single at low prices. Also, a large assortment of glass bottles of all kinds and sizes, at the lowest prices. For sale at the Drug Store of corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

PHYSICS.—Thompson's "Man's Health" is a complete and long-sustained course of instruction in the art of self-preservation. For sale at the Drug Store of corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

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

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

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

Ladies Fair.
The Female Union Sewing Society, will hold a fair, at the time of the Convention, commencing on the 15th of September. The object of which is to raise funds to aid in the present debt of the Second Baptist Church. Don't be afraid friends—bring your money—the ladies won't hurt you.

Agent Wanted.
Wishes to employ suitable persons to travel in order to solicit donations to complete the building of Church. Any person willing to be employed, will be employed. Address the editor of this paper, post paid.

DR. ROSENBAUGH,
GERMAN DOCTOR,
LIVES on the corner of Third and New-Straits, near the Old Presbyterian Church, and prescribes to tell the disease with which any person is afflicted, though they should be a hundred miles distant, by merely knowing their name. He cures all kinds of diseases, and is particularly successful in cases of Scurvy, Dropsy, Liver Complaints, Affections of the Spleen, Pains, Rheumatism, Blennorrhoea, Pains, Catarrhs, Scrophulous or King's Evil, and all kinds of outward and inward Sores, when the patient is above cases is not past medical aid.
sep 25th.

William Albany.
Agreeable to your request, I give you my opinion with regard to the things found in you. I am not a physician, and I cannot believe, from your previous good conduct, but what you intended to return them to me without law.
RICHARD B. COWLES.
Neil House, Sept. 26, 1844.

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 read 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.
W. W. Watson, A. M. Sumner, Cincinnati
W. H. Yancy, Hamilton, Butler co.—H. Simpson.
Hogan, O. T. Jefferson.
Springfield, W. Pico.
Cincinnati
J. H. Adams, Chillicothe
J. B. Barrett, G. Stump.
J. H. Adams, Chillicothe
J. B. Barrett, G. Stump.
J. H. Adams, Chillicothe
J. B. Barrett, G. Stump.

TRAVELING AGENTS.
J. S. Thompson, G. W. Watson, R. Robertson.
J. S. Thompson, G. W. Watson, R. Robertson.
J. S. Thompson, G. W. Watson, R. Robertson.
J. S. Thompson, G. W. Watson, R. Robertson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, L. D. Taylor, E. F. Fields, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Barker.
From the Ohio State Tribune.

The writer of this communication, CAPTAIN STANTON SHOLES, of this City, is considerably known in this State, and wherever known his reputation of unblemished, he is known as a man of high moral worth, is now about sixty years of age, for more than 20 years he has been a member of the Methodist Church. He was an active officer in the late War. He is now bringing a quiet and retired life, and nothing but duty to his country would induce him to enter the political arena.

We have been intimately acquainted with Capt. S. since the early part of our residence in this City, and do so much for his candor and truth.

We hope this conversation will have its proper influence with our abolition friends, and cause them to vote for that man who will be most likely to keep "N. B. only out of Congress"—the name of a Dialogue IN A STAGE.

The following is the substance of a dialogue that passed in the public stage from Mr. Verano to this place, on the 18th inst., between Mr. McNulty, the Local candidate for Congress in this District, and a colored man by the name of Watson, of Cincinnati, a Dialogue to the Convention of Colored Men then held at Columbus. On learning his destination—

McNULTY demanded—What are you going for?
WATSON—I am going to meet the colored People in Convention.

McN.—What do you expect to effect by meeting in convention?
W.—We shall ask the people of this State for our just rights.

McN.—What rights? why do you not go out of the country?
W.—We think we have rights in common with all men.

McN.—You are not men, nor are you entitled to the privilege any more than the dumb brutes. You are only the third grade of the brute creation, and second to the Orang Outang. We have no souls any more than the brutes.

Apprentices Wanted.
D. & L. Jackson, white get one or two boys fifteen or sixteen years of age to learn the baying business. Boys of good moral character will be preferred.
March 18th, 1844.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

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

VOL. I. COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1844. NO. 34.

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 rights, new subscribers, and forwarding the money for the same shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

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 advertisements.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, L. D. Taylor, E. F. Fields, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Barker.

From the Ohio State Tribune.
The writer of this communication, CAPTAIN STANTON SHOLES, of this City, is considerably known in this State, and wherever known his reputation of unblemished, he is known as a man of high moral worth, is now about sixty years of age, for more than 20 years he has been a member of the Methodist Church. He was an active officer in the late War. He is now bringing a quiet and retired life, and nothing but duty to his country would induce him to enter the political arena.

We have been intimately acquainted with Capt. S. since the early part of our residence in this City, and do so much for his candor and truth.

We hope this conversation will have its proper influence with our abolition friends, and cause them to vote for that man who will be most likely to keep "N. B. only out of Congress"—the name of a Dialogue IN A STAGE.

The following is the substance of a dialogue that passed in the public stage from Mr. Verano to this place, on the 18th inst., between Mr. McNulty, the Local candidate for Congress in this District, and a colored man by the name of Watson, of Cincinnati, a Dialogue to the Convention of Colored Men then held at Columbus. On learning his destination—

McNULTY demanded—What are you going for?
WATSON—I am going to meet the colored People in Convention.

McN.—What do you expect to effect by meeting in convention?
W.—We shall ask the people of this State for our just rights.

McN.—What rights? why do you not go out of the country?
W.—We think we have rights in common with all men.

McN.—You are not men, nor are you entitled to the privilege any more than the dumb brutes. You are only the third grade of the brute creation, and second to the Orang Outang. We have no souls any more than the brutes.

Apprentices Wanted.
D. & L. Jackson, white get one or two boys fifteen or sixteen years of age to learn the baying business. Boys of good moral character will be preferred.
March 18th, 1844.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

We have ever been acknowledged as men and as rational beings.
McN.—You are not human beings and have no souls.

I cannot believe that a man of your intelligence and education can indulge such assertions as you have put forth, because you never knew a dumb brute capable of reasoning or talking as I do to you.

McN.—I could learn my horse or dog to do some thing; for you know nothing but what you learn, as might be learned to a dumb brute.

W.—Neither do you and had you been shut out from education, you would have known nothing but what instinct had taught you.

McN.—Why do you not go off? You have no claims here and should be driven out of the country.

We have no place to go to—this is the place of our nativity, and we have no other place to claim as ours, any more than you have a right to claim birth right in Europe.

McN.—You have no more right here than the Orang Outang, and ought to be, and should be driven from the country.

W.—You are a nominee for Congress, but I think your District will not elect a man of your principles to Congress.

McN.—I am a nominee and expect to be elected, and if elected, my first business shall be to secure the passage of an act to drive out of the country.

W.—(Exclaiming) You the man—you the man drive us colored people out of the country—out of this country? I will never be driven!

McN.—If you should not go, we would cut your throats and hang you all.

W.—We will have our throats cut and be hanged, before we will be driven from our native country.

McN.—That we will do, and measure run with your bodies.

W.—That you have already done for these two hundred years, and I should not think strange if God should send a thunder-bolt and kill you instantly.

McN.—I should think no more of killing negroes, than I would of killing a skunk, for they are just alike; and in the Southern States, the people keep their negroes well beaten and cattle all in one pen, nor do they think of the negro any more than they do of their cattle.

W.—I can't think the people of your Congressional District will support a man of your principles to the National Legislature, for you could disgrace not only the District you represent, but the State and Nation.

The above is only a part of the dialogue that passed between the two, but I have given enough to show his character and spirit, without aiming to give the exact words, although I do not vary much as far as I go. I expected a direct that what I heard must be spoken in a spirit of banter, and that McNulty would, before they parted, apologise or explain to the colored men; but nothing of the kind was offered, and I was told by a fellow passenger, that he avowed them to be the real sentiments of his heart. When we arrived at the Neil House, McN. declared that he would induce the colored men to give up the struggle.

There are a number of witnesses to the truth of the above.
STANTON SHOLES.

The distilleries of this city and Brecklyn now make about 25,000 gallons of whiskey per day, and consume about 8000 bushels of grain, two thirds corn, and one third rye.—N. Y. Tri.

Cotton goods (domestic) have fallen in price nearly one third since last winter.

During a severe storm of hail, which occurred a few weeks since at Havre, a lump of ice fell weighing three pounds.

The total number of churches of all denominations in the city of New York, is 120. Of these number 20 are Protestant Episcopal; 15 Roman Catholic; 22 Baptist; 10 Dutch Reformed; 22 Methodist Episcopal; 27 Presbyterian, and 4 Universalists, the remainder being of various new sects formed principally from the above Protestant Churches.

THE DROUGHT AND THE FACTORIES.
In consequence of the severe drought, the factories at Amsbury and Salisbury, (Mass.) have been compelled to suspend operations altogether. We have heard that such is the case in several other places in that section.

BARTON GOLD.—An editor in the far West hearing that there was British gold to be had, extricated that a small portion may be transmitted to him, to pay hands and keep his paper afloat until the elections close. He will agree to any terms!

The English Union Jack was hung out of a house in Philadelphia, on Friday, with the banner of the Democratic Candidates appended, but it did not hang long; it was taken down and torn to shreds by an excited crowd.—N. Y. Sun.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
We learn from the New York Commercial, that the board of this flourishing society in New York city alone now employs twelve city missionaries, and has the gratuitous services of about 1100 monthly distributors. It is stated also, that the issue of publications from the tract society's house for the month ending August 15th, amounted to upwards of \$10,000. Of one important work in three volumes, 22,000 copies have been printed within the last six months. The grand catalogue of tracts have amounted to about 7,000,000 pages in five months. Thirteen steam power presses (equal to between 30 and 40 common printing presses) are now employed in the society's work.

A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hang himself on an apple tree, the wife of a neighbor immediately came to beg a branch of that tree, to have it grafted into one of her own orchard—'for who knows,' said she but it may bear the same fruit for me.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.
An opposition line of packet boats has commenced running from Schenectady to Ulster, charging nothing for passage and only 25 cents for meals.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

WINDING GLASS.—A full assortment of Winding Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 to 24 inches, for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. B. WHEATON.
Oct. 14.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

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

OUR PAPER.

We don't know how long we will be able to continue—we are behind hand with our Printer—it we don't get what is due us. We have enough out in the hands of our subscribers to go on eighteen months longer. We don't know why it is our printers treat us as they do; our patience is almost thread bare. It seems very strange to us that our agents has not done what we think they might have done for us. We have received their good wishes, but no money. In our next number we intend naming every place where we have claims. Now agents we want you to do your best—you must do your best, we repeat. One cent and a half per week will pay for the paper one year.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

The Whigs had a splendid procession on Monday night—it was a splendid affair. Seven hundred turned out to congratulate each other on the Maryland victory. We cant say all were voters, as there was a large number of boys in attendance. We wish the whole humbug was over, as we intend to bring out Lincoln's name as the next President. If we do this no one can say that we are too late. We have voters among us; therefore we have a right to mention our choice if in the event of the death of our paper. We intend to enter the campaign with a full assurance to gain the victory.

TUESDAY.

This day and evening has been spent in yells from left parties; we hardly could tell who was ahead in the city. We were out until about 9 o'clock to find out the result of our City, but in vain.

It seems to us that men are for party, and not for principles. It seems to us that if this spirit exists throughout the Union, this system cannot stand. The principles of our government are forgotten in this. What is the theme of this crisis? Clayism, Pickens, Whiggism, Democracy, and all other kind seem that can be put into men's heads; we don't know how long care will be taken to these. Reader you may give the name, as we don't know what name will suit. We don't know but what both candidates will be elected by a tie vote, as this is the only way it can be done. Well, some one must be governor of the State, and we have no choice in the matter, as we prefer King.

Whereas, this Convention composed of delegates representing a large number of the counties of the State, have come here ostensibly for the purpose of deliberating upon the best means for the intellectual, social,

moral, religious and political elevation of the colored American citizens of Ohio.

Resolved, That the cause of general education among our people call loudly for action, and demands the immediate attention of the convention, standing as it does, preeminently distinguished as the first in order of the catalogue of the business to which it should attend.

Resolved, That in connection with the subject of general education, common school privileges under the system of the State public schools; consequently it devolves upon this convention, as one of its highest duties, to devise ways and means for testing the validity and constitutionality of these State laws by which a large majority of the colored citizens of Ohio are debarred from those high and important privileges so essential to the elevation of an oppressed people.

Resolved, That energetic action should be taken by this convention in the adoption of proper measures for raising funds for the removal of those grossly inconsistent, unconstitutional and oppressive enactments by which a large majority of colored people are debarred from the right of testimony in courts of justice. Feeling the utmost assurance that whenever those tyrannical and anti-American laws shall be brought up before the enlightened supreme court of Ohio, they will be annulled.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our people to continue respectfully to importune the legislature of our State for the repeal of those iniquitous laws which stain the escutcheon of our otherwise free State.

Resolved, That this convention residing in the towns and cities, to endeavor to obtain real estate in some fertile and healthy part of the country, and settle thereon for the purpose of enjoying in the honorable and profitable avocations of farming and horticultural pursuits, as one of the best means of improving their condition.

Resolved, That the temperance and moral reform enterprises should receive the concurrence and co-operation of every member of this convention in propagating them among their respective communities; believing, as we do, that upon the success of those principles among our people, depends their elevation.

Resolved, That the subject of moral and agriculture demands the attention of the convention.

Resolved, That this convention re-

commend to our ministers of the gospel, of every denomination of Christians, to exert their influence in the promotion of education, temperance and moral reform in their public and private intercourse with the people.

Whereas, the National Convention of the people of color, held at Buffalo, N. Y., in August, 1843, recommended the call of another National Convention at Troy, N. Y., and appointed a general committee of correspondence of the several free States.

Resolved, That this convention would suggest to the corresponding committee August 16th 1845 as a proper time for holding said convention.

Resolved, That this convention urge upon their colored fellow-citizens the duty of putting their children out to good masters, for the purpose of learning the trades of the various mechanical branches.

Whereas, the people of color in this country are, and have ever been, the subjects of the most cruel and unrelenting prejudice by the American people, of a different complexion or race; therefore,

Resolved, That colored slave holders, of all others, are the most to be loathed and abominated as being guilty not only of the enormities of men-stealing, rapine and violence, but they should be regarded as traitors to their oppressed brethren.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this convention, that all colored persons who make distinctions against persons on account of complexion, deserves the severest reprobation and condemnation of every intelligent philanthropic and true christian freeman.

Whereas, this convention regard the press as the most powerful engine for doing good, when wielded by well qualified hands, and directed by pure motives.

And whereas, we recognize in the Disfranchised American and Palladium of Liberty, the former issuing from the metropolis and emporium of the west, and the latter from the capital of the State,

Resolved, That this convention adopt those journals as the organs of the people represented, and recommend them to the patronage of our whole people, as being worthy of their first efforts and highest estimation.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each member of this convention to do what he can to support the papers and aid their circulation.

Resolved, That with humiliation

and gratitude we recognize the hand of Almighty God in the wisdom and bounty of his merciful Providence manifested in the great improvement of our people, and the advancement of our cause during the past year, and in the peace, harmony and unanimity that have prevailed through the deliberations of this session.

LIBERTY ESSAYS.

BY A COLORED MAN.

No. 4.

Mr. JENKINS:—If a dark skin is contemptible, and a sanction for slavery, and a white skin the contrary, in the eyes of the pro-slavery people in the United States, they must have a new Bible and new literature to carry out their principles consistently for all the characters mentioned in the Bible, (except Christ,) and the dark skins, red, deep-red and black, the white color, as I said, proceeding from degeneration, commencing A. D. 1000. They must locate another Eden in Germany, France or England, and have a white Adam and Eve, for our first parents were red. We are humble enough to receive them. They must have another Moses, for the original one was very red, and some say black, and he liberated, (by commandment from God,) all the slaves at stated periods! The old prophets were dark skinned—they must have white ones, who will prophesy "smooth things" for them. They must have another set of apostles and disciples—they were red, except one, who was black, in consequence of which one of the sacred writers says he was called "Niger." Perhaps this is the reason why the pro-slavery preachers and laymen despise the teachings of our Bible on slavery, and will not liberate the slaves, declaring that red and black people and apostles have no right to instruct them, because being white they know more than such folks. They must have a Bible to supply its place, and I presume they will get that used by the Mormons for it was composed by a white man named Joseph Smith, who lately suffered Martyrdom in sustaining the truth of its falsehood. Perhaps that is the reason many of them will not permit the slaves to read God's Bible, apprehending that as the authors were red and black men, they might learn that dark skinned people are permitted by the Lord to use their own souls, enjoy liberty, and become members of churches, and even be-

come preachers, apostles and prophets, if they think proper. Or, perhaps, they themselves have no right to obey a Bible which originally was addressed by red and black authors to red and black men! But, if the Lord will not give them another Bible, I presume they will dispense with God too! How can the congressmen from the South, in their oratorical flourishes, quote Cicero, Pliny, Plato, and other ancient authors, whose dark skins made them look more like black than white people! When they think of their slaves, out of whom they have whipped many a gallon of blood, how can they use the wisdom of "colored" authors in our halls of legislation—that very wisdom which has assisted greatly in giving them their eminence in Society? Surely they owe their minds and their bodies to the "colored" people! The modern "colored" people work to sustain their bodies, and the ancient "colored" people have worked to supply them with that learning which enables the slave, to learn to enslave and scourge their master's brethren. They sent clubs down to posterity to beat themselves. Therefore, the white people get their Bible and literature from the "colored" folks, as I do not the latter from the former, as some very imprudent, and ignorantly say. If my next I will show what extraordinary things have been performed by "jet black" colored people!!

For the Palladium of Liberty.

Mr. JENKINS:—Sir: On reading an article in the Palladium on the subject of African colonization, I found that you held forth in language something like the following: "Give to our slave mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, husbands, wives, children and relations, and we are willing to go some place where the climate is more salubrious and congenial to our health." Not wishing to occupy the space that the subject demands, I will be as short as possible, and commence by saying, that I feel somewhat surprised to find such ideas emanating from your pen—that you should for one moment give indulgence to such vagaries; and still more so when you made use of the term "salubrious," in illustrating that sentiment as being general among the colored people. Now, I admit that your article represents the opinions of some living in the slave States under peculiar oppressive circumstances, where they look upon colonization as the only alternative be-

tween a tyrannical system of government and one where they expect to realize the best privilege of living and dying in full possession of their social and political rights. But are we not living under different circumstances? do not other hopes light the dark sombre shades of the future? The exercise of our own judgments respond affirmatively. We rejoice on beholding the cause of human liberty inevitably marching to the destruction of all those destinations that proscriptive laws have heaped upon us. Therefore, with our knowledge of these facts, we occur not encourage any scheme of colonization whatever; even if the boon should be freedom to every slave in the United States—for if we would consent to do this, it would be a virtual acknowledgment of our unwillingness to remain free under this government. Mr. Calhoun represents the condition of free colored people as being truly deplorable if allowed to enjoy liberty in this country; which we would have admitted, together with your quotation of Mr. Pinney's language which says: "The negro has not ambition enough to raise himself to do this, it would be a virtual acknowledgment of our unwillingness to be separated from the whites, and be banished to another land."

I feel fleet of reading an address delivered by Mr. Rives before the Lynchburg Colonization Society; where he labors to show the utter impracticability of the two races remaining harmoniously together, if free, in something like the following logic: "They," meaning the free people of color, "are an anomalous race of beings, the most depraved upon earth, with moral capacities unfit to enjoy, unless by themselves, any other relation in society than a degraded sphere." Has not also Henry Clay, that wonderful *ingenius* of colonization, declared that it was incompatibly necessary for one of the two races to remain in slavery if they lived together under the same government? And why does he object to our remaining here in freedom? what disqualifies us in his sight to the permission of filling all those vocations that are accessible to members of every other class in our society? The simple reason, as explained by him before a colonization society, is this, hear him! "of a class of our population the most vicious is that of the free colored—contaminating themselves, they extend their vices to all around

them." Then, according to this, we behold ourselves a contagion, a mildew upon the fields of American soil, a set of ignorant, degraded and miserable beings who can only be made happy by being separated and set apart to ourselves! This is truly absurd. And our consent to colonize would render it more so.

As it was not my intention to have said half so much as I have on the present occasion, therefore I will be obliged to bring this letter abruptly to a close after remaining

Yours, respectfully,
In behalf of truth,
A. J. ANDERSON.
Hamilton, Sept. 9th.

Zeno said that an avaricious man was like a barren and sandy ground which sucks in all the rains & dews with greediness but yields no fruitful herbs to the inhabitants.

An Irishman was speaking of the excellence of a tel-sep—That is my old pig, though it is hardly to be seen but when I look at him with my glass it brings him so near that, I can plainly hear him grunt.

Poverty is the fountain from which genius and fame flows clear; it makes man see himself as he is, and look at the world as it is.

SANTA FE TRADE.
The new Whig paper at Independence give some useful statistics in regard to the Santa Fe trade of the present year. The Santa Fe companies during the last year imported and exported about \$1,000,000, and in 1884, it is estimated that the trade will be about \$2,000,000. Four companies went out this year containing about 1200 men, taking with them goods to the value of \$300,000, and their outfit at that place cost about \$30,000. 22 wagons were in the companies. The trade of this year is said to be much less than usual, owing to the fact that a large number of the traders failed to return from Santa Fe on account of the rains, high water and low wheat.

The editor says that if they were entitled to drawbacks on the articles exported by them, that our traders would soon supply the entire trade of all New Mexico, and in the case of a part of our country at Independence for the accommodation of this trade. We are no great ones in why drawbacks should not be allowed on goods exported by land as well as on those exported by water. All this valuable branch of commerce would be cut off and ruined in the event of a war with Mexico.—St. Louis Enquirer.

One of the Milwaukee professors on Sunday night said, that if he had the power, he would give a million out of the planet, and make it pay for itself the entire cost of the globe, telling the people that they of the world was at hand. Another, saying, "I wish I had a million out of the planet, and make it pay for itself the entire cost of the globe, telling the people that they of the world was at hand."

Richard B. Cowles.

BOARDING.
THE subscriber has accommodated young men for the week, day, or month on reasonable terms. Also, persons traveling through our City and want to stop a short time, can be accommodated. DAVID JENKINS.
Feb. 29.

TRAVELING AGENT.

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

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

USE SCRAPA'S ACUSTIC OIL.

THE ONLY CURE FOR DEAFNESS. FOR the cure of deafness, pain, and a discharge of water from the ears. Also, for all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, humming of water, whizzing of steam, &c., which are symptoms of approaching deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for fifty or sixty years, and were obliged to use trumpets, have after using one or two bottles of this oil, been enabled to hear perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly commend its use. For sale at the Drug Store, J. B. WHEATON, Aug. 14 1884. Corner Broad and High sts.

To the Public.

This is to certify that W. Heron and G. W. Stanton, are legally authorized agents by the authority 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 traveling or local agents.

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Elder.

A. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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. It is stated that—being very timely—this is a woman's hour.

Agent Wanted.

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

DR. HOSENBAUGH,

GERMAN DOCTOR,

LIVES on the corner of Third and State Sts. near the Old Presbyterian Church, and prescribes to tell the diseases with which any person is afflicted, though they have been a hundred miles distant, by merely knowing their names. He cures all kinds of diseases, and is particularly successful in cases of Dropsy, Pile, Leucorrhoea, Affections of the Stomach, Pains, Rheumatism, Rheumatism, Pains, Cancers, Scrofula or King's Evil, and all kinds of outward and inward Sties, when the patient is above cure is not just medical aid, say 25c.

William Henry—Agreeable to your request, I give you my opinion with regard to the things troubling you, as a man belonging to me. I suppose you took them from necessity, and I cannot believe from your position you got accident, but what you intended to return them to me without loss.

RICHARD B. COWLES.

Neil House, Sept. 29, 1884.

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 think each one will act.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Cincinnati W. W. Watson, A. M. Sumner, Springfield W. P. Veto, Urbana—L. Adams, Chillicothe J. Burser, James Leach, Hillsboro J. Taylor, N. Taylor, Lancaster S. Smith N. Smith, Zanesville I. Martin H. Nason, W. Garway, Newark—W. Jenkins, G. W. Root, Nashville W. Ferris, Warren, Trumbull Co.—A. Day, Cleveland J. Bell J. L. Watson, R. Robertson.

Dublin S. White, Jr.

Xenia W. Roberts.

Logan County—D. D. Day, K. Artie, Jr.

Mr. Vernon—O. Magruder.

Trouton Jefferson—J. Simpson.

Mr. Pleasant—Elphinstone Sawyer.

Warren—A. Moore.

Ballwin—H. W. Bell, J. G. Gery, Jackson—N. Nokes, T. Woodson.

Lebanon—T. Bedford, Is. S. Lewis.

Massillon—J. S. Thompson.

Newark—A. L. Harper.

Obelisk—A. Jones, J. M. Brown.

Lower Schuylkill—A. Winfield.

Morgan County—Lloyd E. Guy.

Parsons—J. Thomas.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

Terrace—L. E. Roy.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

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

VOL. I.

COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884

NO. 35.

THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

D. JENKINS, Editor.

This paper will be published under the supervision of an Executive Committee of seven persons. It will 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 length, or yearly advertisements.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, L. D. Taylor, E. Fields, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Bur-

ter.

OVERSEER.

The following extract of a letter from Oregon shows how things move in that region. It is from Hugh Brown, who is himself a resident of the territory:

"We have mechanics of all kinds here though not a tenth of the number of each kind required. So you can see we are all at work. Yes, my friend, every man works here, except a few grog-shop hangers, and they won't work. As there is no whiskey or card-dogger here they talk of going to California soon. This is no place for drunkards and idlers.

"Winter is passed, but it was no winter. I was a hard working spring, for we had little rain, and no snow, and the grass green all the time. We have had but two days of rain in the last forty-five. I saw cattle yesterday, which had run all winter, in finer condition than I ever saw any in your State. There will be at least 150,000 more bushels of wheat than there would have been, had the weather prevented ploughing. As many who, but for the favorable weather, would not have raised any, will now have from forty to fifty acres. Wheat is the gold of this country, and always will be. It is selling from one dollar to one dollar and a half, as seed time advances. Flour brings four dollars per 100 lbs., beef & pork 10, but 25 cents per pound, potatoes fifty cents per bushel—every thing else in proportion. Laborers' wages \$1 to \$1.50 per day, and found. Mechanics from \$2 to 3.50 per day, and found. This is the country for a peasant, you ask why? Because there is no whiskey, and it practices such natural advantages of beauty and climate.

COMING TO THE POINT.—William Smith, only brother of the late Norton Prophet, has been preaching lately at New Bedford. The Bulletin says he is concluded one of his discourses in the following emphatic words:—"Hereafter, I was here, for the credit of the audience, that our last meeting I collected some two dollars while at the same time the expenses of the hall were five dollars. Now, I wish in all solemnity to assure you, my dear friends, of our religious truth, and that, rather than pay all expenses for nothing and find myself into the bargain, I will see the whole generation damned first."

APPRENTICES WANTED.

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

March 15th, 1884.

TRUSTED.—Thompson's Month's Halt's Cures is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

It is a sure cure for all kinds of ailments.

UNLISHED TO COUNTS 11

Mr. Poole, chairman of the committee on wine in his annual report to the Essex Agricultural Society gives an interesting biography of a popular pig raised by John Alley, 3rd, of Ipswich. He weighed twelve hundred pounds, and cut a enormous, turning solid fat for one hundred and twenty seven pounds of bone; liquid contents seven hundred and fifty five pounds fresh fat; solid fat; shortening for ninety two pounds; lard for thirty three pounds; and three hundred and seventy eight very purest lard. At the close of the career of this special citizen, its chairman, who evidently admired him, said: "Under complete to the admission that he lived and died a bachelor."

"He is only worthy of esteem who knows what is lost and hunger and death to do it—master of his own passion, and scarce to be slave to another. Such a one, in the poorest poverty, is a far better man, and more to be respected, than those gay things who use all their greatness and reputation for their sensual pleasures."

A POLITICAL EXPEDIENT.

Mr. Walsh in his last letter to the National Intelligencer, after speaking of the cost and violence it attended the recent election in Greece, says that "in a Church, where the ballot was held, a general exclamation of blows was suppressed by a reader who emptied a live of beer in the midst of the combatants."

"We have heard of a 'lady' who once left a ball room because a mechanic entered. She married a basket maker and died a wretched woman."

The famous Mary de Medicis, wife of Henry Fourth, Queen Regent of France, mother of Louis thirteenth, of Isabella Queen of Spain, of Henrietta Maria Queen of England, and the celebrated great Duke of Orleans, and great great grandmother of Louis Philippe, died of hunger and cold, as exile in Belgium.

A Louisiana paper estimates the cotton destroyed by the late floods in that State, at 120,000 bales.

The British officer who committed the outrage on the American brig Cyrus, is said to be the same who fired into a Philadelphia brig some time since.

"Hail, Mister," said a Yankee to a seaman, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it? And where are you going? How deep is the creek? And what is the price of butter?"

"Past noon—almost two—time—wait deep and eleven pence," was the reply.

The Colonizationists are likely to succeed in raising the means to effect the proposed purchase of certain portions of Territory in Africa, between Cape Mount and Cape Palmer. The C. O. will be from 15 to 20,000. A gentleman from New York has offered to be so efficient to raise the requisite sum in subscriptions of 1,000 each, and a gentleman of Pittsburgh has given \$1,000.

Murder in Baltimore.—A number of persons had a political dispute at Fell's point, which terminated in a serious riot, several persons being injured, and a German, John Henry Krager, killed by a deadly blow on the head.

Murder of a Minister.—Mr. Dover, a minister of the Gospel, was murdered in the Chesapeake, on the 6th ult. He had been on a visit to Texas, and was returning to his home in Missouri. He had with him two hundred and fifty dollars in money, which was all taken from him with the exception of sixty cents, supposed to have been overlooked by the assassin.

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—The national schools in England have increased during the last four years from 6778 to 11,087, and the number of scholars for whom accommodation is provided, from 587,011 to 875,191, or at the rate of more than 71,000 a year.

Snow fell in the district of 12 inches at Olney, Western New York, on the 4th inst.

Late from Mexico—Destruction of Matamoros.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., have been received at New Orleans. The town of Matamoros has been destroyed by a hurricane. It occurred on the night of the 4th of Sept., and is said to have been more disastrous in its effects than the hurricanes of '35 and '37. More than two thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured. A correspondent of one of the Vera Cruz papers estimate the whole loss at two hundred souls.

The direct destruction was at the two months of the Rio Grande, some thirty miles below the city of Matamoros. Here scarcely any were saved. The most active measures were taken at once for the relief of the sufferers, and a general subscription was about to be opened for the purpose. Matamoros was a beautiful city abounding in luxurious habitations, and provided not only with the necessities of life, but many of its most refined luxuries. In a moment as it were, every thing was laid waste. The Mexican Consul at New Orleans has appealed to the liberality of its citizens in behalf of the sufferers at Matamoros.

The following Texan prisoners, confined at the Castle of Perote, have been released.—Capt. Wm. Ryan, Col. W. F. Wilson, Wallace James Armstrong, and Thos. Tatem.

Murder at Baltimore.—A number of persons had a political dispute at Fell's point, which terminated in a serious riot, several persons being injured, and a German, John Henry Krager, killed by a deadly blow on the head.

Murder of a Minister.—Mr. Dover, a minister of the Gospel, was murdered in the Chesapeake, on the 6th ult. He had been on a visit to Texas, and was returning to his home in Missouri. He had with him two hundred and fifty dollars in money, which was all taken from him with the exception of sixty cents, supposed to have been overlooked by the assassin.

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—The national schools in England have increased during the last four years from 6778 to 11,087, and the number of scholars for whom accommodation is provided, from 587,011 to 875,191, or at the rate of more than 71,000 a year.

Snow fell in the district of 12 inches at Olney, Western New York, on the 4th inst.