

**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 1800, 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 Tanneer'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 CHARGE AND PAID.**  
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 20. **ALBERT STROBEL.**  
**HANDS AND HAIR DRESSING.**  
TUP—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 printing office. Boys of good moral character will be preferred.  
March 15th, 1844.

**LOOKING GLASSES—A general assortment for sale by**  
F. B. 20.

**THE UNITED STATES LIBERTY BELL.**  
MANC—In now preparing and will be on (Providence permitting) by the middle of July. The United States Liberty Bells, edited by the Merit of Columbus, Ohio. Compiled and published by W. B. Jarvis, Columbus, Ohio. All orders promptly attended to, "by letter post paid, addressed to the above. Editors friendly please copy."

A new piece of music of a superior quality, and a story for sale cheaply.  
Columbus, Feb. 21.

**DR. S. M. SMITH.**  
(Late-Johnston Physician in the Lunatic 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.** Tincture 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. Tincture—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 to 24, for sale at low prices, at J. B. WHEATON's, in the corner of High and Broad streets.**

**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON HAVE DECIDED IN FAVOR OF SCARLET OIL FOR DEFECTION.**—So frequent and extensively have been the cases that have come under their observation that some of them may keep a good supply on hand. 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. W., used the oil for years 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, Druggist, in the corner of High and Broad streets.**

**NEW CHEAP STORE.**  
A wholesale, by publishing OFFICE 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 in this city or any other place. A general variety of Yarns—Wool, Shetland, Merino de Angora, Alpaca, Lenoire, Bismarck, M. Gray, Gray, and others. Also, a large assortment of Dry Goods. Please call and examine the quality and price.  
Columbus, Feb. 25, 1844. **JAS. BECKWITH.**

**TABLE CUTLERY—A Fine Assortment, for sale cheap, by**  
**JAMES BECKWITH.**  
Feb. 15, 1844.

**PAVING—A Superior Assortment, for sale by**  
**JAMES BECKWITH.**  
Feb. 15, 1844.

**MELBIS DE LAINES and FURS for sale**  
J. B. 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.  
Avin W. Roberts.  
Logan County—D. D. Day, K. Aris, jr.  
Mr. Vernon—O. Martin.  
Trenton Jefferson co.—Simpson.  
Mr. Pleasant—E. Sawyer.  
Warren—W. Jenkins, G. W. Root.  
Gallipolis—H. Bell, J. Gee.  
Jackson—N. Niles, T. Woodson.  
Lancaster—T. Bedford.  
Nassau—J. S. Thompson.  
Barnesville—A. Harper.  
Barnesville—A. Jones, W. P. Newman.  
Lucer Sandusky—A. Windell.  
Licksville—L. C. Tyler.  
Morgan county—Lloyd E. Guy.  
Putnam—J. Thomas.  
Torchetts—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.  
Union, N. Y.—T. Woodson, J. Fontain.  
Genesee, N. Y.—W. Duffin.  
Butler—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.  
Pittsboro, N. H.—B. Banks, W. C. Monroe.

**TRAVELING AGENTS.**  
Cincinnati—Rev. C. Stedwell, Rev. M. M. Clark.  
Springfield, Rev. T. Roberts.  
Zanesville, Rev. G. Coleman.  
Cleveland, Rev. E. C. Campbell, Rev. S. Fox.  
Ava, Rev. D. Winslow.  
Logan co., Rev. T. M. Nason.  
Hamilton, Rev. W. C. Nancy.  
Marshall, Rev. J. Thomas.  
Columbus, Rev. W. Shelton, Rev. T. L. W. rance.  
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 1844. 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.  
Terms—The paper will be published weekly, at 75 cents per annum, to be paid invariably in advance.  
Advertisements inserted conspicuously for one square or less, three insertions 15 cents, and each additional insertion 10 cents. A reasonable discount will be made on length, or yearly advance contracts.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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 are engaged in it are considered low and degraded, and 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 1810 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 he has to support five persons. Is it possible to do this? Let us make a comparison. Massachusetts, in 1810, had \$28,000,000 taxable capital. In ten years, from 1810 to 1820, 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—Now the slaves are ignorant, unskilled of industry—has not the stimulus of gain—retires no wages—labors unskillfully—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, has 1,500,000 whites, being nearly double the whites of Virginia, and yet, in the same time, has made more improvements, with good roads and canals and factories, is nearly devoid of all these. On the contrary, she presents a barren soil, and 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 that the South is divided into insignificant waste. The late census shows this. Southerners are to show for the benefit of the census that the South is divided into insignificant waste. 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 debts 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, industry 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 1811 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 coast, 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

North. The capital of the United States Bank was owned mainly by northern people, many of whom were widows and orphans; this bank lost twenty one millions of dollars in the South which was the main cause of its failure. Besides all this, it has been ascertained by a committee of persons, that the South, for an indefinite period, has become indebted to the people of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars; of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars; of New York, two hundred millions of dollars; of New Jersey, one hundred and thirty-two millions; of Philadelphia, a very nice million; and of Ohio, eighty-seven millions; making in all eight hundred and fifty-six millions. Most of this will never be paid. Ask the merchants and manufacturers in the cities and towns of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Newark and Lima, where their heavy suspended and lost debts are, and they will point you to the great prison house of slavery. No one, who has seen the South and its systems, or who has heard its history, who has examined the late census, and reflected on the above facts, can doubt for a moment where lies the great guilt which has swallowed the surplus industry of free labor. The South, under its present system, cannot sustain itself. There is, on one hand, an aristocratic slaveocracy, fond of rioting in luxuries of all kinds, and extravagant in their expenditures. When, on the other hand, there is an unwilling, dull, ignorant, inefficient slave labor, inadequate to the support of the country. We have the testimony of even slave holders themselves.

Now if the South cannot sustain itself, there must be a deficiency, and that deficiency must be supplied from some quarter, for the South must be supported. She trades with the North on credit—she gets her provisions, clothing, farming utensils, furniture, and some machinery, and utters all the above, from the North on credit, and pays if she can; if she cannot, she pays in bankruptcy. This is the secret of our commercial difficulties. By this system of credit, the distress extends through the trading community, from the large trader down to the small owner, and down to the farmer and mechanic. If the South cannot support herself, it is plain to be seen that she can do nothing towards paying the expense of government. The yearly expenses of the general government amount to about twenty-five millions of dollars. One third of this should be raised and paid by the labor of the South over eight millions of dollars a year; if the South pays nothing, then the labor of the North have to pay for the benefit of the South, besides paying many millions to support them where this slave labor falls short. And after doing all this to furnish a support to protect the paupers, and furnish a support for them, they have the audacity, nay, the insolence, to call the laborers at the North, slaves, too, and to put their official hand upon our necks; to usurp all the offices; to take the money raised from our labor and distribute it among themselves. Yes, verily, the paupers rule us in this way, and our meek and lowly democrats, patted on their heads, think of their glorious democracy, and receive the dollar.

Shame.

Joseph Randall, Esq., stated at the public meeting in Philadelphia, that he was present during the whole configuration of the Saint Augustine Church; that the active rioters did not amount to more than fifty, and that a large number of these were half grown boys! and soldiers!

N. Y. Sun.

## PALLADIUM OF LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22.

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

PORTAGE.—Patentmasters 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.

### Mr. Calhoun and the Irish.

Mr. Calhoun has just informed us that he is not indifferent to the liberties of Ireland, and regretted much it was not in his power to attend a certain repeal meeting somewhere in his own State, to which he had been invited.

In a letter dated March 19th 1844, to a friend, he says:

"Nothing that is of interest to Ireland, or to the sons of Irishmen, is indifferent to me."

Now it is a truth that the great men of this nation do set in a very low manner for certain reasons, viz: to get the sympathy and votes of people; but Mr. Calhoun is interested for Irish freedom. Oh, how beautifully consistent but at home he sees no need of speaking the public print of the day, know that the word about liberty. But if Mr. Calhoun aims at equality with the friends of Ireland and of the repeal cause in Ireland, he will fall as far beneath them, according to their pride of principle, as we do beneath the pride of haughty southerners. Has not the Repeal Association declared their object to be not only to obtain Irishmen's rights, but that its principles were universal liberty. And do not all who read the public print of the day, know that the American Association all their Irish brethren on this side of the Atlantic to join in with the Irish abolitionists at once and labor for the liberty of the whole world. Daniel O'Connell, the pride and hope of old Ireland, declares that the two and a half millions of slaves in these United States ought to be set free at once, and it is of interest to the "unlucky" And Mr. O'Connell says, "Who ever holds slaves and will not set them free, is a villain, a murderer, and a rascal." Yes and he is the organ of the Repeal Association. And does this interest that man? Read Mr. Calhoun's speech, and then read Daniel O'Connell's, and see how much harmony there is between the objects of these two great men. One is for eternal slavery, the other is for eternal freedom. Ireland in her present movement with her noblest sons in front, has objects in view, as widely differing from that of this South with Mr. Calhoun at their head, as light is from darkness. We could fill a book of documentary evidence to show that Mr. Calhoun is not, and cannot be sincere in what he says about Ireland, and her present movement. We are astonished at present movements. We are astonished at her great and wise men talking in a manner so very inconsistent as they, innocently do. We could say more, but here stop, until we are something else to string up.

### The Villain caught.

We learn from the "Mystery," of the 15th that the villain, who murdered the young colored man, near the bridge at Zanesville, has been caught, and is now in prison awaiting his trial.

May he receive his reward.

### Is not Philadelphia infamous?

The repeaters and the republicans cannot seem to get along. There has been another mob in Philadelphia, about we believe republicanism and Irishmen. Who was most to blame in the beginning we don't know but certain we are that the mob done in this as they have done in all other similar instances in the Heaven favored Columbia. How many more societies, or rather parties will there be in the party, with we hardly know who or how many at its head—then we have our party with universal Liberty as our motto, and that plain head—Oh! we forgot, we only desired to murder the party. So Smith has his party—Oh! we could not tell in a whole column the number of parties in our country. It proves that many of our great men are very much in the fog. Come over my Irish lads to the Liberty party as Daniel O'Connell has advised you to do. Yes, come over with us and let the republicans do as they like. By this time how is Tyler and Texas? The Anti-Slavery standard has greeted the New York Tribune and has swallowed him whole. Subscribers send in your money like fowls follow. O'Connell is still running at large. We are in good spirits because we are gratified that all the female influence and sympathy are on our side. Anti-Slavery! Yes, Liberty parties are bursting through the infernal bond of oppression, desert falsehood and infamy, like light in heaven.

### Pomposia!

Boys don't you see they are going in for a celebration of the first day of August, about Harveysburg? Shall Columbus be behind, and it the seat of government? Who is in for the celebration, in our town? Let us know if ye boys of the Buckeye City, are coming on the first of August to show your love and respect for one of the noblest acts that belongs to the pages of modern history.

Who can look back on that event, without the deepest emotions of heart felt thanks to an All-wise and Holy God, who through his own instrumentality, one stroke of the sword of justice cut the chain that eight hundred thousand souls, who with their children are monuments of the blessings of that liberty, which we are at this dark moment grasping for. Oh! let us remember the Lord for that visible display of his own interposition in behalf of the suffering and the wretched. We are one who will ever be solaced by the recollection of the emancipation of that Island, when the young the old and middle-aged of both sexes, left the field, the shop, and flew to one point, and there with hope and fear, they wait the important news. Behold, they are all free! hear! the thousand hallooings, that read the Heavens!

### The Town Sewing Society, will meet at Mr. Bonner's tomorrow evening.

### Six Hundred Subscribers!

Go it boys! all hands to your posts! keep the ship well trimmed with the right freight-money!

### Complaint.

We have received information through our agents, Jones and Yancy, that some of our subscribers do not get their papers. We have tried to find out the reason why this is the case, but have failed—unless the fault is in the transportation. We intend sending a number of our paper to such Post Masters that have charge of respective offices, in this way we think this evil will be remedied. We have been so careful in this matter, we look over every list before we let them out of our hands.

### A word to the Ladies.

What constitutes a lady? A great number of fine spoken words? Or the accomplishment of singing? Does dress in the established fashion, make them fill up the definition of 'Lady.' We say no. The female who has sought by the above means, a stand in the first rank, none but the most weak minded will acknowledge her claims. We do say, that in our opinion the following are real elements of that character called 'lady.'

1st. Native modesty. 2d. Industry. 3d. At least a love for learning. 4th. Virtue. 5th. Cleanliness of person. And last, but most important, christian immaturity completes the whole.

### What do the Ladies think?

What do the excellent Ladies of our country try think? young men who are guilty of the following habits and vices:

- 1st. Chewing tobacco.
- 2nd. Smoking cigars at the doors of the Church.
- 3d. Go often to the C. file House.
- 4th. Sedition ever do any work.
- 5th. Borrow money and never pay it.
- 6th. Hallow and whoop on the street, night and day, and those gentlemen who come in and go out of Church, while the Minister is in the most important stages of his sermon.
- 7th. Don't take a newspaper, and if they do never pay the poor editor for it.
- 8th. Never buy any books, but Sinbad, Manxlawen, or Charlotte Temple. And if they buy a book, never read it, nor bring it home.
- 9th. Do these gentlemen leaning on the wall, as regularly as the sun shines.
- 10th. We say, from our knowledge, of female worth and good sense, such as the above, will stand a poor chance for favors in the midst of the enlightened of the fair sex.

The county of Philadelphia is responsible for the damages incurred by the late riot. A heavy reckoning awaits it. The injuries sustained by churches and individuals in the destruction of property is represented as enormous.

The Cincinnati Commercial is strongly of the opinion that the annexation treaty will be confirmed by the Senate. Such may be the case, but we trust not.

COLUMBUS, May 17, 1844.

Mr. N. SMITH: Sir—Yours of the 20th ult., soliciting me to attend a Public Meeting, at Cincinnati, on the 27th inst, was duly received. Sir, with due regard for my friends, and the cause of truth, I would do great injustice to those that have made this request, if I were to decline. If nothing happens, in the providence of G d, I will meet with you and the friends of humanity, on the day set forth in your letter. I am, therefore, your friend and co worker in the great cause of liberty.

D. JENKINS.

### Bloody Duels—Awful Excitement!

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 13th inst., says.—We learned voluntarily yesterday from a gentleman on the Dr. Franklin just from New Orleans, that when the boat passed Vicksburg the greatest excitement prevailed there. There S. Robins had about the Hon. S. S. Prentiss in his absence, and Judge John J. Guion, Prentiss' partner, took it up—a duel ensued on Monday morning last—with pistols—Guion was mortally wounded in the bowels. After this the seconds of the parties met in the street and quarrelled, when one of them drew a pistol and shot the other dead. Prentiss arrived on Monday evening from New Orleans at Vicksburg, and on hearing what had happened, immediately challenged Robins and they were to fight on Tuesday morning. The people were betting when the Franklin left that Prentiss would be killed. The greatest excitement prevailed, and about him both times.

"P. S. Since writing the above we learn that it was Robins' second that was killed in the street, by Chilton, the second of Guion."

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session in this city. We understand there are some important cases to be tried this term.

This excellent poem is from an Irish poet—we think it will suit our paper just as well.

### Bide Your Time.

Bide your time—the moon is breaking,  
Bright with Freedom's blessed ray—  
Millions from their traces awaking,  
—Soon shall stand in stern array,  
Man shall fetter man no longer,  
Liberty shall march sublime,  
Every moment makes you stronger,  
—Firm, unshaking, bide your time.

Bide your time—one false step taken  
Perils all you have yet done;  
Undaunted—stead—undimmed,  
—Watch and wait, and all is won.

'Tis not by one rash endeavor  
Men or States to greatness climb—  
Would you win your rights forever,  
—Calm and thoughtful, bide your time!

Bide your time—your worst transgression  
Were to strike, and strike in vain;  
He whose arm would smite Oppression  
Must not need to smite again!  
Danger makes the brave man steady—  
Rashness is the coward's crime—  
Be for Freedom's battle ready,  
—When it comes—bide bide your time.

### A Short Tale.

Written for the Palladium of Liberty.

As I am a very poor writer, I shall cut things short and quick.

Down in town the other day I had a talk with a fellow, and our chat run into politics, editors, abolitionism and such kind of things. The white man said:

"Well, you are a colored man ain't you?"

I said, "well what if I am?"

"How do you and the abolitionists make out of this?"

I told him very well. He then said:

"Why, they told me that the negroes and the white abolitionists are quarreling about the whole immortality in advocating liberty."

Who told you so, I said.

Now, Mr. Editor, I just gave him the advice of Mr. C's, which was, 'go home and mind your own business.'

As this sir, is as much as I have time to write owing to my longings wanting to be needed up, and the cross fence being down, and last but not least, I must shut some corn to go to mill; on there and some other accounts too tedious to mention, I cannot go on with my tale's desire in this tale.

Here my wife, "Oh, John for God's sake help the children put the corn into the bag!"

Well, do home! Bide your time up old Aggy out the sheep skin on. Will you forgive me for this I have varied from the tale. I see that I am not fitted for the pen, but should you esteem this more than I do, and will call on me you shall have better grammar and more philosophy, or more sense and less nonsense. I remain the sincere friend of truth.

CELEBRATION

OF THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST

1844.

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