

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

Equal Laws—Equal Rights, and Equal Burdens—The Constitution and its Currency.

VOL. V.—NO. 20.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1845.

WHOLE NO. 228.

THE KALIDA VENTURE, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES MACKENZIE.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. J. ACKERMAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO.
Office on Main street, opposite T. R. McClure's Hotel. Kalida, June 20, 1845.

BEN. METCALF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
HAVING opened an office in Kalida, will give his attention to the ordinary business of his profession, and particularly to settlement of claims, payment of taxes, &c., for non-residents. Jan. 10th, 1845. 2031f

JAMES G. HALY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Napoleon, Henry County, O.
May 23, 1845. 222

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

JAMES MACKENZIE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Kalida, Putnam County, Ohio.
May 23, 1845. 222

DOCTOR P. L. COLE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Kalida, Putnam co., Ohio. Office in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Thatcher, as the American Hotel. April 18, 1845.

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 professional services. Feb., '44.

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

KALIDA HOTEL—KALIDA, OHIO.
THE undersigned, having taken the above establishment, is now prepared to furnish the traveling community with accommodations not exceeded by any other hotel in this portion of Ohio. T. R. McCLURE. Kalida February 20, 1845. 1571f

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. RISLEY. Kalida, May, 1845. G. L. HIGGINS.

WESTERN HOTEL, (Gilboa.)
CHRISTIAN HESS
HAS purchased the well known tavern stand in Gilboa, Putnam county, Ohio, lately occupied by John E. Creighton, and has fitted the same up for the accommodation of the public. He hopes, by a strict attention to the wants and convenience of those who may favor him with their patronage, to merit a continuance of the same. Gilboa, Feb., '44.

1845.
100,000 DOLLARS WANTED!
New Goods
AT GILBOA, OHIO.

I. B. SMITH has just received and is now opening a general assortment of spring and summer goods, suitable for the market; among his stock may be found Cloths, Calicoes, Sattinets, Summer stuffs of every description, Vestings, Veils, Ticking, Sheetings, Shirtings, Twist, Buttons, Thread, Drillings, Jeans, Cotton yarn from 6 to 10 of the best quality, Pantaloon stuffs, and Lacos, Sewing Silks and Bed Cords.
GROCERIES—Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Alum, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, and Indigo.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—Doorhinges, Locks, Iron Butts, Shovels and Tongs, Traps, Hammers, Smoothing Irons, Patent Horseshoes, Shoe Knives, Gimblets, Knives and Forks and Brushes.
HATS and CAPS—Hats and Caps of all kinds shapes and sizes, from a fine Leghorn up to brush fence, and Ladies' Bonnets to match—Lots of Palm leaf hats for boys.
Iron, Nails and Glass,
SICKLES, SYTHES, AND SNATHS;
ANY QUANTITY OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND SOLE LEATHER.
CROCKERY—Tea Sets, Plates, Mugs, Pitchers, Bowls, &c., &c.
Mr. Smith has tried the High Pressure System long enough, and henceforth Goods will be sold Cheap, and for Cash only;
Bring on your money, and you shall have as many goods as you can carry away. TRY and See!
The PRODUCE of the country will not be refused in exchange for goods, and a high market price paid for Beans, Wax, Ashes, Feathers, and Ginseng.
N. B. Old Accounts must be settled. 226x
Gilboa, June 20, 1845.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed Administrator de bonis non on the estate of Noble Beverage late of Putnam county deceased. Dated this 27th day of June, 1845. 227cw
MOSES LEE.

THE MORAL WARFARE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.
When Freedom, on her natal day,
Within her war-rocked cradle lay,
An iron race around her stood,
Baptised her infant brow in blood,
And, thro' the storm which round her swept,
Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then, where quiet herds repose,
The roar of baleful battle rose,
And brethren of a common tongue
To mortal strife as tigers sprung,
And every gift on freedom's shrine,
Was man for beast, and blood for wine!

Our fathers to their graves have gone;
Their strife is past—their triumph won:
But sterner trials wait the race
Which rises in their honored place—
A MORAL WARFARE with the crime
And folly of an evil time.

So let it be! In God's own might
We gird us for the coming fight,
And strong in Him whose cause is ours
In conflict with unholy powers,
We grasp the weapons He has given,
To Light and Truth and love of Heaven!

KALIDA VENTURE.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1845.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

As might have been expected, there is a great deal of prejudice exhibiting against Fourier's plan to make industry attractive, and the secure to labor a proper reward. There is always prejudice where there is ignorance; and as there is much misconception prevailing upon the subject of Associated Industry, it is not at all strange that the plan should be opposed; and that those who wish it well should doubt its success. The Editor of the Kalida Venture is one of those. He wants faith; and without it, he can do nothing with it, he can "remove mountains." We must caution him, and all others, against expecting too much from Fourier's System. We do not, ourselves, believe, that it will cure "all the ills which flesh is heir to;" but this we do firmly believe: that it will secure to labor a proper reward, and enable those who associate under it, to live cheaper and better than they now do—(free them from that gnawing anxiety for the future, which is now felt by many; because a subsistence, under it, will be guaranteed to them; and free them, too, from the payment of a double set of profits, to the producer and the retailers, as is now paid by every man who buys provisions or merchandise. The Associationists propose to raise their own provisions and to have a store of their own, by which means they will get their goods at wholesale prices. Is there any thing chimerical or absurd in all this? And if they accomplish these objects—if they can secure to labor a proper reward—have a subsistence guaranteed to them; and live cheaper and better than they now do—will they not have accomplished great objects? Answer that question, Mr. Venture.—Nenark Advocate.

We have perused with some attention Mr. Brisbane's work on Association, which was presented to us by the author some years since, and contains the outlines of Fourier's system, which as nearly as we recollect it is as follows:

Four hundred families are to be collected in one vast household, and by means of allowing a choice of labor, grouping of laborers, exciting emulation, taking from industry its present monotonous character through means of healthy workshops and inviting fields, industry rendered attractive. The Association to be commenced by means of a capital stock of \$300,000, and the united produce of the labor at the end of the year to be divided. One fourth, after deducting for expenses, to be appropriated to pay the interest on the stock invested; the remainder to be apportioned to the payment of each individual the full amount of his earnings. Officers to be as numerous as possible to divide the honor and satisfy a proper ambition and proper emulation. Children to be educated on a somewhat novel plan, designed to develop the differences implanted by nature, and draw forth the talent of each. The social condition of women to be raised and improved, religion to be respected and cultivated, and the passions of selfishness &c., moderated to their natural harmony of design. The property of each individual to be preserved to him and all disputes to be settled by arbitration. There are many other matters which we do not at this moment recollect, but these are the leading features. If we have made any important omission, the Advocate will correct us.

Fourier, a French philosopher, was the promulgator of the system. Since his death in 1837 his views have found many admirers; papers for the dissemination of the plan have been established in France, Germany, Italy and Great Britain as well as in this country, and among several institutions of a like character in different parts of the Union is the Integral Phalanx of Ohio, which we noticed, and by so doing called forth the reproof of our respected cotemporary for our faithlessness. The declaration upon which the disciples of Fourier, here found the necessity of association, is, that in changing from the government of England to a Republic of our own, we have gained nothing more than an improved administrative system; and that our social condition, after the lapse of two generations shows that the situation of the industrious many is gradually approximating to the degradation of the working classes in Europe,—not felt in that way now, but that as population presses upon production, our physical and intellectual condition will in no great degree differ from theirs. It certainly is true that more and more is labor becoming in the same contempt with us as in Monarchical Europe, and wealth receiving the same worship, and that equal anxiety is manifested to escape from toil.

Such a novel scheme it would be very easy to condemn—that requires no great stretch of intellect. Nor does it require much to offer an unlimited approval. Evils undoubtedly exist in our social organization which philosophy is better calculated to do away than party or political legislation, but we are doubtful the philosophy is yet to be devised. It does seem to us strange why the

comparatively idle have, from the establishment of civilization, contrived so to hoodwink the really industrious, as to gain from them the first place in society and the greater portion of the produce of their toil, and yet it is so, and will possibly so continue to the end of time. The struggles between the many and the few are of ancient date and industry has hitherto succumbed to the power of oppression or fraud. This plan is one among the many for a change. Labor, however, we rather think cannot be made attractive, save from necessity, want and compulsion; nor have we enough confidence in mankind to believe that they will leave their own isolated social circle to mix on equal terms with their fellows, save where the rewards for their self denial are great; and it is questionable whether the amount of human happiness would be at all increased by their doing so. Excitement has been the worship, and money hitherto the God of this world, and we see no evidence of the decline of its reign, nor do we hope that like the strings of a fine toned instrument the passions of man can be made to play in harmony.

We are faithless when asked to believe that the well-spring of happiness—that the harmony which Christ's testament of love has thus far failed to educe will be found in the new system of industrial society. Early Christianity reorganized the Social system of its day, yet not the terrors of persecution, nor the divine influences of the heavenly spirit chained the devil of human selfishness. And Fourier, great social discoverer as he undoubtedly is, has offered no revelation to man which can be more than a guide to new solutions of the riddle of human destiny. He says that man can be happy in the industrial phalanx, but we have little doubt that the proof will show that he will not be. Knowledge is gained and reforms accomplished by gradual accretions; revolutions are but steps in the great progress; and no system ever proposed changing the whole habit and usages of man has yet proved adequate to human desires, or effected permanent or general improvement. Our evils are political as well as social; Fourier acts upon the idea that they are social only, and proceeds to re-construct the whole social system; and in this is his error. If, however, it is not what its name imports, and only aims, as the Advocate says, to make men their own farmers and storekeepers, it deserves but little discussion, and the guarantees spoken of will prove but a flourish of the pen.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

BY T. MAYNE REID.
GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON was born on the 15th of March, 1767, in Waxhaw settlement of South Carolina, where his parents had settled two years before, having emigrated from Ireland. A short time after the birth of Jackson his father died, leaving him, with two brothers, to the care of his mother, an exemplary and excellent woman.

The scantiness of their patrimony allowed only one of the brothers to be liberally educated, and this was Andrew, who was designated by his mother for the church. He was sent to a flourishing academy in the neighborhood, where he remained until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war brought an enemy into the settlement, and it became necessary for even boys to shoulder the rifle, and range themselves under the banners of their country. The intrepid and ardent youth, encouraged by the patriotic counsel of his mother, hastened, at the age of fourteen, to enlist in the American service.—His eldest brother had already lost his life in the battle of Stone. Shortly after this Jackson was obliged to retire with his corps into North Carolina; but again returned to the Waxhaw settlement, which the British were supposed to have vacated. Immediately on their return, this band of patriots were surprised by a superior British force, and many of them taken prisoners. Jackson and his brother escaped; but having entered a house, next day, for the purpose of procuring food, they fell into the hands of a corps of British soldiers. Upon his capture by these soldiers, Jackson showed that high and indomitable spirit, for which he has been so much distinguished. Being ordered by the leader of the party to clean the mud off his boots, the youth peremptorily refused to do so, claiming at the same time the treatment due to a prisoner of war. The officer, enraged, aimed a blow at his head with a sabre, which would have proved fatal, had he not parried it with his left hand, on which he received a severe wound. His brother, at the same time and for a similar offence, received a gash over the head which afterwards brought him to his grave. Jackson was now consigned to jail in Camden, where he continued until after the battle at that place, when he was exchanged through the exertions of his mother. This worthy woman, worn down by grief and the fatigues she had undergone, in seeking to alleviate the sufferings of the American prisoners at Charleston, expired shortly after in the neighbourhood of that city. At the period of her death, young Jackson was suffering from sickness, the consequence of his imprisonment, and the small-pox succeeding, almost terminated his existence. A fine constitution, however, enabled him to survive this complication of ills, and he soon recovered, and entered upon the enjoyment of his patrimony. This, though small, would have enabled him to complete his education on a liberal scale, but peace being again restored, and Jackson unused to the management of pecuniary affairs, and surrounded by evil example, soon went through his small inheritance. Instead, however, of sur-

rendering himself up to despair, as is the fate of most young men in similar circumstances, he cut short his career of dissipation, and repairing to Salisbury, N. C., commenced the study of law. In the winter of 1786, at the age of twenty, he received a license to practise at the bar. Finding, however, that the town of Salisbury afforded him but a poor field for his talents, he emigrated into Tennessee, and in 1788, we find him established in the young and flourishing settlement of Nashville. Here success attended his industry and talents; he acquired a lucrative business in the courts, and was ere long appointed attorney-general for the district, in which capacity he continued to act for several years.

Tennessee being at that time exposed to the hostile incursions of the Indians, every citizen was, by necessity, a soldier, and in the skirmishes with these savages, Jackson soon became distinguished for his courage and resolution. The progress which he made in the public estimation soon promoted him to such offices as it was in the power of his fellow-citizens to bestow. In 1796 he was delegated as one of the members of a Convention to frame a constitution for the State.—In this body he acquired additional distinction, and in the same year he was elected to the General Congress, a member of the House of Representatives. In the following year he became a Senator of the United States.

This post, however, he resigned in the year 1799. He was distinguished during his career in Congress, not so much for his oratorical ability, as for the soundness of his understanding and the moderation of his demeanour. During the time he was acting as Senator, he was chosen by the field officers of the Tennessee militia, major-general of their division. This was done without consultation with him. However he accepted the appointment, which he continued to hold until 1814, when he took the same rank in the regular army of the United States.

After his resignation as Senator, he was appointed one of the Judges of the supreme Court of Tennessee, which office he accepted with reluctance, and from which he withdrew as soon as possible, wishing to spend his life in tranquility upon his farm. In this retreat, about ten miles above Nashville, on the Cumberland river, he spent several years, happy in the indulgence of rural pleasures, and in the society of an affectionate wife and a circle of friends.

The recurrence of a war with Great Britain, however, called him forth from his retreat. As Major-General of his state, he published an energetic appeal to the militia of his division; and calling two thousand five hundred of them to his standard, without delay tendered his and their services to the General Government. In November, 1812, he received orders to descend the Mississippi, for the defence of the lower country which was then thought to be in danger.

In the middle of winter, in a period of unusual cold, he conducted his troops as far as Natchez, where he encamped, and employed himself for some time in training his undisciplined soldiers. The danger from British invasion on the South-west passed over, and Jackson received orders from the Secretary of War, immediately to disband his troops, and to hand over to General Wilkinson—then commanding the South-western division of the regular army—all his munitions of war, military stores, wagons, &c. In the situation in which the troops of General Jackson were then placed, this could not have been done without much suffering to his army. Many were sick in his camp, and most of these militia were sons of respectable families in Tennessee. Jackson had given his promise to them and their parents that he would be to them as a father. Should he now disband them five hundred miles from their homes, and without the means of returning there, they would either have to enlist in the regular army, or take the chances of fate in some other way. It was supposed, moreover, that this unwise order from the Secretary of War, was issued for the purpose of filling the ranks of General Wilkinson's army with good recruits. Be this as it may, General Jackson thought proper to disobey the order, retain the military stores and wagons, and march his army back to Tennessee, where he gave them an honourable discharge. On his arrival at Nashville, he wrote to the President what he had done, and the reasons of his action.—His conduct was approved of at Washington, and the expenses he had incurred were ordered to be paid.

Jackson was not allowed to remain long in idleness. The Creek nation of Indians, excited by the celebrated warrior Tecumseh, and by British emissaries, had committed several barbarous outrages on the frontier settlements of the South-West. A band of six or seven hundred warriors assaulted Fort Mimms, situated in the Tensaw settlement, in the Mississippi Territory, and carrying the fort, butchered its inmates, men, women and children, to the number of three hundred persons. Only seventeen out of the whole number escaped to tell the dreadful catastrophe. The news produced the greatest excitement in Tennessee, and all eyes were turned upon Jackson.

The legislature of the State immediately called into service 3,500 troops, and Jackson became their leader. In the beginning

of October, 1813, he was on his way to the scene of action. Our space will not permit us to follow him through the intricacies of his campaign, in which he exhibited unusual energy, fortitude, and military skill. It is not courage alone that makes the general; yet even if it were, no man possessed this quality in a greater degree than Andrew Jackson; but here he had to contend not only with a formidable enemy, but with raw and mutinous soldiers, and with the severest personal hardships. Prolonged and perilous marches—an almost total want of food in consequence of the failure of contractors, long absence from home, rendered his soldiers almost ungovernable; yet still did this resolute man persevere until he accomplished the object for which his government had deputed him. His first engagement with the enemy was at Talladega, an Indian fort, on the Coosa river. Here he routed the savages with the loss of 299 of their warriors; 15 killed and eighty wounded was the loss upon the side of the Americans.

After the battle of Talladega, Jackson, for want of supplies, was compelled to lead back his army to the camp which he had established, about 30 miles distant. Here he remained undergoing every hardship for want of provisions, and suppressing mutiny after mutiny in his army, by exhibitions of the most undaunted courage alone. When no supplies arrived, however, he reluctantly consented to the return of his troops, remaining himself with a few faithful adherents, until fresh troops should arrive. In the month of January, 1814, a small reinforcement having reached him, he determined to attack the enemy at a place called Emucklaw, on the Tallapoosa river. On the 22d, he routed the enemy and killed many of their warriors; but being unable to bring them to any general engagement, and his provisions failing, he was forced to commence a retreat to Fort Strother (his former encampment.) On crossing a creek called Enotochopco, he was attacked in the rear by a large body of savages, and his army thrown into some confusion; but being rallied by the bravery of Jackson and several other officers, the enemy were put to flight and dispersed, about 30 of their warriors being left dead upon the field.

On his return to the encampment at Fort Strother, Jackson was shortly after joined by a fresh army of nearly 3000 men. With these he proceeded in the month of March to Tohopeka or Horse Shoe, a bend in the Tallapoosa river, where the Indians had collected all their strength, determined to make a last stand. They had fortified the bend with a breastwork of logs, eight feet high. On the morning of the 27th, Jackson attacked the fortification. For several hours the enemy defuded their breastworks; but the soldiers having scaled their ramparts, they were at last compelled to yield. Out of 1100 Indians who had been in the bend, hardly 200 escaped, the rest having fallen by the rifles of the militia or were taken prisoners. The loss upon the side of the victor was about 50 killed and 150 wounded.

The battle of Tohopeka completely broke the spirit of the Indians, and they shortly afterwards sued for peace.

The campaign being now ended, Jackson issued orders for the disbanding the troops, which was accordingly done.

The successful issue of this Indian campaign, turned the attention of the general government to the victorious commander, and he was appointed a Major-General in the U. S. army. He was also appointed Commissioner to negotiate with the Creeks a treaty of peace and alliance. During these transactions, his attention was called to the protection and encouragement which the hostile Indians had received, and were still continuing to receive from the Spanish Governor of Pensacola. He also dispatched a commissioner to this functionary, which commissioner on his return reported that he had seen 200 British soldiers with Indian allies drilling at Pensacola. Jackson urged on his government the necessity of dismantling this fortress. This British force soon after made an attack on Fort Bowyer, an American post, and when repulsed, retreated back to the protection of the Governor of Pensacola. General Coffee having arrived with 2000 volunteers from Tennessee, General Jackson determined to put an end to the duplicity of the Spanish Governor, on his own responsibility. He accordingly entered the town of Pensacola, reduced the fort, and the Governor to submission. Having driven out the hostile Creeks, and sent detachments in pursuit of them, he prepared to depart for New Orleans, where an attack was meditated by the British. He reached this place on the 1st of December, 1814, and immediately set about concentrating an army for its defence.

There is not, perhaps, on the records of history an instance in which the defences of a city has been undertaken under more discouraging circumstances. Louisiana was but ill supplied with arms—its motley French and Spanish population only lately brought under the United States government, did not have zeal enough in the cause to fight very hard for its safety. British emissaries had been at work among them, and that city was filled with traitors. Add to this that a large and well-appointed force was expected, and from that very army who were still exulting in the victories they had just obtained over the French. In spite of all these gloomy prospects, General Jackson continued to make his preparations for defence.