

MUSLIN de LAINES and RHUANS for sale by J. BECKWITH.

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer GOODS!

FOR sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

A special assortment of SILKS can be found at the store at 100 So.

BLANKS of EVERY description printed and for sale at T. M. O'NEAL.

NEW ONEAP STORE.

A MONEY IS SCARCIE, opportunity to the best advantage, by purchasing GOODS at the New Oneap Store.

The Mechanics' Hall.

The subscribers here just arrived from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell at cheap prices to the best of his ability.

Blankets of EVERY description printed and for sale at T. M. O'NEAL.

THE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

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.

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 take in the grandest of men.

agreed, yet untamed mankind and contented for 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 laborer—should leave his chair—the laborer—should leave his work—and the 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 cash—come if you have no money come if you have to walk—come not for Vanity or might, Come up for LIBERTY AND RIGHT!

DAVID JENKINS

L. D. TAYLOR, Central Committee

DAVID BURNER, Rev. E. FIELDS, J. M. CADORZO.

Agent Wanted.

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

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.

TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. J. S. Thompson is hereby authorized as traveling agent for the Palladium of Liberty to act in, or out of the State, with the privilege of soliciting donations as well as subscribers.

The friends of our cause will receive him wherever God in his providence may cast his lot. He also has power to collect all monies due from subscribers.

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

J. B. WHEATON.

U. B. WHEATON.

D. D. WHEATON.

CHEMIST.

SHOW BOTTLES, Tincture Boxes, Spice Jars, etc., etc., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single, at the corner of High and Broad streets.

J. B. WHEATON.

WINNERS.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF SCURVY OIL.

THESE OILS are the most powerful and efficacious for the cure of Scurvy, and for the cure of all the diseases which arise from a deficiency of this oil in the system.

It is the duty of every citizen to take of this oil, and to use it as a preventive of Scurvy, and as a cure of all the diseases which arise from a deficiency of this oil in the system.

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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 prepared their names, we hope each one will act.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Dayton, O. T. Jefferson.

Springfield, W. Piles.

Urbana, L. Adams.

Chillicothe, J. Burnett, James Leach.

Cincinnati, J. Taylor, N. Taylor.

Hamilton, Butler co.—H. Simpson.

Zanesville, 1 Maria H. Newman, W. Newman.

Starksville, J. Taylor, N. Taylor.

Warren, Franklin co.—A. Day.

Starksville, W. Piles.

Newark, W. Jenkins, G. W. Rouse.

Cleveland, J. Malvin, J. L. Watson, R. D. Ketchum.

Dublin, S. White, Jr.

Xenia, W. Roberts.

Logan county—D. D. Day, K. Artis, Jr.

Weston, Jefferson co.—J. Simpson.

Warren, A. Moore.

Gallipolis—H. Bell, J. Geo.

Jackson—N. Nokes, T. Woodson.

Delaware, T. Bedford.

Martinsburg—J. S. Thompson.

Barrenville—A. Harper.

Orlando—A. Jones.

Lower Sandusky—A. Winfield.

Morgan county—Lloyd E. Guy.

Patuxent—J. Thomas.

Terrace—H. E. Roy.

Lafayette—S. B. Webster.

Grinnell—O. T. Walker.

Madison—A. Duncan.

Indianapolis, Ia. J. G. Breton.

Detroit, Mich.—R. Banks, W. C. Monroe.

Pikeville—W. Evans.

Richmond, Russ co. C. Oston.

Sharonville—D. Lucas, C. Smith, W. Polson.

Vincennes, H. Taylor.

St. Louis, Mo. H. Galloway, A. N. Redmon.

Champaign co. D. Leach.

Cincinnati, Rev. C. Sichel, Rev. M. M. Clark.

Cardinal, Rev. E. C. Campbell, Rev. S. P. X.

Logan co. Rev. M. T. Nason.

Hamilton, Rev. W. C. Yancy.

Martinsburg, Rev. J. Thomas.

St. Louis, Mo. H. Galloway, A. N. Redmon.

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Logan co. Rev. M. T. Nason.

Hamilton, Rev. W. C. Yancy.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

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

VOL. I. COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1844. NO. 30.

THE PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

D. JENKINS, Editor.

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

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

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

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 advancements.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, L. D. Taylor, P. Felix, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Barner.

From the Disfranchisement American.

Political disabilities.

No. 2.

MESSES. EDITORS—In my first number I gave you to understand that to my mind I would show the political relationship of our people to the administration of the Government of this State. And now what is my relative position?

In the first instance, the right of freeman-ship, the right of Common School privileges, the right of the ballot box. All of which since the last, we have been deprived of, and that too in the face of our virtual recognition in the Constitution of our State—and for what just cause. Heaven only knows, for I do not, unless it be that the souls of 17,000 native born American citizens of this State are enfolded with a skin a little darker than our Anglo-Saxon neighbors.

And has it come to this, and at so late a date in the history of American Republicanism, and on the free soil of Ohio, "that color is to be the test of American liberty, and in the absence of every virtue to be an excuse of reproach stamped upon American citizens. The color of a man's skin a crime! It is an insult to high Heaven," an outrage upon humanity. God himself stands chargeable for high misdemeanor—partial administration of justice and right, and upon the face of that portion of His writ is stamped a lie, which declares that from one blood all the nations of this wide earth were created, of the same true.

But now to the point, the attention then is directed to the right of testimony, a right guaranteed to by the Constitution of our State—a right which the great magna charter of the Republic liberally and unreservedly recognizes,—"a right which high Heaven has willed to every human being—a right that nothing but an infection of tyranny would dare lay his ruthless hand upon and trample under foot. But it is the high province of the free State of Ohio to recognize by her legislature such a base infraction of right and justice, and be it said, to the untimely disgrace of our common country.—And now let me ask every candid mind, what protection have we when the right of testimony is denied us. Is property secure, or is person

al liberty and life safe? No, for how can it be when the accused will not be permitted to meet the accuser face to face, as one man should meet another. I say again how can it be, when our oath is regarded but dust in the balance with a white man's word, and he may be the victim of ruffian that stalks abroad in our community, and it alters not the case in this law. Again, are we not daily liable to every manner of intrigue or device that a cunning and deceitful heart is capable of conceiving, and in the event of a fraud being committed upon us by some designing knave of the more favored class, what remedies have we to the transaction? none under Heaven. The tribunals of justice are closed against us, and even the exceeding sensitiveness of some of the Magistrate's officers go so far at times that the color of a man's skin is made prima facie evidence of his being a liar, and consequently seal the verdict against him. The law against us, together with a deep rooted prejudice which is so completely interwoven throughout every department of society, I would ask, in the name of reason and common sense, what protection is thrown around us to secure us our daily subsistence. Still, we must be calm and not let the down, with the gloomy expectation that it will be better by and by. God forbid that this dull and morose indifference of our rights should continue to haunt our abides.

If property is not secure under such laws it necessarily follows that the lives and liberties of seventeen thousand native born American citizens of this State is not sufficiently protected, and I would ask what are curiously appendage in comparison with one's life or liberty, it sinks into utter insignificance. But the question is really whether our liberties are to any extent jeopardized. It does not seem that they are. Why, it may be asked. In the first place in the absence of a certificate of freedom, upon which the tenor of man's liberties rests in this State, I would ask, with all due deference to the wonderful sagacity of our Legislature, what protection, have thrown around us, point it out to me. Will the laws of this would free State furnish any? No. Will public sentiment from down and virtually destroy the effect of the existing clauses which make our oath stand as a nullity? No. Where then is there any security? The laws do not furnish a particle, public sentiment bends in tame submission to the mandates. Hence the lives and liberties of 17,000 citizens of this free State of Ohio rest upon nothing but the flickering misapprehension of chance, and as an evidence of which in the face of day, a citizen of these United States has been knocked down and his body disgracefully mutilated, and taken off without the benefit even of a trial, here amid the boasted free institutions of our State, and under the eyes of the free citizens of Ohio. And of what avail would it have been to him, to have used the language of a certain Roman whose liberty was jeopardized, and cried out, "I am an American citizen," none. Was Roman liberty held more sacred than American liberty, and shall it be said to our disgrace that an ancient republic like Rome was more conscious of the liberties of her citizens than the republic of America.

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashdod," for the blood of our fathers, which was consecrated to the cause of human rights, would cry out from the earth in condemnation against us on the heads of those who dare so sacrilegiously desecrate their memory. This is one among the many instances which occur daily, and now who is safe—the sanctity of our first side is liable to be easily assailed, and wondrously decried—virtue is set at defiance, the ruthless hands of the desperado may be stained with the blood of their victims—still, for the want of that testimony which the law contemplates as valid, he escapes unpunished. Tell me, you who hold the destinies of 17,000 colored citizens in your hands, I say tell me how long shall the liberties of the nominally free of this State be suspended by the brittle thread of chance or accident. Tell me, how long shall the boasted land of freedom wear upon her unfeared banner so black a spot. What can it be possible that the American people estimate liberty to be of no more value than to subject to the results of chance or accident, whereby it can be revealed at pleasure. Liberty held at so low a rate as this, and by no less a people than the descendants of that glorious land of 76, if so I tremble for the safety of our common country.

More in my next; then I shall take another view of the subject.

W. H. YARV.

Disastrous Conflagration.

Terrible Loss of Property—Ten Squares Laid in Ashes—Between Two and Three Hundred Houses Burned!

We are called upon to record the particulars of one of the most extensive and disastrous fires which has occurred in our city. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the flames burst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the northwestern corner of Franklin and Jackson Sts., which, before they could be got under way, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring element.—The firemen assembled immediately, but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutters, their attempts at first were rendered utterly unavailing. The wind fortunately blew in the direction towards the swamp; had it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson street, communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred yards in width. To attempt to arrest them was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the vigiliaries thus rendered useless.

To attempt to picture the scene, while the fierce element was raging at its wildest, were impossible. Houseless unfortunate were seen rushing through smoke and flame, and seeking a shelter which only proved temporary, for the flames were again upon them. Beds and bedding, furniture, groceries—in short every thing that could be moved in the hurry—was seen

plied and thrown together in Canal and Common streets, the owners sitting upon the little wreck that was left to them of all their houses hold state. Many of the inmates of the houses were laboring under sickness and infirmity, and their eyes rolled wildly as they were borne from their homes. Mothers, half frantic, were searching for lost children—children were rushing, with loud screams, amid the fierce cracking of the flames, and seeking their parents in every face. All was confusion and despair; but the most distressing sight of all, perhaps, was the removal of the sick from the Maison de Dieu. God grant we may never be called upon to witness such a spectacle again.—N. O. Pic, May 27th.

It is useless for us to attempt to give any even a faint idea of the pitiable sights which on all sides met the view during the progress, conflagration. Only imagine 300 families—there cannot be less—who are suffering by this dreadful calamity. On Saturday night three hundred of these poor people camped out in Canal at, below Dr. Stone's hospital. The loss of property is estimated at \$300,000 at least, of which about one half only is supposed to be covered by insurance.

[N. O. Tropic, May 20, 1841.

For the Palladium of Liberty.

WEEKLY, May 27, 1841.

MR. EDITOR—Seeing that many of my colored friends are engaged in writing for your paper, and I being a regular subscriber, I thought it not but right that I should send you, a line or two.

All our friends from the oldest to the young, are so active in the spreading of correct principles and the promotion of those truths which so much distinguished the actions of our Revolutionary ancestors. Without action and energy, no man can expect to make advances in the great cause of human rights—the cause of our oppressed fellow man—the cause of truth—and the cause of God. I have looked upon the prospects of our efforts, for some time. I have gazed upon our race as it lays under bondage, chains and oppression; and I have come to the conclusion that the bondage can never be remedied, unless, it is done by our united efforts. Therefore, it is that I have thought proper to enter among your correspondents, and to occasionally send you my thoughts as they enter my head. You may think that I am rather bold to attempt to write an article for a public paper, but I know you will pardon me when you find what my anxieties are for the liberation of my fellow men, and for their happiness and mental cultivation. I moreover want to see your very excellent paper sustained, and you cannot expect that it will be done unless some of your subscribers help to bear the burden. I am so far, very much pleased with your paper. I think you handle the advocates of slavery in a proper manner, and make them feel that the poor oppressed colored man can find some assistance even among those who bear his own color. You make them think, also, that there is a time coming when they will not be permitted to sanction this gross error—this mischievous and unerring; and I think that you and others are quite instrumental in hastening the down fall of this monster of iniquity I hope you will continue on your paper, in sending abroad truths, so that our fellow men may read and see the cruelty of their situations even in the boasted land of freedom, and knowing their rights make an effort peaceably to assert them.

S. H. B.

For the Palladium of Liberty Public Meeting at Newark Ohio.

PURSUANT to notice a number of the colored citizens of Newark and vicinity met on the 17th of May for the purpose of effecting an organization for the approaching State Convention, which will be held at Columbus on the 18th of Sept. next.

Mr. Wm. Jenkins was called to the Chair, and J. W. Root, Secretary. After which S. Clark made a few remarks, and was followed vigorously by F. T. Bails, and continued by G. W. Root, who presented the following resolutions, which were adopted—

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Newark and vicinity, shall have a Society, for which purpose shall be for the mental and intellectual elevation of the colored people in general.

Resolved, That this Society shall be known by the name of the Colored Citizens Union Society of Newark and vicinity.

Resolved, That we join in fervent supplication that the sacred charities of humanity which our ancestors have once sealed with their blood may be forever preserved from the deadly grasp of slavery.

Resolved, That we be firm and undaunted in the struggle which we have thus miraculously begun; and evince to our enemies which are looking upon us with contempt and indignation at our exploit in the field of battle for liberty, that we have virtue equal to our country.

Resolved, Since all men are created free and equal, we are determined to live free or die with the sword of truth in our hands which is mighty and will prevail.

Resolved, Since we have drawn the sword of truth for freedom, that we will never return into the scabbard, until we achieve what we have long contended for, and that is life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That we regard the editor of the Palladium of Liberty, the Disfranchised American and the Mystery, as men who support the fundamental principles of liberty, and the elevation of the colored man. We hope when they leave this world, their spirits may be left on record, that we and the rising generation may look upon with admiration; that we ascend our prayers and aspirations to heaven, that while they live their lives may be as virtuous and happy, as they are brilliant and useful.

Resolved, That there shall be a county convention on the first day of August, for the purpose of nominating delegates for the State convention, at which time there shall be a celebration in commemoration of the emancipation of the West Indians.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. JENKINS, Pres't.

G. W. ROOT, Sec'y.

For the Palladium of Liberty.

GALESVILLE, May 27, 1841.

MR. EDITOR—While I have been contemplating on the subject of slavery and the contempt of the dispositions of mankind in general, I am led to believe that this little paper, that you have so highly honored us with, to be one of the greatest means that ever was invented by mankind in behalf of the oppressed part of community; and I think if you only hold on and do not get tired in well doing, that it will prove itself as such. Although I have been very much discouraged in this place, I have made several trials to get subscribers, but have got none, as yet; I now think we will get many as five or six in a short time. Friends must get tired; I feel encouraged, although I must say that I feel myself incapable

and unworthy of so high a station in society as the honorable committee have placed me, though notwithstanding, however, inadequate the task may be, I feel myself in duty bound to do all that is in my power in aiding all such institutions, and to give my influence in their behalf at all times, and at all places. As I expect some money in a short time, I will send more this time.

Yours,

H. W. BELL.

PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

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

Our Posters—Postmasters 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.

School Tax.

Be it enacted &c., that a fund shall be hereafter provided, in the manner hereinafter specified for the education of all the white youth in this State, in such branches of learning as shall hereinafter be specified.

This act is called an act for the support and better regulation of Common Schools, may be found on page 824 of the new statute of the State. This act provides for white children only, passed March 7th 1838 and took effect April 1st of the same year, about 24 years after the passage—thirty six years after the State was admitted into the union, our wise legislators then just found out that it was wrong to educate colored children, ever since the passage of this act the State has been almost bankrupt, they then went to work and made a law to prevent this class of its youth from an opportunity of Common Schools, contrary to the intent of the Constitution which provides that the doors of said Schools, Academies and Universities shall be open to teachers and scholars of every grade &c. This proves to us very conclusively, that no law can be passed to prevent this class of youth from an equal participation in Common Schools and School fund of this State. The legislature had just as well pass a law that this shall be a slave State; just as absurd in its bearing on the Constitution, No law making power can or does effect the Constitution. Give this instrument to any common sinner of law and they will tell you that this law is contrary to the intent of the Constitution. Our legislators had just as well tell us that the moon is made of green cheese, as to tell us that they support that instrument—that they hold dear as life itself, while they at the same time rob one portion of our youth for the benefit of the other.

We learn that Gov. L. I. Roberts has just arrived in New York, from the Colony of Liberia with his family. We are not able to say what intelligence he has brought from that Colony

Texas or Disunion.

The men who have deftly formed this resolve controlled the machinery of the Convention that nominated James K. Polk. So there dissenting, Southern management brought it about. His triumph of the State Power. The Nullifiers and disorganizers of the South have made up the issue, and resolved to rule at a meeting in Houston district, South Carolina, and then decide whether the Government shall be entrusted to such hands, standered to such councils.

Resolved, That if the Senate of the United States, under the drill of party leaders, should reject the treaty of annexation, we appeal to the citizens of Texas, and urge them not to yield to a just resentment and turn their eyes to other alliances, but to believe that they have the American public, who are revealed that, sooner or later, the pledge in the treaty of 1850 shall be redeemed, and Texas be incorporated into our Union. But if, on the other hand, we are permitted to bring Texas into our Union pecuniarily and legitimately, as now we may then we solemnly announce to the world that we will disavow the Union sooner than abandon Texas."

We cut the above from the Ohio State Journal, of our city. What will the slaveholder do next to oppose his worth against the North? Look at the above resolution, what must be done! What daring outrage is proposed by those Southern bluffers, announces to the world that we will dissolve this Union sooner than abandon Texas. Well we think that they have better talk of the oppressed slave that are in bonds. But we find there language is slavery or disunion. We wonder how they would like a dissolution; they must recollect that there are but two hundred and fifty thousand of those robbers to manage the affairs of a new government; they won't have twenty-five representatives to act therein, to pass laws to catch their slaves when they run off and escape Mason & Dixon's line; but they will have the non-slaveholder to contend with, even at this crisis—We think that the resolution above referred to is sufficient to make the North forsake South era dictation; let a Northern man mention disunion, and the whole South are up in arms against him. Look for instance at the course taken with Messrs. Adams and Giddings. Although they mention it they must be censured. But we Southern fellows can do it, we have the right and that right we will exercise at pleasure. Look at the course this same State took on the subject of nullification. She came out to raise war with the whole Union. If you don't give us what we want we will make you. This puts us in mind of a spoiled child that wants a certain thing, well, to make peace it comes to what it wants; it is with the South. Just raise the cry of war or disunion and the North rather than have a fuss, jealous to the want of their peculiar institutions, grant slave State after slave State, and so it goes on down to the present time, they have found long since that they can speak, and things go just as they say. We repeat in conclusion, that it is time

and high time that the North was acting for herself.

Our Position.

We think that we can safely say once for all that our position was right on Common Schools because while we advocated the property of those that came within the law, we did not say that the law was just; but to the contrary we have never thought for one moment, without thinking that the law was unjust in its great bearing upon us as a people; but while we take this view of the subject we did not think that it was right to deprive of a right we did, or could not enjoy. We knew at the time we took this position that it was the unpopular side of the question; and had we known at that time we would be attacked we would have kept silent; but to get into the head of the Disfranchised and Mystery to unfurl their banners against us. We thought inexpedient to enter into a controversy that could not result in good; and as our motto is union we still think the best course to pursue. We calmly ask our friends what do we gain by these puff of wind merely to show ourselves to those that may read our little papers. They come to this conclusion and will say, at him Summer—See what you can do for those western boys, Delaware—Well Jenkins, you must not let that pass; and so it goes on from time to time. We see the following remarks in the last American:

"Our remarks relative to the position of the Palladium were called forth by the remarks of the editor, &c. &c."

Now we are in favor of the position the editor of the American takes in this matter in his last number; we say let us like men who love our country, go to work and devise some measure to remove this unconstitutional law. We are ready at this time to test this in the Supreme Court; let us go to work and see Mr. Disfranchised.

NEW PAPER.

Some time we read novels, poetry and fiction. We've just received the "Recorder of Fact."

This little paper has just commenced its circulation in our city, under the supervision of Messrs. ATKINSON & BEAN. The object of which is to disseminate wit and humor to those that like fun and laughter. Come friends give our brother editors a liberal patronage; we think they rightly deserve the support of the reading public.

"We would take it as a great favor if any of our exchanges would give us the following information: The following exchanges have not reached us for some time: "Clarksonian," "Olive Branch," "Family Visitor," "Liberty Courier," and "North Star." The above enquiry will be frankly received through your columns; we also hope when our papers do not reach you, that you will take the liberty to make the same enquiry.

To our Exchanges.

We were unable to send to our exchanges last week in consequence of the increase of our subscription list; we hope, therefore, that those that have favored us with an exchange will look over this, and we will strive to avoid such book iniquities hereafter.

New Exchange.

We have received the second & third numbers of a little paper called Spirit of Freedom, published at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga county. We welcome it into the field as another beacon to light us on the way to victory.

Information Wanted.

OSHERLIN, Ohio, May 20, 1841.

MR. EDITOR—Nature prompts me to action. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, my father assumed the privilege of wringing from the hard hands of tyrants, and his unfortunate son has done the same thing; and it is my design to find him if it is possible. Thomas Fisher was his name, from Nashville Tennessee. He left a wife and two children. Mary Stump was his wife's name, and his son T. Fisher is now in Osherlin, 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.

CELEBRATION

OF THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST 1841.

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.

ASA PRATT,

ALFRED WINSLOW.

Spring Verses.

The following lines were written by a young girl (aged about 11 or 12 years) only of this City. We are indebted to a friend for the copy before us—Ed.

The Spring is numbered first in course
Of all the usual yearly rounds;
It fills our hearts with gladness great—
Our ears with joyous, merry sounds.

Hast thou not heard the happy birds,
In Spring at dawn of early day
Chirp much, and carol sweetly o'er
The notes of some gay, lively lay?

Hast thou not wandered on the banks
Of some bright, sparkling, dancing stream,
Whose waters as they gaily tinkle o'er
To thee, did like as diamonds seem?

And hast thou not, in search of flowers,
Oft wandered forth to meadows green?
Where 'mid the works of Nature's God,
Thou didst enjoy thyself I ween.

Oh! let me say how much I love
The beauties of the present spring;
And may each coming spring, to me
As many pleasures with it bring.

