

tendency was to sever the relations apart, not alone from the fact of their non-cooperation, but from their policy which is to insatiate their appetites for power and influence, and would gratify, independent of the consequences that may follow; and there showed that such a course as are pursued by them, did not only lessen our progress, but tended to a total destruction of all means that may be employed and are now in exercise.

The next enquiry now arises, who are responsible for this state of things which are permitted to exist? Is it a part of the whole community, or is it the people en masse? In answer to these questions, I must be permitted to say, that some blame is certainly attached to the entire community; but upon whose heads the great weight of responsibility rests is another question. And to be candid here, I must say that upon no portion of our communities does the responsibility rest with as much force as it does on those who claim to be commissioned from Heaven, to declare the glad tidings of salvation, (I mean the residents.) It is in them I charge the continuance of this state of things; for they by their actions prove to every reflecting and observing mind, that they cherish and foster the spirit of sectarianism, either for their pecuniary benefit, or for selfish purposes they buy it as the darling attribute of their envy, and a separation of which, their power and influence is universally paraded; and tell me that they hold it in utter detestation, while at the same time, erecting fortresses, and, if possible, impenetrable barriers, so as to intercept every invasion of their most holy sanctuaries. It is no secret; it is worse! for these are no principles in such actions. If the brethren mention it to them, they are never heard in the pulpits and other places, denouncing it as noxious to the well-being of our people! Why is it that they stand aloof from every enterprise, however virtuous and good? Why is it that there is no confidence of action between them in making effort to effect to sever it asunder? and in fine, why is it that there are no cooperation among them, in any way or manner, religiously or morally? and still, they regard its influence with so much horror. I can only be convinced that the charges which I have alleged to be premature, but by practical demonstration. It is perfectly useless to say, that it is not in their power to destroy its influence; when there have never been, as yet, an effort made. I have too much faith in religion to believe that if its dictates will act in strict conformity to its mandates, that its power is sufficient to revolutionize the world. Why I believe that if there were a united stand taken against slavery, by all the clergy of the United States, and would herald forth its abomination, that its days would be numbered, and if in the case above alluded to, if our ministers was to come out against it as one man, and show its damnable nature over every department of society.

It would be but a short time before it would dare show its head.

W. H. YANCY.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

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

Our Postmaster is authorized to permit 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.

Common Schools Again.

We had hoped this subject at which we had only hinted, in our 11th number would not have turned out such an elaborate article from Brother Sumner's pen, as has been the case. Yes, indeed his exordium is almost equal to the article we had wrote. The amount of his article is, a declaration of his education, &c. a giving in of his experience; which, by the by, includes a score of years. The editor's experience has been both physical, mental, temporal and spiritual; all of which he has taught him the propriety, he supposes, in his school. Then of course his optical observations back through the older times, which history unfolds to us who read it, is proof of our error, and as to who read it, is proof of our error, and as to the "storm raising which is so swept over our horizon," things are not so bad as our brother imagines; indeed upon the whole we venture our city is equally as quiet in proportion to its number as Cincinnati is on the same subject. And a few inches of our article is the grounds. Oh! yes, "we judge from the following paragraph," Is it the manner of our writing, or is it the matter of our article, he objects to? Now what is the point in debate between us? Is it the consequences resulting from the adoption of our views? No, then? It is because one part of the colored children cannot receive the benefit of school, and may be displaced for want of reason, in others who do receive benefit from them, whether there be all along the benefit to satisfy the envy of others?

But we will not discuss this point, as the "American" did not deny but we held just principles; but it is our policy that's wrong. However just. Now if the colored people have no charity, reason and religion enough to be say out of all the intelligence and religion, and the public functionaries among our people; if all these means our friends cannot be made to see the folly of doing like the dog who lay in the manger, and would neither eat the hay himself nor let any thing else eat it, we hardly

know what to say to our neighbor of the "American." But as one good turn deserves another; therefore, as he has given good advice to us, we offer some of the same to him in turn, hoping to the end, that we all may be edified, and it is we would say, that we cannot see how Brother Sumner has managed his logic as to connect the "Mystery" Dr. Delaney, Mr. G., the Revolution in Hayti, the history of past ages, and his own connection with the same subject where he lives, and then "we must meet the subject firmly, courageously, and with unwavering resolution. With our few remarks on schools. What he means in these strong words, is that our views must be battled; but how does the editor know his opinion to us may not result in ill consequences to the mass; and if so, is he not on his own grounds accountable for the angry alterations and their effects. We want the editor to show that we are wrong in principle, or in policy.

Since he has taken no definite position, we will close with some neighborly advice. After summing up the article, if we look at it right, the following are the components parts of it. Mr. Sumner's experience, in reference to extremes, his always having been taught right, our stirring up a storm, and his news scattering, the lies sent to Dr. Delaney by ———, what the Dr. published, that is some body told the Dr. so, and he published them, Mr. G. deserving the censure of his fellow citizens, for not defending them, &c. We ask, upon the whole, is this "short and pointed?" Our advice is, stick to your rule, "be short and pointed," but the telescope is looked through, even back we know not how far. Much is seen in bygone ages, the revolution of Hayti, is also cited, indeed Brother Sumner has shown himself in history and now takes, the sublime as well as the ridiculous, in short at the very much edified as well as diverted at the virgity of the gentleman's talents; as we are at his taste; "but he alone is responsible," as to his assuming the liberty of publishing the article. Such is very common among editors. As the "American," Palladium, and Mystery, are just launched, let us not strain their machinery with too much steam least we burst. We find gentlemen in Cincinnati, and Pittsburg; yes, and of Columbus, too full of matter! Yes, in plain to be feared, and we hope they may have an opportunity to deliver themselves, and that a good temper may be in them when they speak of each other. We have known the editor some time as one of our very best and most useful men in the great valley, and bid him welcome to the field, to be our antagonist. We also know him not to be very much afraid of debate and being not entirely destitute of a similar spirit. "We suggest," be short and pointed.

AGENT FOR THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.
The Rev. W. P. Newman is authorized to act as Local or Travelling Agent, as he thinks proper, with power to appoint agents and collect monies.

Errata.

In an article, "The Press," there are several errors. For those who will speak, read would speak—for "degeneration," regenerate—for "sum of villainy," read sum of all villainy—for "ret veting at the head of each element," read to sit and rule at the head of each element—for "apologist of slave," read apologist of slavery—for "let should be left out-for 'eyes,' read eyes of the human race—for "a good head but a better heart," read a good head and a better heart.—A whole sentence corrected, that name Garrison, shall be remembered and adored by the latest ages of the human race, when that of Henry Clay shall have sunk in the dark cloud of oblivion midnight. In our editorial, "J. Wesley's opinions of slavery," leave out "as a Methodist; read, for one (that is one person, not one Methodist)—for father Wesley's opinions on," read his opinions of. We will try to have less mistakes in future.

Henry Clay.

Who is Henry Clay?
Answer—He is a man and no more.
Is he a wise man?
In the politics of the country, he is undoubtedly well versed.

We think he has written very little on that science; and as to his practical morality, he has been a gambler, but whether he has truly repented, we know not; he is a deceiver, he is a great man, isn't he? Yes he has made many fine speeches, but for what to relieve the oppressed? No but to bind the chords of eternal slavery, on the innocent and helpless, for ever; and behold "Heaven inspired eloquence!" Will we acknowledge that we people of color are pretty dumb, but we say the men who try to make us believe that the God who made of one blood all nations to dwell on the earth, and who is no respecter of persons, we say they waste paper when they say God inspires Henry Clay, or any other lump of clay to call him a liar. More of this at another time.

Oh my dear subscribers must our little sheet stop on account of a few, yes, only a few things? We hope better things of you, so we do, that's right send it along.

We are indebted to some friend who from some quarter, has sent us several late numbers of the Liberator Herald.

Information Wanted.—We wish that some of our exchange papers would tell us what has become of the Saturday Visitor, published at Baltimore, Md.; we hope it has not gone off to Texas.

The annexation Treaty has been signed by the President and sent to the Senate. That body is now sitting in Executive Session. The details of the Treaty are carefully guarded from the public eye.

Elder Graham, from Cincinnati, is in our city, preaching every evening at the 2nd Baptist Church. There seems to be a wonderful interest manifested by the very large congregation which is in attendance every evening. (This should have appeared in our last.)

The Methodist brethren have also, commenced their Quarterly Meeting, which is conducted by Elder Lawrence, at present it displays considerable interest. (This should also, have appeared in our last.)

We have received a beautiful number of the Liberty Harp, published by Mr. Tucker of Syracuse, N. Y. We hope that every Liberty man, woman and child will send their money to the publisher, and obtain this noble work. Mr. Tucker is straight for Liberty.

Notice.—The Female Union Sewing Society, will meet at Mr. D. Jenkins' on to-morrow at 3 o'clock, P. M.

We would like to see a good turnout—come let every female be present, at this meeting and make a strong pull, and all pull together.

Those Agents we have been sending our paper to, will do us a great favor by letting us hear from them, as we intend to stop sending to such places, as have not acted as yet, unless we receive information in time for our next.

TORY OLD FRIENDS.

As there are published at this time three papers this side of the mountains, under the entire control of gentlemen of color; I cannot forbear recommending my relatives and old friends to subscribe for one or the other. The "Mystery," is edited at Pittsburg, by Dr. Delaney, a man of good sense.—The "Disfranchisement of America," is edited by Mr. A. M. Sumner, assisted by O. B. Nickerson; both of whom are very intelligent and worthy men, and besides there is published another in this City called, as you see, the "Palladium of Liberty."—It is a paper that will give light on many important subjects, in which we are all deeply interested. Upon the whole, I recommend you to support some of these papers. Why not your influential men, in these towns, settlements, and cities, call public meetings, and see how many subscribers you can get for either of these papers? Public sentiment is at a low stage to hear our complaints. I regret, only as an old friend of yours; with the Disfranchisement American copy the above and send a few copies to Indiana, at Vincennes, to H. Allen and Thomas Dargatz; to Princeton, Washington Graham, David Graham, Western, Newcomb and Thomas McDaniels; and at Evansville, to Emory Wilson. If our Cincinnati friends will send copies of their excellent sheet to the above named towns, franked to the above mentioned gentlemen, something I hope will be done for its support.

A. E. GRAHAM.

THE GRAND RALLY!

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

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

Come if you can't read—come if you have not a nice suit of clothes—come if you have no money come if you have to walk! come out for Vanity or might; Come up for LIBERTY AND RIGHT!

DAVID JENKINS,
L. D. TAYLOR,
DAVID BURNER,
H. E. FIELDS,
J. M. CADORZO, Central Committee

Look at this!

All those in the City who have subscribed for this little sheet, and have not paid up, will please read the terms and send in your charge by the carrier when he comes around.

Be all work and no pay.

Therefore, as we have made the machine and as you have promised us steam, do send in by the carrier.

MUSLIN DE LAINES and SHIRTS for sale by
J. B. BECKWITH.
A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store
J. B. BECKWITH.

A TWO HORSE WAGON—An excellent article also, a BUGGY. For sale by
J. B. BECKWITH.

NEW OHEAP STORE.
A MONEY IS SCARCE, Spend yours in the best manner, by purchasing GOODS at the New Cheap Store, in
J. B. BECKWITH.

The Mechanics' Hall.
The subscribers list is now arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which will sell at very low prices to be bought in this or any other city. Among the assortment are, Best Cloth, Cassimeres, Suits, and Linens. Every Cloth from 60 cents to \$4 per yard. A great variety of Vestings. Also, Blankets, Matts, de Laines, Alpaca, Linens, Shawls, Merino, Ginghams, and more. Likewise an extensive assortment of Silks, together with every variety of Dry Goods. These will be sold at the lowest and prices.
Columbus, Feb. 25, 1844.
JAN. BECKWITH.

Shawls and Shawl-ties.
GEOFFREYS L. D. A. M. TAYLOR, would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbus and the public that they continue to carry on the business of Shawl and Shawl-ties in a style not equaled by any similar establishment in this city. Gentlemen who wish to enjoy the luxury of having a smooth very shawl, shawl or shawl-tie, made for them by having them made at the lowest and prices, in the basement of the Franklin House.
Nov. 25, 1842.

FANNESSEL—A 8-Prin Assortment, for sale, by
JAMES BECKWITH
Feb. 18, 1844.

