



the fact, that, notwithstanding those abominable black laws have fettered the subordinate tribunals of your State, their great unjust on slaves to us, is demonstrated by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court.—These decisions, from the circumstances, clearly prove that the honorable judges regard those laws as tyrannical and oppressive; for in the few instances that have been up to this enlightened tribunal, they have been strictly construed to the very last tax: confined within the narrowest possible limits, that their devastating influence may not reach any who could escape under any exceptions. The effect of these decisions is, that no person are disabled by such laws that can prove that they are not a black or mulatto, leaving a large portion of the mixed blood inhabitants, which all must admit was intended to be excluded by the makers of the laws.

Our third plea we shall ground on the score of your religious obligations. You are commanded to love mercy, do justly, &c. In a word to do to others as you would have them do to you.

This great principle, "the Golden rule," of the sacred oracles is so well known, and so generally understood, that we deem it inexpedient and unnecessary to say but few words relative thereto. We shall not attempt any exposition for the purpose of making these divine commandments plain, for we are fully persuaded that divine inspiration has by a choice of plain and perspicuous language, put them within the comprehension of every rational mind.

We ask your attention, fellow citizens and christian brethren, to those scriptures. Have you obeyed them? Do your lives and "conformations" conform to them in matters pertaining to the rights and privileges of your colored fellow citizens?

We are under the painful necessity of declaring to you, to the world, to the great judge of the quick and dead, that you are in these particulars woefully delinquent.

We have not only suffered from the operation of these laws, but in addition thereto, we have, and are still suffering from most unenviable and cruel state of proslavery sentiment and unwelcome prejudice. This state of things, which it deeply affects our dearest interests, whether as regards our personal property or our social condition as moral beings, and in all our relations to our fellow citizens, is not wholly unpropitious to our white fellow-citizens, but must inevitably prove detrimental to a considerable extent to them and their interests.

We would again direct your attention to the universally received maxim that every species of vice in any community, are contiguous consequently it must be the highest duty of a community, as well as their highest interest to contribute in every way practicable to preserve the innocent, and to reform the vicious.

Ignorance, poverty and indolence upon the one hand, and prejudice on the other, not only invite all the various vicious and immoral habits, and tend to enchain the subjects in the blackest and most damnable errors, but there is almost insurmountable barriers in the way of innocence, virtue, and morality being preserved.

If the unjust and unconstitutional prohibitory enactments which exclude our children from common school privileges, great and increasing taxes must occur on account of the certain multiplicity of crimes, the sure result of ignorance, &c.

If our children are forced by your strangely inflated and cruel policy to grow up in your midst, an indigent vicious class, your children to all your lifetime care, and the golden ad-

vanities vouchsafed and enjoyed by them, cannot be expected to escape the wide spread and contagious moral epidemic.

It is for you fellow citizens, and you only, (for you alone have the power) to determine whether we shall still suffer the penalty and you the "dear cost" of your groundless useless and most irrational prejudices. You can, and we trust you will, put an end to the foul and coming persecution that has followed the class of your fellow men in which we belong in the state of Ohio—and unless you do it, the fair banner that waves over our professed free state will still display the bloody stains of oppression as monuments of your inconsistency and hypocrisy.

We appeal to you, citizens, Whigs, Democrats and Liberty men—to you men of all parties and men of no party. You are all parties, friends of your country, your countrymen and their best interests—to truth, justice, and freedom—in religion, morality, education and temperance.

In the sacred name of all these, we appeal to you that, and that only, which is according to the Declaration of Independence, the American bill of rights, and true christianity, guaranteed to every native American. That only which your Washington, your Jefferson, your Adams, your Henry, and your Jay, have declared to be our rights. All of your statements, philosophers, statesmen and lions with one voice, bear testimony to the self-evident truth, the political axioms and moral maxims contained in an American declaration of American freedom. And will we are oppressed, degraded and disabled in almost every point of view. Is it not right then, fellow countrymen, that we should raise our voice, and ask you how it happens that in this boasted land of universal freedom and equality, this asylum for the oppressed of all nations, this

"Land of the free,  
And home of the brave."

Freeborn Americans are disfranchised, proscribed and degraded to the level of the brute creation and thus to suffer the sanction of certain unconstitutional laws.

Again we ask you fellow citizens, is it right—is it just—is it American—is it in conformity with our holy religion, our christian conscience, that any portion of your inhabitants should on account of the color of the skin be deprived of the privilege of voting for our representatives, the right of testimony, and school privileges, and thus rendered subject to all the disabilities of aliens, felons and slaves.

Again we invoke your serious, candid and deliberate attention to our appeal, and hope that you will speak out in thunder tones that shall be loud enough and sufficiently strong to read asunder the many bars forged by venal cupidity and prejudice, and which constitute the ponderous incubus that has upon and hinder the onward progress of the cause of our improvement.

The moral power in your midst whose poisonous efforts will not be confined to the circle of colored, but must inevitably contaminate to a greater or less extent the whole community within its grasp.

David Jenkins, Committee.  
J. L. Watson.

According to previous notice, a public meeting was held in the colored A. M. E. Church, on the 4th of Nov. 1845, to take into consideration certain resolutions in relation to W. L. McAfee, published in the Palladium of Liberty, purporting to be adopted by the citizens of Columbus. Mr. E. Fields was called to the Chair and Mr. James appointed Secretary.

The object being stated by L. D. Taylor, Mr. E. Fields offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That said resolutions were unanimously by the colored citizens of this place, and that the editor of the Palladium in doing up a

statement of said meeting and publishing it in his paper as the sentiments of the colored citizens of this place, has done an act of injustice to us as citizens and the public at large.

Resolved, That from the investigation we have made, and from our personal knowledge of W. L. McAfee, we believe him to be innocent of the charge made against him.

Resolved, That the Palladium, "Mystery," and "Disfranchisement," copy the above resolves.  
E. FIELDS, Ch'n.  
L. JENKINS, Sec'y.

### PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13.

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

PREPARE YOURSELVES.

We expect to visit all the places where we have subscribers. We want to talk to them about many things concerning our condition. We will address some one of each place so as to give notice to all in due time. We hope our friends will prepare themselves to meet us on our tour.

We present to the people of the State, a form of a Petition. We hope in doing this, that we have given sufficient time to prepare them, and send them in from every county in the State. It is the duty of all to be active in this matter.

At the late Convention, the following persons were appointed on Petitions: L. Jenkins, P. Litchford, A. M. Taylor, L. D. Taylor & D. Jenkins. Counties sending in these Petitions will please send them to the Chairman of the Committee, D. Jenkins, (postpaid), and they will be promptly attended to.

Our exchanges will please copy this request, accompanied with the Petition.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO:

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of ———, do memorialize your Honorable Body to repeal all laws and parts of laws, that make distinction on account of color.

TURN OUT AND HEAR HIM!

Mr. Delany was with us on the first, second and third instants, and lectured for us. We must say that there was but one fault—that is, he did not stay long enough. We say to those who have not heard Mr. D. that they would do well to hear him. We think that such men as Mr. D. we well calculated to do much good in the great cause of truth.

ANOTHER GANNON.

We have received the first No. of the Indiana Freeman, published at Indianapolis, the seat of Government of that State. We welcome the Freeman to the land of the great battling rams, to better down slavery. Why not establish such a paper at the seat of government of every State north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and have on its mast head some good Liberty man for President? (we say Birney.)—what say our friends? The present contest is over—let us now in time of peace prepare for war. By this you may be able to throw off the

Yoke that binds you down like slaves. Four years longer you have to submit to the slave power—four years longer perhaps you will be deprived of the right of petition. You are slaves to the south, because you are prohibited from sending your publications to your friends in the south. You have no more right to send your publications than the worst slave in the south. The south has said to you, "thou shalt do as I do, and no farther."—They have said the same to the colored people of the Union, and we are prepared to prove it.

These are some of the reasons why it is time to commence our rights at the north—the south is at liberty to send their publications all over the Union, and no one dare molest or make them afraid.

TEXAS.

It seems very strange to us that the people are not satisfied yet. It seems that the people are in favor of the "lone star." They have got all the Polk that could go to Polk. We think that the north will be satisfied in less than four years; but as for Texas, we don't think the Whig State will agree to annex it to the Union.

ADDRESS.

Our readers will find in our other columns. Our exchanges will please copy, as we wish to give it a wide circulation, especially among our white friends.

DELAY OF OUR PAPER.

We neglected to mention this in our last, that we intend to discontinue our paper for a short time, to enable us to make new arrangements, and the course we intend to pursue for the future. We are much embarrassed in the finances of our paper, in consequence of the backwardness of our subscribers. If you intend to pay us now is your time. It will be some few weeks before we shall be able to send you the next number, but don't forget what you owe us, send it in.

EDITORS ARE SLAVES.

We take this method to lay our position before the public, as we are in our own defence, we have to appear before the public on this occasion, to answer for the publication in our last number of a set of resolutions that were held about three weeks ago. After the meeting was organized, the object was stated by some one. We then read the resolutions referred to, when a set of resolves were offered by our course. They were postponed indefinitely. Another set of resolutions came up headed with a long preamble, the ideas of which, were that the citizens did not know of said resolutions and public meeting until they

came out in the paper. If we had the preamble and resolutions, we would expose them word by word, but we have not got them, as they were torn up as soon as they were lost. We here remark that the authors of all those resolves are all opposed to the paper, and have been ever since we commenced, therefore, we cannot wonder at this course to trip us up, but no! never! no never!

Next came up the resolves that were attached to the preamble, here our privilege was aimed at—our rights were invaded. It was stated by the friends of the resolutions, that we had no right to publish the proceedings of a public meeting. Who ever heard of such nonsense as this—no right to publish the proceedings of a public meeting, when at the same time we do not claim that the citizens did pass any thing at the meeting. We know that they did not. That is no argument why we should not publish the same, it is a public thing, and we have a right to use it so, and none dare to make us afraid.

As we have not the resolutions before us, we cannot give the exact words, but however let that be as it may, the meaning is all we want at this time, and that is this, "that we have examined the case of Mr. McAfee, and do not think him guilty of the charge alleged against him."

That won't bear the scrutiny of reason. These very men have admitted that he is guilty, but did not mean any harm.

If the man that is named in the resolutions did not say that the voter was a negro, also a slave, when at the same time he knew nothing of the matter one way or the other, but to raise a confusion in our ranks. If these men will go and make oath before some justice of the peace that he is not guilty, then we will take back all that we have said.

As our design is to expose every wrong that is practiced against us, we are willing to suffer for a season, but all will work together for good.

We were also blamed for saying that we believed the report to be true, our grounds were good, and the remarks we have made, are enough on this point for the present.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Boston Post contains a report of a slave case decided in that city, by Chief Justice Shaw, of the Supreme Court, on Friday last, which is of more than ordinary importance.

It seems that Robert T. Lewis, a slave of Edward Fitzgerald, purser on board the U. S. Frigate United States, was in 1811, by written consent of Mr. Upham, Secretary of the Navy, received and entered as a landsman on board said frigate, at Norfolk, Va. The frigate sailed on a cruise to the Pacific, and

was thence ordered to the port of Boston, where she arrived on the 31st inst. A writ of Habeas corpus for the delivery of the slave was served on the master without the knowledge or authority of the former.

Two points were presented for discussion, viz:—First as to the claim of the Commander of the Frigate to the service of the slave; and secondly, whether his having been involuntarily brought within the limits of Massachusetts, without the consent of his master, who was about to return to Virginia, the Court could interfere to set him free.

Judge Shaw decided that although Lewis was lawfully entered and employed as a landsman on board the frigate, the right of the commander to his services as a slave could not extend beyond the territorial limits of slavery, and were at an end whenever the service to be performed took him out of those limits.

In relation to the second point, the Judge held that the master having voluntarily placed his slave in a situation in which he would be liable to be taken within the limits of a free State, he could not compel him to return again to a slave State without his consent. Lewis being of full age, was left to return to Virginia or remain, as he might elect. The decision in similar cases, and may be regarded as limiting the claim of the master strictly to the case of a fugitive.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

John Jacob Astor, the son of a bailiff, was born in the small village of Waldorf, near Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in the year 1764. In March, 1784, he landed in Baltimore, having sailed from London in the preceding year, and been detained three months by the ice on Chesapeake Bay.

It is said that in a storm of our coast, threatened the destruction of the ship and crew, while the other passengers were lost in apprehension, Mr. Astor appeared upon deck, braved in his own chest—This excited some surprise, and he asked his object in discharging the more or less—"that if he escaped with his life, it would be with his blood, and if he perished, it would be because of them." Luckily the storm passed over.

During his detention in the Chesapeake, he made the acquaintance of a countryman of his name, by the name of William, who had been in the service of his craft, and counselled him to follow the proceeds of his merchandise—a person who had been a manufacturer in London.

Astor was then twenty years of age, and having decided to become a furrier, brought to his new home all the activity of youth with the habits of diligent observation which had developed themselves in his character.

This was at the close of the revolutionary war, when I had been proclaimed with Great Britain, and within our territory, had not been relinquished, and the commercial intercourse with Canada was restricted. Mr. Astor had been invited to observe that, at the time, it appeared that ten years would not elapse before Oregon, Nevada, Detroit, Millinuckine, and other parts within our lines, would be relinquished, and to himself, "when the frontiers were extended, I will make my fortune in the fur trade."

Both predictions were accomplished. The treaty with Great Britain, in 1794-5, removed all restrictions on our trade with her colonies, and extended the shore outposts, and then Mr. Astor leaving the trade with the Canada, and with our western country, both open to his enterprise, proceeded rapidly to realize the fortune, the foundation of which was laid in more than ten years of thrift and patient industry.

By the first year of the present century, he had

amassed something like \$200,000. Forty-four years have since elapsed. By the natural course of accumulation, this sum would have amounted at the end of such a period, to nearly \$4,000,000, but in Mr. Astor's hands, it has increased to nearly four times that amount, for we should be most exact in estimating his actual wealth at \$20,000,000. In 1800 the man of thirty-seven could look back with satisfaction upon the career of the boy of eighteen, who under the shade of a linden tree, of leaving his home for a foreign land, "to be honest and industrious, and never to gamble."

In 1800 he founded the American Fur Company, but soon dissatisfied with even the large profits derived from that concern, he conceived the idea of founding a permanent settlement on the Pacific, connected with the settled portions of the country by a series of trading posts and by the means to monopolize the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains within the precincts of the United States. The provisions, goods and animals required for the settlement were to be supplied by a vessel sent annually from New York.

The vessel was also to convey supplies to the Russian establishment in the north, and receive furs in exchange. With these latter and those amassed at the settlement during the year, she was to proceed to Canton, and invest the proceeds of her cargo in opium, tea and silk.

Accordingly, in 1810, a party of 60 men started from New York for Oregon, and in September of the same year, the *Tongue* was dispatched on the same errand. This vessel and one or two subsequent ones were lost; the colonists were exposed to every trial and suffering—and during the war of 1812, the settlement, unprotected by the Government of the United States, and threatened by a British man of war, was threatened by sold by one of Mr. Astor's partners, to the Northwest Fur Company.

This ended a grand and well conceived enterprise, after so great an outlay and loss as would have annihilated most American fortunes. About \$1,000,000 were expended in the carrying out of plans which were entirely frustrated, and which were in progress at the same time that the American Fur Company was in full operation, when the ships of the project were in every sea, and his expenses in every principal city of our country. As an instance of the magnitude of the views entertained by Mr. Astor, it is stated that, had his agents succeeded in effecting a permanent settlement at Astoria, he anticipated that the establishment would prove a hill of corn during the first ten years, and would not begin to afford very profitable returns before the expiration of the second decade. During the third decade, it would have netted him something like \$1,000,000 per annum. If we can form him an enterprising merchant who availed of the Pacific, what term shall we apply to the adventurer or to self relying spirit which regarded the "chances of this mortal life" as gained only to mature at the expiration of ten exact years, however, has been the natural rise of real estate in New York. At one period, he invested two thirds of his annual income in land, and he gave the history of one dealing so consistently, and so large sums, and, moreover, whose entire fortune, at times, on the basis of the ocean, that he was never known to mortgage a lot. Mr. Astor has always been an early riser, but has devoted fewer hours, perhaps, to his counting room than most mercantile men. He generally left business at two o'clock in the afternoon, although it is presumed that his mind was always engaged in the property heaped together by his own exertions alone, and amid many and great obstacles.

#### INCORRUPIBLE REPUTATION

H. THOMPSON, Dentist, High street, Columbus, Ohio, has no hand and will be receiving from Tenn. a splendid assortment of Incorruptible from the Manufacture of Brown, Williams and Knox Co. can be applied to the business of large quantities at the manufacturers' wholesale prices. Gentlemen will please call and examine for themselves. Nov. 19, 1861.

#### AN ATHEIST.

We learn from the Hanger Courier, that on the 13th, the trial of Mr. Harrier Stanton, on three indictments for larceny, came up before the District Court. Robert F. Kenast, the complainant, being offered as a witness, objection was made to his admissibility on the ground of his atheistic belief. To support the objection several witnesses were introduced, who testified that there was very G. & D. and that the witness was no better than an old slouch, &c. The principal witness was for this case inadmissible. The case was postponed until the next day, that other evidence might be procured.

#### BOARDING.

THE subscriber can accommodate young gentlemen 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. Henry Bibb is hereby authorized to act 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 wherever G. & D. in his providence may cast him. He also has power to collect all monies due from subscribers.

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

#### USE SCRAP'S ACOUSTIC OIL.

FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS. FOR the cure of deafness, pains, and a discharge of matter from the ears. Also all those disagreeable noises like the buzzing of insects, falling 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 years and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear trumpets, have after using one or two bottles of this oil, been enabled to hear perfectly well. Physicians and Surgeons highly recommend its use. For sale at the Drug Store of J. H. WHITTON.

#### To the Public.

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

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

THOMAS LAWRENCE, Elder.

A. M. TAYLOR, Steward.

#### DR. ROSENBAUGH'S GERMAN DOCTOR.

LIVES on the corner of Third and State Streets, near the Old Presbyterian Church, and professes to tell the diseases 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 Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Affections of the Spleen, Piles, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Pains, Catarrhs, Scrophulous or King's Evil, and all kinds of the above cases is not past medical aid.

sep 25 41

William Abney—

Agreeable to your request, I give you my opinion with regard to the things found in your possession belonging to me. I suppose you took them from necessity, and I cannot believe intended to return them to me without loss.

RICHARD B. COWLES.

Neil House, Sep. 26, 1861.

We have named a large number of gentlemen for Local and Travelling 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 seeing either as Local or Travelling Agents, and as we have proposed their names, we hope each one will act.

#### LOCAL AGENTS.

Cincinnati—W. W. Watson, A. M. Sumner, W. H. Yancy.  
Hamilton, Butler co.—H. Simpson.  
Dayton, O.—T. Jefferson.  
Springfield—L. Adams.  
Urbana—L. Adams.  
Chillicothe—B. C. Jones, James Leach.  
Circleville—H. G. Sharp, G. Stearns.  
Lancaster—S. Smith, N. Smith.  
Zanesville—J. Martin, H. Nowam, W. Garaway.  
Hillsboro—J. Taylor, N. Taylor.  
Warren, Trimble co.—A. Day.  
Steubenville—W. Ferris.  
Newark—W. Jenkins, G. W. Roots.  
Cleveland—J. Hall, J. L. Watson, R. Robinson.  
Dublin—S. White, Jr.  
Xenia—W. Roberts.  
Logan County—D. D. Day, K. Attin, Jr.  
Mt. Vernon—O. Martin.  
Trenton, Jefferson co.—H. Simpson.  
Mt. Pleasant—E. J. Sawyer.  
Warren—A. Moore.  
Gallipolis—H. W. Bell, J. Gray.  
Jackson—N. Nokes, T. Woodson.  
Lebanon—T. Bonford, L. S. Lewis.  
Mason—J. S. Thompson.  
Newmarket—A. L. Harper.  
Oberlin—A. Jones, J. M. Brown.  
Lower Sandusky—A. Winfield.  
Morgan county—Lloyd E. Gay.  
Putnam—J. Thomas.  
Torchburg—J. E. Ray.  
Lafayette—S. B. Webster.  
Granville—O. T. Walker.  
Madison Ind.—A. Donnan.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—J. G. Britton.  
Detroit, Mich.—R. Banks, H. Bibb.  
Piquette—W. Evans.  
Richmond, Mass.—C. Oxten.  
Sharonville—D. Lacey, C. Smith, W. Poleson.  
Miami co.—T. Anderson, R. Smith.  
Yamertco, Ill.—Taylor.  
Shelby co.—H. Galloway, A. N. Redmon.  
Champaign co.—A. Allen.  
New Albany, Ind.—G. W. Carter.  
Never co.—Rev. S. Jones.  
Licking co.—F. J. Bates.  
Madison co.—C. Lewis.  
Greenville—A. J. Scott.  
Liverpool, Eng.—E. R. Lewis.

#### TRAVELING AGENTS.

Cincinnati—Rev. C. Stockett, Rev. M. M. Clark.  
Lancaster, Rev. E. Cumberland, Rev. S. Fox.  
Logan co., Rev. M. T. Norem.  
Hillsboro, Rev. W. C. Yancy.  
Mt. Pleasant, Rev. W. Newman.  
East Liberty, E. C. Tyler.  
Wilmington Clinton, co. S. Depp.

#### 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 preferred. 1861.

#### Ohio Reports, vol. 12.

THE Report of cases argued and determined in the supreme court of the State of Ohio, by Edwin M. Stanton, Esq. State Reporter are now ready for sale at 3 dollars.

By J. N. WATSON & HENTINGTON.

June 10.