



There's music in a mother's voice.  
There's music in a mother's voice,  
More sweet than breezes sighing,  
There's kindness in a mother's glance,  
Too pure for ever dying.

There's love within a mother's breast,  
So deep, 'tis deep of self-swing;  
And care for those who call her own,  
That's ever, ever growing.

There's anguish in a mother's tear,  
When farewell fondly taking;  
That so the heart of pity moves,  
It scarcely keeps from moving.

And when a mother kneels to Heaven,  
And for her child is praying,  
O, who shall half the fervor tell,  
That burns in all she's saying!

A mother's how her tender arms  
Can soothe the breast of sadness,  
And through the gloom of life once more  
Bid shine the sun of gladness.

A mother! when like evening's star,  
Her course hath ceased before us,  
From brighter worlds regards us still,  
And watches fondly o'er us.

For the Palladium of Liberty.  
Mr. Editor:—Sir, prompted by the duty  
owe to you, and to my worthy friends with  
whom, and for whom, I labored during the last  
year as a school teacher I could no longer keep  
silent. It is a glorious truth that the great  
Reservoir of slavery, has sprung a leak; but it  
does not exhaust it as fast as the great hydrant  
ice can, and does replenish it. Then let us  
continue to cry aloud for liberty.

Much has been said and much has been  
done by our white friends; and is there nothing  
for us to do? Shall we fold our arms about  
us in a time like this—a time that requires  
great moral efforts on the part of the free colored  
people; and shall we be idle or indifferent  
on this subject? God forbid! Then let us  
rouse from our lethargy. The exertions of a  
scanty number of individuals may swell into the  
resources of a large party which collecting  
at last all the National energies into its aid  
and availing itself of the human sympathies  
that are in its favor, may make the field of  
labor, and its triumph as wide as humanity itself.

The elements being favorably disposed  
a spark of cloud collects vapors from the four  
winds which overshadow the heavens, and all  
the varying conflicting events of life and the  
no less jarring and discordant passions of the  
human breast, when once the channel is sufficiently  
deepened, will rush into accelerating  
torrents and be borne towards their destined  
end. Then let us say to you, Sir, go on in the  
glorious work, in which you are engaged and  
I, though a humble instrument in the hands  
of God, will strive to press forward in the  
great work, believing as I do that the favorable  
result of all undertakings greatly depends up-  
on the previous state and preparation of the  
minds of those whom we wish to be benefited,  
thereby.

I should do great injustice to our citizens  
as well as to my own feelings, were I to close  
this letter without informing you of a visit  
which we have received from our most worthy  
friend Mr. M. R. Delaney, of Pittsburgh. He  
spent last week here; and during that time he  
lectured four evenings, on the moral elevation  
of the free colored people, and we are pleased  
to say, that we believe his discourses had a  
good effect upon our citizens; and will be ac-

tended with much good. On last Tuesday  
evening, in particular, he spoke in a crowded  
house; and it was so well entertained that pro-  
found stillness pervaded the house. His dic-  
tion is elegant, rich and spirited; his tones are  
so distinct and melodious that the most hos-  
tile hangs on them with delight. Then his  
address is so insinuating that if he talked non-  
sense you would feel yourself obliged to hear  
him. He spoke near three hours, but nobody  
seemed fatigued; all indeed were pleased;  
some with his ingenious artifices of his manner;  
but most with the glowing language of his  
heart. No person with his external appear-  
ance was ever more beautifully gifted by nature  
for an orator. In his look and gesture, grace  
and dignity were combined; but dignity pre-  
sided; the tenders of his glance the lightning  
of his eyes, were indefinable. His voice was  
both full and clear, his lowest whisper was  
distinctly heard; his middle tones were sweet,  
rich and beautifully varied; when he elevated  
his voice to its highest pitch, the house was  
completely filled with the volume of the sound.

Yours, &c.

D. G. LETT.

Zanesville, O., May 2, 1851.

For the Palladium of Liberty.

Young noble sons and daughters of Ameri-  
ca, whose minds are as yet uneducated do  
you not feel the heavy burden that has so  
long kept us in a state of degradation and  
blindness. I ask those of you who are employ-  
ed in the most degrading occupations of life,  
will you not give up those offices and seek for  
more elevated ones. Contrast if you please,  
your condition and privileges, with that of you  
white friends around you, see the privilege  
they have, which we are deprived of. We are  
in a very small minority at this time, and the  
great majority look upon us with contempt and  
derision. Not simply because we are black;  
but because we are ignorant and oppressed.  
Thus if we are scorned because we are ignorant,  
let us see if there is not a remedy for our  
ignorance; and if there be a remedy, let us  
apply it until we be thoroughly healed of that  
disease. Let us view our condition, and then  
ask ourselves if we cannot do something to  
throw off the yoke of oppression that has so  
long galled our necks, and kept us from being  
an enlightened people.

Education is the thing, and the only thing  
that can bring us in the scale of eminence—  
My heart has been pained within me to see  
my young colored brothers and sisters waiting  
on those who oppress us, and would take all  
our rights away from us. Go to the towns and  
cities, and enquire there for the colored people  
and where do you find them? Generally in the  
boot-black shops, horse-stables, wash-rooms,  
and kitchens, or in some way as waiters. Go  
see the mechanic's shops of all kinds; and they  
are not there. Mechanics among our people  
are the angels visit few and far between. Go  
into the country, and where do you find them  
there? Sometimes on the premises of rich men  
living in their old houses. Sometimes on a  
lease, for five or six years, long enough to get  
the land cleared up, and then they must look  
out for some other place. But how seldom are  
we found on our own land, enjoying the full  
amount of the labor of our property. This is  
generally the condition of the colored people,  
so far as have any knowledge, except in Mer-  
cer county, Ohio. There they seem to have  
got the idea that it is better to work for them-  
selves, than for their oppressors.

It is truly encouraging to visit this settle-  
ment, and see the vast quality of land owned  
by the colored people. They are in good  
spirits and friendly, and seem some what to

realize the worth of an education. They have  
had two very interesting schools during the  
past winter; I had the pleasure of being at the  
close of both. I was well pleased to see little  
boys and girls, that were quite small able to  
read and spell well. Oh, that all the settle-  
ments were in so prosperous condition, as that  
of Mercer. Yet, I think there is a want of Me-  
chanics in that settlement.

There is not so many mechanics among our  
people, as there ought to be. I know of a num-  
ber of young men who are apt and have had  
good opportunities to learn trades, but they  
appeared as if they were not willing to leave  
their old occupations assigned them by those  
who loved their labor, and would always dis-  
courage them from getting trades or an educa-  
tion. I hope parents and young men will  
read what is said about education and trades,  
in the 12th number of your paper.

I have wanted a boy to work with me at the  
shop making business during the past winter,  
and still am in great need of one. Will not  
colored people wake up, and come to the work.

D. D. D.

## CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST 1844.

The first day of August will be celebrated  
at Harvey, Warren county Ohio, in com-  
memoration of the emancipation that took  
place in the West India in the year 1834.  
A splendid dinner will be prepared.  
Tickets—gentlemen, 50 cts.—Ladies, gratis.  
There will be several speeches from dif-  
ferent places.

ASA PRATT,  
ALFRED WINSLOW.

## Saturday Visitor.

J. E. SNODGRASS, Editor.

Free thoughts, free speech, frank avowals—  
these are the elements for the Truth to live  
in. By them also will triumph.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, NO. FIVE,  
NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Advance Payments.  
1 copy, for 1 year in advance, \$1 00  
1 " " eight months, 1 00  
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1 " " one month, 20 cts.  
Any person obtaining ten subscribers,  
and remitting \$10 free of postage, shall receive  
as a HANDSOME PREMIUM, a copy of  
Graham's Magazine, the Lady's Book, or Ladies'  
Companion, a whole year, beginning with any  
number he pleases. The price of these elegant  
illustrated works, is THREE DOLLARS;  
presenting a rare chance for postmasters and enter-  
prising young men!

Last Arrival of Spring and Summer  
GOODS!

For sale cheap by JAMES BECKWITH.

A general assortment of SILKS can be found at the store  
of J. Beckwith, at  
No 20

PLANKS OF EVERY description printed and for  
sale at Ten Cents.

ARROW ROOT—20 lbs. Bermond's Arrow Root  
(assorted not to be mistaken) for sale at the corner of  
High and Broad streets. J. R. WHEATON.

## PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

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

Our subscribers are authorized  
to remit 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.

DR. DELANEY AND HIS PAPER.

We find in the last Mystery a number of  
things, both new and old; some of much inter-  
est, some of very little interest, and some of no  
interest at all. One would almost think that  
he was back in old Africa, surrounded by the  
noble fathers. The description that the Dr.  
gives of several of the old and venerable Cler-  
gy, is so very vivid. The doctor was, in our  
judgment, rather lavish in his eulogiums upon  
certain "learned," "pious," "chaste," &c., in  
the neglect of some others whom we know to  
have been very zealous men in the work of the  
ministry. He speaks of some of the old and  
venerable and the faithful we think consistent;  
but any other titles applied to a select number  
of any religious association, to the neglect of  
many others, is certainly not very pleasant to  
the latter.

We know the Dr. will take these remarks in  
good part.

Give honor to whom honor is due.  
We have examined the several letters of the  
candidates for the Presidency and find them all  
opposed to the annexation of Texas to the  
United States. This is good news, if we could  
only place confidence in those great men; we  
mean those that act with the pro-slavery party;  
we say that there would be a shout of general  
joy among the noble nation, that our country  
was about to be redeemed from slavery—a  
curse that has been, and is now, at war with  
the spirit of the American Constitution, the  
liberty and freedom of speech and right of  
petition, as we believe, these several rights are  
guaranteed by that instrument.

If this be a true position, why then come out  
at once against slavery. It has been admitted  
on all sides, that it is an evil, why then do the  
same individuals hold on to a system that has  
for its object the degradation of nearly three  
millions of colored Americans, to appease the  
prejudice that still lingers in the breast of those  
that speak evil of us.

We say again that we highly approve of the  
course manifested in the letters, above referred  
to, therefore we intend to give to all their  
measure in due season.

New Invention.—We have examined a new  
ladder invented by J. M. Kinney.—We think  
that Painters, and others, would do well to ex-  
amine this new stile, and if it is worthy to be  
patronized, to do so. We think that all the  
mechanics of our city ought to encourage our  
young inventor, to enable him to progress in  
them.

62-What is the reason Dr. Bailey and some  
other Anti-Slavery Editors, don't exchange with  
us? We are aware of our inferiority to them;  
but can't we do some good? It seems that  
if papers like the Saturday Visitor, from  
Baltimore, the Emancipator, Western Citizen,  
Crosby & Journal, as well as several political  
papers, both Whig and Democratic, of this  
State, are willing to exchange with us, why  
won't Mr. Garrison and Dr. Bailey? There are  
not two greater champions of human liberty on  
this side of the Atlantic than these very men.  
If they should occasionally see something in  
our columns that is not right, we are willing  
they should correct us.

62-The Female Union Sewing Society will  
meet at Mr. D. Jenkins' tomorrow evening at  
3 o'clock, P. M.

62-Any of our exchanges hear of a call for  
a convention of loafers?

Elders A. E. Graham and Fields are author-  
ized to act as agents for the Second Baptist  
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their building.

LOCK-UP.—We understand that there are  
several slave hunters in the city looking for  
some of God's creatures. We suppose the poor  
slaves took it into their heads that they longed  
to themselves, if they think so, we have no  
objections. It don't seem that these men are  
content and happy. Oh! we forgot they gave  
bag-bill—this will do very well, as it incu-  
tomary to give security. Go it boys.

62-We have no compromise to make with  
slavery, it is wrong to hold our brother in bonds  
therefore, we consider ourselves as bound with  
them.

## HENRY CLAY AND TEXAS.

We have read with great pleasure, Mr.  
Clay's views of annexation.—They are in our  
humble judgment, the grandest composition we  
have ever read from the pen of that distin-  
guished statesman. Taking as a composition  
we differ with our old, able and well tried friend  
of the Cincinnati Herald, when he says, "there  
is no new argument;" and all that Mr. Clay  
has said in his letter, has been repeated by the  
press in general and in as forcible lan-  
guage." Now it is our opinion, that common  
editors are not capable of expressing them-  
selves in Mr. Clay's style of language. The  
Dr. is right in the interpretation of the letter.

Henry Clay is more cunning than any of  
them. Now, let us make a bad out of our  
comment on all these great men and things  
we will close our remarks by saying, that  
Martin's is a longer yarn than Harry's; but not  
so smoothly spun out.

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## From the New York Tribune. THE GREAT RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA!

While it is yet in our power to keep a clear  
and unbroken recollection of the origin and pro-  
gress of these disgraceful and frightful deeds of  
blood, let us simply record the facts, as directly  
as we have been able to arrive at them.

On Monday afternoon, May the 6th, the Na-  
tive Americans assembled at Kensington, on the  
corner of Market and Second streets. This is  
some two or three miles from the Exchange.  
Before the meeting had fairly completed its or-  
ganization, a violent storm arose, which induced  
the assemblies to adjourn to the Washington  
Market House, near at hand, at the corner of  
Market and Cadwallader streets. When the  
third speaker, Lewis C. Levin, Editor of the  
Sun, commenced his address, a man standing  
at the corner of the crowd was heard to say to  
another standing next to him, (both of whom are  
represented to us as being Irishmen,) "Now let's  
make a noise, so that he won't be heard." They  
forthwith created a noise, and were remon-  
strated with by some of the bystanders, who re-  
quested them to let the proceedings of the meeting  
go on in peace. They would not cease their  
clamor, and were finally compelled to do so, in  
consequence of receiving a severe flogging. This  
fight caused a little excitement, which was raised  
to an intense degree, in consequence of several  
shots being fired from the upper windows of the  
Hibernia house, in Cadwallader street, fronting  
the market house. By this volley several  
wounds were inflicted, and the Native Ameri-  
cans gathered at its meeting, becoming highly  
exasperated, and the Irishmen having gathered  
into a mob, they made an attack upon them.  
A number of shots were fired from the crowd of  
Irishmen, but they were finally compelled to  
turn and flee. The Native Americans pursued  
them, and several of the fugitives, finding them-  
selves hotly pressed, started into houses and up  
alleys, in order to escape. Several of the houses  
into which they were seen to enter were attacked,  
and the doors and windows of two frame  
houses in Cadwallader street, below Market st.,  
and one in the same street, above Market street,  
were battered in with stones. On Market street  
near Germantown road, the fronts of two houses  
were also much battered, and the windows rai-  
ded with stones. On Germantown road, the  
house of a widow, named Mrs. Brady, was fur-  
iously broken into, the windows and shutters shat-  
tered, and the furniture broken up. The attack  
upon her house was made because one of the  
fugitives had been seen to run up the alley ad-  
joining. The windows in this house were shattered,  
and the furniture broken up. The attack upon  
the Hibernia house was also made, and the  
fronts of the house were shattered with stones.  
Finally, the Irishmen  
victorious, and beat of the Native Americans, and  
there the contest ended for the time.

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## TO THE LADIES.

A FINE assortment of Balmores, Chassee,  
and printed Lanes, together with every style  
of goods adapted to the season, for sale by  
JAMES BECKWITH.

Columbus, May 6.

**LOST BROTHER.**  
Major Johnson, my brother, a lad of five years of age was taken, with other slaves, to the State of Tennessee, by John Johnston of North Carolina, in the year 1850, where he was left in the possession of Mr. Harry Pew, of said State. Johnston returned to North Carolina and shortly afterwards died. Mr. Pew sold my brother, May 1, to a Mr. Washington Norfolk, by whom he was bound to learn the Tanner's trade. Soon after he came to the State of Ohio. Sylvia Johnston was the name of my mother, who was married to Joseph Griffin after the death of John Johnston, our father, by whom she had one son, named N. Neal. Alvin Johnston was the name of our grand mother.  
The object of this advertisement is to obtain information of said Major, where he resides, if living. Should any person acquainted with him, chance to see this description, and would inform me by letter, or otherwise, would confer a lasting obligation on  
ISOM JOHNSTON,  
OF Columbus, Ohio.

**REDEMPTION—NO CURE AND PAY.**  
The undersigned has now on hand an invaluable document for curing the above complaint. All those afflicted will find immediate relief by applying it two or three times and no mistake. Persons wishing the same can be supplied by calling at his shop under the State Hotel. Price—50 cts. per bottle.  
March 25. **ALBERT STROBEL.**  
**HANDS AND HAIR DRESSING.**  
TUPP, undressed having opened his Shop under Mr. Black's Jewelry Store, where he is prepared to do up the above business in all its various branches. Thankful for past favors, he trusts he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.  
G. W. STANTON  
Agent Wanted.

**THE Second Baptist Church**, of this City, wishes to employ available persons to travel as agents to solicit donations to complete the building of said Church. Any person well recommended, will be employed. Address the editor of this paper, per post.

**Apprentices Wanted.**  
D. & L. Jenkins, wishes to get one or two boys, fifteen or sixteen years of age to be the pupils of his law office. Boys of good moral character will be preferred.  
March 15th, 1864.

**LOOKING GLASSES—A general assortment for sale by**  
F. B. 25.

**THE UNITED STATES LIBRARY, J. M. MANCIE.**—Is now preparing and will be open (Providence permitting) by the middle of July. The United States Library Almanac, edited by the Meridian of Columbus, Ohio. Compiled and published by W. B. Jarvis, Columbus, Ohio. All orders promptly attended to, "to be better paid, addressed to the above. Editors friendly please copy."

A new broad volume of a superior quality, and a history for sale cheaply.  
Columbus, Feb. 25.

**DR. S. M. SMITH.**  
(Late-Johnston Physician in the Lincoln Asylum.)  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity. Office, opposite the City House.

**THE GROUND HURDERS, for sale cheap, whole sale and retail, by**  
J. B. WHEATON, Druggist,  
Corner of High and Broad sts.

**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.  
Feb. 26.

**TRAVELING AGENT.**  
Mr. J. S. Thompson is hereby authorized as traveling agent for the Palladium of Liberty to act in, agent 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 monies due from subscribers.  
Also the Rev. W. Newman is authorized to act as traveling agent, with power to appoint assistants.

**J. B. WHEATON.**  
DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., wholesale and retail, Corner of High and Broad streets, Columbus, Ohio.

**CHROME YELLOW—120 lbs.** Chrome Yellow, (Oxide and Lead) of the best quality, for sale at low prices.  
J. B. WHEATON.  
**SHOW BOTTLES.** Tinted Bottles, Spice Jars, &c., &c., of all sizes, for sale by the dozen or single.  
J. B. WHEATON.  
**PRICES—Thompson's Month's Halt's Common and Easy Pat. Tinted—A large assortment of goods that cannot fail to suit particular instructions given for their application. For sale at the Drug Store in the corner of High and Broad streets.**

**WINDING GLASS—A full assortment of Wind Glass, comprising all sizes from 6 by 6 to 24 by 24, just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the corner of High and Broad streets.**

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF SCARLETT'S OIL FOR DEFECTIONS.**—So famous and extensively have been the cures that have been made under their observation that many of them have been kept in the hands of patients as the only means that can cure them. A physician, and says that his father who has been dead for a number of years has been cured by using this Oil, and that he, Dr. Smith, the father used it in his practice. He has seen wonderful results from its application. For sale at the corner of High and Broad streets.  
J. B. WHEATON.

**LARGE GLASS OF superior quality for sale cheap, for sale by**  
J. B. WHEATON.  
Corner of High and Broad streets.

**NEW CHEAP STORE.**  
A wholesale, by purchasing GOODS at the New York Store.

**The Mechanics' Hall.**  
The subscriber has just received from New York with a General Assortment of Goods, which he will sell at selling prices as low as he can get for them. Among his assortment are: Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Balloons, a great variety of Yarns, Alms, Shoddy, Mules de Laines, Aprons, Linens, Blankets, Moccas, Goggles, and Cloths. Large and extensive assortment of all the above and every variety of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and price.  
Columbus, Feb. 25, 1864. **JAS. BECKWITH.**

**TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by**  
JAMES BECKWITH.  
Columbus, Feb. 25, 1864.

**PAVING—A Superior Assortment, for sale by**  
JAMES BECKWITH.  
Feb. 15, 1864.

**MELBIS DE LAINES and FURS for sale**  
J. B. WHEATON.  
Feb. 25.

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 hope each one will act.

**LOCAL AGENTS.**  
Bancroft—W. Watson, A. M. Sumner, W. H. Yancy.  
Hemlock—Butler co.—H. Simpson.  
Dayton, O.—T. Jefferson.  
Springfield—W. Piles, R. Piles.  
Urban—L. Adams, A. Kane.  
Chillicothe—R. W. Chancellor, James Leach, U. Moody, C. H. Langston, J. Burnett.  
Circleville—W. Scott.  
Lancaster—S. Smith N. Smith, Rev. I. Martin.  
Zanesville—B. Meyer, H. Neum, W. Garway.  
Hillsboro—J. Taylor, N. Taylor.  
Warren, Trumbull co.—A. Day.  
Steubenville—W. Ferris.  
Newark—W. Jenkins, G. W. Root.  
Cleveland—J. Malvin, J. L. Watson, R. D.

**TRAVELING AGENTS.**  
Delin S. White, jr.  
Alexia W. Roberts.  
Logan County—D. D. Day, K. Aris, jr.  
Mr. Vernon—O. Martin.  
Trenton Jefferson co.—Simpson.  
Mr. Pleasant—E. Sawyer.  
Morgan county—Lloyd E. Guy.  
Putnam—J. Thomas.  
Torchville—L. K. Ray.  
Lafayette—S. B. Webster.  
Granville—O. T. Walker.  
New York City—C. B. Ray, T. S. Wright.  
Troy, N. Y.—H. H. Garrett.  
Utica, N. Y.—T. Woodson, J. Fontain.  
Geneva, N. Y.—W. Duffin.  
Batavia—N. Y.—W. Johnson.  
Beckport—N. Y.—A. Peck.  
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Brown, A. H. Francis.  
Boston, Mass.—T. H. Hilton.  
Pittsburg, Pa.—J. B. Vashoe.  
Madison—A. Duncan.  
Indianapolis, Ia.—J. G. Bretton.  
Pittston—R. Banks, W. C. Monroe.  
Pittston—W. Grant.  
Richmond, Mass.—C. O. Oton.  
Sharonville—D. Lucas, C. Smith, W. Polson.  
Mont co.—T. Anderson, R. Smith.  
Yanverton—H. Taylor.  
Shelby—H. Galloway, A. N. Redmon.  
Champaign co.—D. Bedford.

**TRAVELING AGENTS.**  
Cincinnati—Rev. C. Stedley, Rev. M. M. Clark.  
Springfield—Rev. T. Roberts.  
Zanesville—Rev. G. Coleman.  
Cleveland—Rev. E. C. Campbell, Rev. S. Fox.  
Xenia—Rev. D. Winslow.  
Logan co.—Rev. T. M. Nason.  
Hamilton—Rev. W. C. Nancy.  
Marion—Rev. J. Thomas.  
Columbus—Rev. W. Shelton, Rev. T. Law.

**TRAVELING AGENTS.**  
Mt. Pleasant—Rev. W. Newman.  
Jackson co.—Rev. T. Woodson.  
Butler co.—J. H. Yancy, S. Jones.

# PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED FREE AND EQUAL."  
VOL. I. COLUMBUS, O., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22 1864. No. 17.

## 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 to no 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.  
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Columbus—D. Jenkins, Editor, D. T. Diller, E. Peiler, L. Jenkins, A. M. Taylor, D. Burser.

## CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

BY R. F. HOFFMAN.

A few facts will serve to show the people of the North the principal cause of their general commercial distress.

The United States contain nearly 18 millions of people, 8 millions of whom, white and colored, are in the slave States. The 13 slave States have 5 millions of whites, and 3 millions of colored people. The slaves number 2,700,000. The slaves live in gangs, on large plantations generally, where planters have from 50 to 1,000 slaves, in some cases as many as 50 each. This would make the aggregate of slaveholders number from 100,000 to 250,000. The slaveholders, their wives, children and relatives, who depend on slave labor for their subsistence, number about 2,000,000, perhaps more. There are of non-slaveholders, their wives, children and relatives, about 3,000,000 persons. These are generally poor, and their labor they perform as all required for their support. Labor in the South is, for the most part, regarded as degrading, and those who perform it are considered low and degraded, and not much better than slaves. Those among the whites who are wealthy of course will not do the work, but those who are poor, having families and dependants to support, cannot, in competition with slaves and slave labor, do any more than support themselves. Hence they cannot produce and surplus over and above their own wants. The same may be said of free blacks. The 2,000,000 slaveholders and their families, do not work, and of course look to the labor of their slaves. The slaves work to support their families, and the 2,000,000 of masters and families. Can they do this? Let us see. One half the slaves are women. These are delicate and situated as to be unable to perform labor much of the time. The census of 1850 shows that one-third of all the slaves are children under 10 years of age. These can do nothing. One-fifth of the slaves are between the age of ten and twenty-four. These would average about half hands. A large number are over the age of 60, who are old and infirm, and, in

my under that age are rendered worthless by over driving. Slaves on the Southern plantations are run out by hard driving in 7 or 8 years, and this accounts for the decrease of slaves, or of the regular increase, during the last ten years. Now by taking every thing in to the account, it will be found that there is but one full hand to every two and a third of slaves. One slave, therefore, has by his labor to support himself, two other slaves and two white persons—that is he has to support five persons. Is it possible to do this? Let us make a comparison. Massachusetts, in 1850, had \$28,000,000 taxable capital. In ten years, from 1850 to 1860, she added \$70,000,000 more, being nearly four and a third per cent. yearly. During that time, she supported herself, and added four and a third per cent. per annum. The people of Massachusetts are perhaps as intelligent, industrious, enterprising and commercial, as any other people; and it is estimated that there is one full hand out of every two inhabitants. Yet with all this, laborers having but two persons, or at most two and a half persons each to support, have been able to add but four and a half per cent. per annum to their capital—New slaves is ignorant and unskilled of industry—has not the stimulus of gain—retires no wages—labors unskilfully—less as little as possible to avoid the lash—does but little labor-saving machinery, save the cotton gin and simple implement—an it is supposed, under such circumstances, that one slave can support himself and four other persons, two of whom are extravagant prodigals, eating in luxury?

As evidence of the impoverishing tendency of the slave system, see the present condition of the slave States. Compare Virginia with Ohio. Virginia has been settled 200 years; Ohio 54 years. Virginia has one third more territory than Ohio—has a larger river—has many fine rivers—has more mineral wealth than Ohio—has a miller chance—has formerly a fine soil—yet Virginia has 600,000 whites, and but 1,500,000 people in all; while Ohio, although much less fertile, has 1,500,000 whites, being nearly double the whites of Virginia, and is better settled, has more improvements, has more manufactures, has more schools and farm houses, and good improvements, in nearly every detail of its life. Ohio, the contrary, she presents a barren soil, but few of the products of industry and commerce, comparatively; while Ohio, settled but yesterday, has far surpassed her in all these evidences of industry and wealth. A similar comparison will hold good between any of the Northern and Southern States, it is a matter of fact. The late census shows this. Southerners are slow to show for the benefit of the cause, but the South is divided by the census. The slave States, many of them, are greatly embarrassed with public debt. What have they to show for their indebtedness? One might suppose that individuals had contracted debts, to build machinery, vessels, &c., and establish manufactures; that the States had borrowed themselves in order to improve roads, make canals and rail roads, and to raise a fund

for common schools, insane asylums, &c. But no such thing. Their debts hang over them without any thing nearly to represent them. Debt, save worn out plantations, miserable farm houses, no manufactures, no rail roads and canals, no fund for education, few colleges or institutions for the ignorant and unfortunate. For all the public debt of the North, she has rail roads, canals, colleges, common schools and other humane institutions, more than sufficient to represent them. But with all our superior labor, or saving machinery, capital, economy, industry, ingenuity, enterprise, intelligence and humanity at the North; with all our fine farms, roads, rail roads and canals, we have for six years been embarrassed with private debts, with low prices, and comparative stagnation in business. Why all this in the case of so much labor and such productive energy?

The following will show where most of our surplus earnings have gone. The slave States are united with the free States commercially, as well as governmentally.

We have a common, general government, raising a common fund out of the whole industry of the country, to supply the treasury. The Post Office Department is designed to sustain itself. The Post Office income derived from the whole country is placed in one common fund, and is distributed to pay the whole expense of carrying mails throughout the Union. The report of that department shows that in 1851 the Post Office income in the free States exceeded the expenditures in those about \$300,000, while in the slave States the income fell short of the expenditures about \$271,000. So that the expenditures about to pay over half a million of dollars to defray expense of carrying the mails in the South. The North every year has to pay a large sum in postage, to aid the postage in the South in carrying her mails. Over fifty millions have been drawn out of the treasury, and expended in the South, in the Florida war, to benefit slavery; \$12,000,000, have been expended in the South, to build fortifications, more than has been expended in the North, although the North has more frontier coasts, and nearly four fifths of the commerce of the country; \$197,000 have been expended in building jules in the District of Columbia to protect slavery, mostly to incarcerate slaves. For the benefit of slave dealers; \$17,000,000 were expended at the command of the slave States, for the benefit of slavery, in removing southern Indians, in violation of a solemn treaty. The slave States have got \$3,100,000 more than their share of surplus revenue, although it was raised mainly by the free labor of the North. In paying salaries to Presidents, Vice Presidents, Judges of Supreme Court, Secretaries, Officers of the Army and Navy, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, and Clerks of Bureaus at Washington, the South have received more than the North, over six millions of dollars, although the North has two freemen to one at the South, and although the North raises two thirds, if not all, the money that is paid to government officers. And this money paid to slaveholding rulers, is expended in the South, and goes to support the deficiency of slave labor, instead of being returned to the North, where it was raised, to help support the