

the petition, only as you, W. D. Haymaker, basely and falsely instructed them, and I challenge you to the test before an interpreter, to prove my position.

You state in the petition, that I had "let a large contract for building a bridge across Bean Creek, when there was a bridge suitable, convenient and safe to cross, which would answer for several years." You knew that you assented a wilful falsehood, by stating that the bridge was "convenient and safe to cross;" for you well knew, as well as the public generally, that said bridge was rendered utterly unfit and unsafe to cross, by the July freshet of 1844—in fact the west abutment was so washed out, that the end of the bridge had fallen down near the water's edge, and you well knew it: Furthermore, at the time the contract was let, to build the new bridge, in September last, you were present, and expressed your entire approbation, not only of putting the bridge under contract, but of the expediency of having the bridge finished before high water late in the fall, so that the travelling community would be accommodated with a bridge to cross said creek.

You state furthermore, in said petition, that I have used the funds of said road for my private purposes, as well as charged two dollars per day for my services. In answer to the two last mentioned charges, I assert, Judge Haymaker, that in making the charges, you lied most foully in your throat; that you cannot prove either of the charges without committing perjury, and at the time you made them, you well knew that they were unfounded, as well as all other charges in your petition, making complaint against my official conduct as Road Commissioner. I leave you for the present, Judge Haymaker, to wallow in the slough of infamy, into which you have cast yourself, not daring to look an honest man in the face, without your conscience telling you that you are a debased scoundrel, and at a more convenient time I will most cheerfully attend to your case, to your full satisfaction.

I am aware that in penning the above, I have been digressing from a strict sense of dignity, which every gentleman ought to sustain; or, in other words, that in noticing the insolent puppy, I have stooped to recumbent. If I have accomplished my object, and the lash has sufficiently applied, I ask of a generous public forgiveness for being caught in such company. It was only with a view of having a road constructed that I accepted of the office, not that I expected that the office would in any way benefit me more than any other citizen; and have for two years performed the duties of Road Commissioner, of the Free Turnpike above alluded to, free of charges; and I defy any man to point to a single act in my official capacity, by which censure may be implied—and for the benefit of the public shall so continue to discharge the same, until said road shall be completed, if I am suffered to live, throwing back the assaults of those who may through any cause assail me, into the teeth of those from whence they came. In regard to the other gentlemen that signed the petition, I shall leave them in the hands of a just people, to censure, condemn, or acquit, as they may deem proper. To those who have signed the petition ignorant of its contents, I attribute no blame, only a word of advice, that in future it might be well for them to ascertain and understand what they are about to subscribe to, before signing their names. S. S. SPRAGUE.

DEFIANCE, February 26, 1845.

HYPOCRISY.—The cant of the federal newspapers about these days, with regard to removals from office, is truly amusing. This lying fraternity before the election charged upon Mr. Polk every thing with which a traitor to his country could be subject. His father and grandfather were represented as black hearted Tories, and the derisive epithet of "Old Zeke" was as pat in the mouth of a coon blackguard as was the Jack of Spades in the hands of Mr. Clay; while Mr. Polk himself was upbraided as the tool of the old hero of the Hermitage, and as one possessing no qualifications for the presidency. But now the time is changed, and the same hungry, cringing, fawning tools, seek to obtain favor at the hands of the man whom they have thus abused, and pray that their friends may be suffered to retain place obtained by virtue of the hard cider campaign. Such sycophancy, and low, degrading, selfish meanness is beneath contempt. We sincerely hope Mr. Polk will duly appreciate the disinterested motives of these patriotic scoundrels, and reward them as they best deserve. We admire the man who boldly advances and proclaims his opinions, but scorn him who seeks, by fawning upon power to retain a place of trust within its gift. Such is the part only of a slave.—*Dayton Empire.*

ABUSE OF THE FRANK.—We see by the Kentucky Yeoman that Mr. Clay claimed and received the franking privilege nearly two years after he ceased to be a Senator, upon the ground that he was entitled to it until the full term for which he had been elected expired. Mr. Crittenden exercised the privilege from his election, and therefore during the last campaign three Senators from Kentucky, were franking electioneering documents and speeches, in utter violation of all law and every principle of justice. And yet, as if to screen this violation of the law by their great "embodiment," the federalists tell us that Mr. Clay's postage bill last year was \$10,000. Oh! Roarback.—*Western Empire.*

FIRE.—The office of the "Sentinel" at St. Mary's was burned to the ground on Sunday morning last, and all the materials destroyed. N. H. Starbuck, Esq. the editor, passed through our place yesterday morning on his way to Cincinnati, to procure materials for immediately continuing its publication. He hopes to suspend but two or three weeks at the furthest.—*Western Empire.*

Senator BATES, of Massachusetts, is dead.

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Friday, March 26, 1845.

"A government of men and not of property—the rights of man as possessed of reason and affections—the right of the people to institute government, and when it becomes destructive of its ends, to alter and reform it—equality against privilege—hostility to special legislation for the benefit or the injury of classes—the assertion of the rights of labor, which includes the most nearly the rights of all—an extension of the triumphs of humanity even to criminal law—free and good schools for the generation that is to take our places—the advancement of moral reform, by the increase and diffusion of intelligence."—*Rancroft.*

Since Monday last, the weather has been a model for May. The rays of the genial sun—the opening flowers—the melody of the forest songsters, and the temptations of the ball alley, render us too poetic for writing editorial.

THE GREAT PUZZLE.—To the uninitiated among the whigs, as well as among the democrats, the Bank scheme of KELLEY and FARRINGTON appears to be the most ingenious puzzle of the 19th century. A writer in the *Cleveland (whig) Herald* suggests "the getting up a commentary on this law, like 'Story on the Constitution.'" He thinks the work "need not exceed seven volumes of 600 pages each;" and that "our whig legislators would probably become liberal subscribers to the work." This is an excellent hit at the stupid coons in the legislature who "went it blind" under the lead of ALFRED KELLEY.

Another writer in the same paper acknowledges himself very essentially nonplused in his efforts to "get into common sense English" the 62d section. He suggests that "some boy be put into a memeric sleep and let us know what the compiler of that section meant."

These ominous mysteries and puzzles will soon be solved. Time will soon simplify them to the understanding of every democrat and whig in Ohio who has a peck of fuel. We suggest the following interpretation of the law, for the benefit of those enquiring and simple coons who profess to be so wily in the dark:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That King Kelley, Prince Farrington, and the officers of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, and declared to be released from all those obligations, which, as citizens, they owe the State.

Sec. 2. That said corporations shall be invested with the legislative and executive functions of this State, and that they are hereby authorized to regulate their own gauge for swindling.

The above embraces all the intents and purposes of the scheme "in a nut-shell." Senator KELLEY should have a few copies printed with yellow kivers, "at his own expense."

We know nothing, at present, of the merits of the controversy between MESSRS. SEAGUL, PHELPS, HAYMAKER and others, whose communications appear in another column. We think Mr. YEABECK, however, is wrongly censured for having refused to admit the communication of Judge HAYMAKER. He is a stranger, and acted wisely in refusing to embrace a personal controversy, which was kindly bequeathed him by FRIDAY PALMER.

DEFIANCE DEMOCRAT.—Our worthy friend, DR. SAMUEL YEABECK, has now charge of this paper. The Dr. has the capacity and the will to make the Democrat an excellent paper. It will no longer be the organ of a half federal faction, as it was under FRIDAY PALMER.

Post Office Meeting.

In pursuance to notice heretofore given the Democratic citizens transacting their business through the Post Office at Kalida met at the office of Ben. Metcalf and proceeded to nominate a suitable person to be recommended to the Post Master General to fill the vacancy in the Post Office at Kalida to be occasioned by the resignation of M. M. Gillett the present incumbent.

Which resulted on the fifth balloting, in the choice of Winchett Risley.

On motion, the meeting adjourned without day, March 22, 1845. STEPHEN WHITE, Ch'n. BEN. METCALF, Sec'y.

From the Globe.

Mr. Webster pensioned as a Senator by Federalism of the Boston stamp; that "the Monster, Party Spirit, may be crippled or crushed!"

We copy this paragraph from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"Mr. Webster will enter the United States Senate with the intention of devoting his time to the office. He has been rendered easy in his pecuniary affairs by the action of his personal friends in Boston. One hundred thousand dollars have been settled on his family by a gift from a number of wealthy persons there, who chose to take that means of placing Mr. Webster in an easy position. As it is an affair between the givers and receiver, we have nothing particular to say, except this: it is certainly an unusual thing for our public men, of capacity to support themselves and acquire wealth, to accept of such gifts.

"In regard to the course of Mr. Webster and his friends in the Senate, it is understood that they will give all possible support to the administration of Mr. Polk. Heaven send it so; and may the monster, party spirit, be crippled or crushed."

The tariff men of Boston have given this hundred thousand dollars to Mr. Webster as a senatorial retainer, to advocate, for the six years to come, the policy by which they make millions for his thousands. The hundred thousand dollars is not one per cent. on the gains they calculate on out of the present tariff. But may not these keen financiers miscalculate, like Mr. Biddle? This gentleman's retainers to the bank's attorney in the Senate of the United States were greater than that now advanced by tariff monopolists, and secured the untiring labors of this god-like fee taker, during the prime of his life. But what was the result to the bank stockholders, and the great bank manager? A total loss of the stock of the first, and the ruin of the reputation of the last.

It may be however, that the admirable manner in which he acquitted himself in a more recent employment—when, under the auspices of another great banker, he cut a slice out of Maine a hundred and ten miles

deeper than the most encroaching monopolizing broker among the nations ever before had the face to insist on—has increased the confidence of our tariff monopolists in this political factor. And we may fairly suppose that he is commissioned to use, in the effectuation of the designs of his employers, the same appliances which they have used on him. If however, they suppose that "the monster party spirit" in this country, which opposes itself to taxation for monopoly, is to be "crushed or crippled" by such means, or such a man, they will, in due time, have the experience which enlightened Mr. Biddle to enlighten them, in regard to the patriotism and probity of the national councils.

The infamous conduct of the Whig Majority in the Senate.

The bill to re-district the State for representation in Congress, came up in the Senate in the afternoon of yesterday. The infamy of the measure was exposed by a number of the democratic Senators; and the conduct of the whig members during the discussion, was disorderly and insulting in the extreme. Alfred Kelley and his creatures disturbed the Senate by loud talking, laughing, sneering and moving about, when the democratic Senators were addressing the Senate. Such insulting and disorderly conduct on the part of a majority in either branch of the Legislature of this State never before disgraced the free government of this State. Alfred and his tools with insulting insolence, exulted in this reckless act of tyranny, while trampling on the established institutions of the State, until they so disgusted a portion of the members, that when the vote was taken they sat still in their seats, and did not vote when their names was called. And no one could have been present and witnessed this disgusting scene of insolence on the part of a few petty tyrants, rioting in the brief authority obtained by accident, and thought strange that some of the democratic members, for the time being disgusted and astounded by the base atrocity and Vandal recklessness, with which our institutions are thus broken up, should have even declined participating by even forming a part of the quorum which voted on, and passed this nefarious act of perjury and outrage. And because some of the democratic Senators, outraged by the infamous and insolent conduct of the majority, declined to vote and constitute a part of the quorum, a majority of which was perpetrating the deed of infamy, Alfred Kelly and some of his creatures became very much disturbed; when he was apprehensive at one time that a quorum was not voting he jumped up and said "well, well, Mr. Speaker, it makes no difference, if there be a quorum present the bill can pass even although a quorum does not vote." And immediately one of Kelley's creatures got up and offered a resolution, pending the bill, and of course out of order, requiring the fact to be stated on the Journal, that some members present had not voted, and the resolution was adopted. The Senators who did not vote, acted with no concerted understanding; but outraged by the infamous conduct of the majority, declined to become a party, by voting, to the quorum a majority of which did the deed. Had the whig party been in the minority, and the democratic party attempted such an act of tyranny, the whigs would have formed a conspiracy and absquatulated, and destroyed the Legislative branch of the government, as they did on a certain former occasion. When the whig members absquatulated, they met in secret caucus, and formed a conspiracy to dissolve the Legislature by a simultaneous resignation, and leaving it without a constitutional quorum. It was a concerted conspiracy against the sovereignty of the State, and a violent dissolution of the government by representatives sworn to support the constitution.—*Ohio Statesman.*

From the Democratic Pharos.

THE VOICE OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—The advocates of a rag currency would do well to rein up a short time in their mad career, and read and reflect over the contents of the letter below, from one who is truly styled the Father of his Country. It speaks in the strongest terms of the fallacy of the paper money system, and adds another link to the strong chain of evidence which is presented by the "hards" in support of the position which they have taken. It would have been far better for the country if its rulers had been guided, upon this question, by the views of that great and good man, as expressed in this letter. The vast amount of bankruptcy and distress which invariably follows in the train of an inflated currency, would have been averted. The letter should be read by all, and its contents treasured up and transmitted to the rising generation as a rich legacy.

Letter to Thomas Stone.

"MOUNT VERNON, 16 February, 1787.
"DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 30th ultimo came duly safe to hand. To give an opinion in a cause of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your Legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great and perhaps dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter; but, as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either of Maryland or this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare, that, if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given decidedly against a paper emission upon the general principles of its utility as a representative, and the necessity of it as a medium.
"To assign reasons for this opinion would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that a place hardly remains untouched. In a word, the necessity arising from a want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend, that it is by the substance, not the shadow of a thing, we are to be benefited.—

The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot at this time devise a plan, by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles, for which it is exchanged, rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, the artisan benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow in lieu of the substance, and, in proportion to his gain, the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed very truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great is, the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and perhaps most valuable, part of community are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

"But, contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion; reasons too, which of all others are least pleasing to the advocate for paper money.
I am, dear sir, &c.,
"GEO. WASHINGTON."

From the New York Telegraph.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—When it is recollected that twenty-five years ago the inhabitants of these Islands, amounting to nearly 100,000, were found by our Missionaries in the very lowest state of ignorance and moral degradation, subject to the mere will of petty despots, the following extract from a letter in the Missionary Herald for March, will be read with special interest by the patriot and philanthropist:—

"The providence of God, which has been very remarkable in the whole history of this nation, has been no less so during the past year.

"The restoration of the Islands to their rightful ruler, the recognition of his sovereignty and independence by some of the great powers of the earth, the mutual pledge of those powers not to do anything to impair that sovereignty and independence, the vigor and justice now manifest in the execution of the laws, and the consequent peace and order that prevail, together with the increase in wealth, progress in civilization, and disposition to good works, constitute a measure of prosperity almost unexampled."

THE MEXICAN INSTALLMENT.—Trigueros, Santa Anna's private Secretary it seems gave a receipt, in the name of a firm who were the agents of the United States, and authorized to receive it for the last instalment due the U. S. from the Mexican government, amounting to \$275,000, and pocketing if he absquatulated along with the rest of his masters Ministers. The tyrant's robbery of the treasury of his own government, gave his officers a precedent for robbing ours.—Of course our government has to stand sponsor for this financial "operation." Said we not that Santa Anna would make an excellent "Board of Control" for the State of Ohio?—*Western Empire.*

OUR COUNTRY'S SAFETY.—The blessings of a good education must be extended to the remotest corners of the Republic; the children of the humblest son and daughter of the State must be educated well and thoroughly, so that in knowledge they shall be on an equality with the rich and the wealthy; and above all, the sacred duties of parents and the solemn teaching of Religion must never be forgotten. To our mothers and our fathers we must ever look for wise daughters, great statesmen, pure patriots and noble defenders of our country and country's rights. It is around the domestic hearth, by the affectionate teachings of the mother and the earnest appeals of the father, that men of undaunted patriotism and daughters of angelic purity are raised up to bless and honor their parents and preserve the institutions of the Republic.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BOUND FOR OREGON.—Our town was yesterday morning all bustle and excitement on account of the starting for Oregon, of Col. James Taylor with his family, late citizens of this place, in company with Levi A. Rice, and Alonzo A. Skinner, Attorneys at Law from Kalida, Ohio. If these are a fair specimen of the inhabitants with which Oregon is filling up, that territory will soon have a population equal in intelligence and worth to any state in the Union. Col. Taylor was for a long time Clerk of the Court at Kalida, and for the last three years Register of the State Land Office in this place. At a meeting of the citizens of this county at the court house some time since, he was favorably recommended as a suitable person to fill the office of Secretary, or member of the Executive Council, in case of the territorial organization of Oregon; the duties of which posts he is well competent to discharge. During his residence in Lima he was for his upright and honorable conduct, much respected and esteemed, as well as his lady, who, in all the relations of life would be an ornament to any society.
Dr. Andrew McClure, who for some time past has had extensive practice in this place, accompanies the above, with his family as far as Independence, and may possibly go on through.

All the above named go attended with the warmest wishes for their success and prosperity, from their numerous friends left behind.—*Lima Reporter.*

"We observe that Hon. WM. ALLEN is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the new Senate. In view of this fact, we are confident that Oregon will be under the protection of our Government early after the meeting of the next Congress.—Put out for Canada or Mexico, ye scared federal coons.—*Western Empire.*

Schr Admiral Corpays, (Br.) 10 days from Bermuda for St. Vincent, was wrecked on the SE side of Martinique 5th ult. Crew and materials saved.

THE WESTERN LITEBARR JOURNAL AND MONTHLY REVIEW.

A MONTHLY Literary Magazine, containing 60 large octavo pages entirely original matter, emanating from western writers, will be issued regularly from the first of November, 1844. It will be divided into two volumes per year, of 360 pages each, or 720 pages at the end of the year. E. Z. C. Jupson and L. A. Hine Editors. Robinson & Jones, 109 Main street, Cincinnati, Publishers. Price \$3 per annum, in advance, or within the first quarter.
Newspapers giving this a few insertions will receive a magazine regularly.

CAUTION TO ALL!!

Let all the world take notice, and be careful not to buy the (SUGAR COATED)

IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, unless every box has on it the written signature of the original inventor and patentee,

G. BENJAMIN SMITH M. D.

These pleasant Pills possess powers to open all the natural drains of the system—viz: the LUNGS, KIDNEYS, SKIN and BOWELS—hitherto uncrossed in the practice of medicine; and so complete has been their triumph over all other medicines, that many have been led to suppose they contain some powerful mineral; but upon examination by Drs. CAULTON, RASSELSON, HURSTON, and others, this supposition is at once proved groundless.

Sold in New York at 179 GREENWICH STREET, also by RUSSELL & Co., 10 AVENUE HOTEL.

Pamphlets to be had of agents gratis.
N. B. Persons will also notice on the top label an engraved Indian figure, crossed with fine red print.

The genuine may also be bought with safety at Dr. Guion's, corner of Bowery and Grand street, and Mrs. Hays, 199 Fulton street, Brooklyn, and at respectable stores throughout the United States. 3m210

Pay the Printer.

J. B. STEEDMAN & CO. have left the unsettled business pertaining to the North-Western in my hands to be adjusted, those indebted for advertising or on subscription will please call and settle.

WILLIAM CARTER.

Defiance, February 26th, 1845.

RICHARD C. SPEARS,

Attorney at Law, Van Wert, Van Wert county, Ohio. Feb., '44

DOCTOR SOLOMON M. SHAFFER,

Physician & Surgeon,
LATE of Pennsylvania, but more recently from Rochester, Ohio, has located himself at Rockport, Putnam county, Ohio, and tenders to the public his judicious professional services. Feb., '44.

RISLEY'S EXCHANGE.

The subscribers continue at the old stand, in the brick building directly opposite the Court House, in the town of Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio. They respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of patronage of the public—promising, in return, to spare no pains on their part, in providing every necessary comfort for their guests.
W. & O. RISLEY.
Kalida, February 23, 1844.

J. J. ACKERMAN,

Attorney and Counsellors at Law.
KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.

WILL practice in the Courts of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts in the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit. All business entrusted to him will be attended to with zeal and fidelity. He will also act as agent for the payment of taxes, and the sale of lands, for non-residents.
Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's Hotel. Kalida, November 1, 1844.

NEW GOODS

at Defiance.

JACOB J. GREENE, in Defiance, is receiving a new and splendid stock of cheap fall and winter Goods, suitable for this region, to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Putnam county who may visit Defiance for trade. He invites all such to give him a call before trading elsewhere, as he is determined not to be undersold by any responsible house in the place.
Cash paid for wheat and skins.
Defiance, Sept. 26, 1844. 187

GEORGE SKINNER,

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER, Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio. Orders promptly executed. Saddles, &c., constantly on hand.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

Each SEVEN, Putnam Court of Com. Pleas.—IN Author: EARLY & CHANCERY.

BY virtue of an alias decretal order in this cause, to me directed and delivered, issued out of said court of common pleas, I shall offer for sale at the door of the Court House in Kalida, in said county, on Monday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1845, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described lands and tenements, situated in said county of Putnam, and State of Ohio, to wit:
The north east quarter of the north east quarter, and the east fraction of the north west quarter of section twenty six in township one south, of range seven east. Containing forty six acres of land—appraised value \$800.
GEO. L. HIGGINS, Master Court, in Chancery. 5w216
February 26, 1845.

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, payment of Taxes, &c., in the Counties of Putnam, Paulding and Van Wert. Being connected with the American Associated Agency, which extends throughout the United States and the principal States of Europe, he expects to be of essential benefit to all who may change his services. GEO. SKINNER.
Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844. 2091f

METCALF & HUBER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
HAVING opened an office in Kalida, will give their attention to the ordinary business of their profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents.
Jan. 10th, 2345. 2031f

NOTICE.

AT my instance an attachment was this day issued by John Deffenbaugh a Justice of the peace for Sugar Creek township, Putnam county, Ohio, against the property and effects of Andrew Dinamore, a non-resident of said county.
THOMAS DEKEN.
January 15th, A. D., 1845. 5w204*

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

AT my instance an attachment was this day issued by William Bombarge, a Justice of the Peace of Napoleon township, Henry county, Ohio, against the property and effects of William McWilliams, a non-resident of said county.
EBENEZER LATHROP.
Dated, February 10, A. D., 1845. 5w209

WARRANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

OLD newspapers for sale at this office, for one dollar per hundred.