

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1845.

Democracy's Principles.—The people the only source of legitimate power; the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents; the union, a confederacy, it must be preserved; the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the respective states; the constitution a special grant of powers limited and definite; election and suffrage universal; no taxation beyond the public wants; tax levied in that mode which will best admit of public scrutiny; no national debt; no national or state banks, or monopolies of any kind; no distribution of the public lands among the states, but low prices, permanent prospective liberal pre-emption laws; freedom of trade and commerce; equal laws and equal rights; progress and improvement.—These are a few of the leading principles which Democracy aims to make the rules of government.

The result of the late election would surprise us, confiding, as we do, in the generally sound judgment of the people, did we not at the same time remember that a party of progress must at times present issues for which the public mind is not fully prepared, or which, from being unfaithfully presented by timid men, fail to receive investigation to which they are entitled. In this state we have suffered from both these causes, and have had besides to contend with the strong energy of an organized self-interest, the most potent that exists, struggling for life; the contest has been human liberty against monied despotism, and money has triumphed over principle.

But even in this view the question has not been fairly taken. But few have presented the true issue of bank paper or specie for the currency of the state. In Hamilton county and here in the Northwest the full issue was made and sustained. What would have been the result had a similar boldness prevailed over the State we will not pretend to say; certainly the result would not have been, a decision mainly upon local matters, nor the indifference to the result so generally apparent. But the bankers begged another trial; they were now to be honest, though they had never been so before; the people were deceived into the belief of such a possibility, and bankers have once more permission to make the temple of liberty a den of thieves.

This lingering confidence in banking is the consequence of palliative tinkering legislation.—The people are taught to believe that every fluctuation can best be corrected and every depression can be brought to a level by legislative acts.—Well is it understood nevertheless, that parchment or paper enactments cannot make wealth, cannot make a bushel of wheat exist where before it was not, though they may change its ownership and affect its price; and legislation is incompetent to create markets that it may shut them out. Labor and labor alone can add to prosperity, and laws to force that labor into particular channels are but means by which one class are plundered for the benefit of another; as a heavy tariff, for instance, helps the clamorous capitalist at the expense of fewer markets to the farmer, to buy or sell in.

To give life to stagnation and confidence to business the very systems are resorted to whose pernicious action has clogged the one and destroyed the other. The failure of a system of banks may be as safely and certainly predicted as the return of an eclipse. Like all excessive stimulants they cause a short lived elevation only to be followed by a corresponding depression below the proper level; but when their failure comes, it is attributed to any but the true cause, and instead of radical reform the people are induced to look forward to the revival, with new privileges of plunder, of the very system which has just been proved worthless. Do states by a system of reckless extravagance, which would disgrace the management of a private individual, wildly incur debts, which increase taxation almost beyond endurance; instead of enforcing this as a lesson for future prudence, cupidity is flattered by the offer of the gift of the public lands to be distributed to foster, not check and relieve, the waste of means. Any expedient but a judicious and severe economy is proposed, till society has begun to expect that it is the duty of government to create prosperity, and accomplish what industry and intelligence alone can effect for any people.

Does an individual desire the improvement of his condition, he appeals to the legislative power to confer upon him corporate privileges taken from his fellow citizens; perhaps he asks government to dig a canal or open a railroad to cross his estate; or if this is impracticable, he gets a new county erected, which will make his property a part or the greater part of the site of the newly created county. Innumerable are the expedients to make government contribute to individual advantage, while the great body of the people are taxed to sustain the outlay. And to the widespread influence of this special legislation, we attribute the consent of a very considerable portion of the people to the continued existence of the present bank law for another year. There are many who expect that in some way it will benefit them—though they have no definite idea of the means whereby this is to be accomplished—but they have already seen so many fortunes made by special and partial legislation that they cannot but hope that they too will derive some advantage from the changes incident to paper credit. They see want, wretchedness, and ruin strewn thickly around, in consequence of the convulsions incident to banking, but the crafty hope of escape, makes them willing to sacrifice public welfare to private aggrandizement; even should the worst come, a periodical bankrupt law can make repudiation too common to raise the blush of shame on any face. While laws protect men in gambling with their own and their neighbor's fortune, one failure to arrest the destructive system need not dishearten the honest man or slacken his energies, more than continued sin should stay the preaching of righteousness.

If not before, when the present bubble bursts, we shall be assuredly relieved from the domination of the "paper credit aristocracy;" then, at least, we will be prepared to follow those states which have become emancipated from the rule of the money lords.

NEW COUNTIES.—The Wyandott Pioneer says: "We would like the whigs to make some more new counties if they turn out like Wyandott and Defiance. These counties have covered themselves with glory, both electing Democratic officers." The Pioneer

ironically adds: "Let all the new county claims be pushed through this winter, and the people will choose the right kind of officers to manage their affairs." This is a species of advice which we apprehend the whig Solons will not be very hasty to follow. Their corrupt designs of party advancement have been nobly frustrated by the people.—And as they only work for fodder—they will not outrage the public by any more such bootless effort for party aggrandizement.

A NEW WAY TO PROVE DEMOCRACY.—"Look on this picture and on that!"

"The late editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer impugned the democracy of Dr. Olds, of Pickaway. This morning, the returns show the Dr. elected to the Legislature by a majority of 116."—Ohio Statesman.

The way this political Hessian has become whitewashed into a pure democrat is thus explained—just as we expected.

"PICKAWAY COUNTY.—Dr. Olds, as we learn from the Circleville Herald, is indebted to the Whigs of that town for his election to the Legislature. The town is pretty equally divided, and on a very close poll gives a small Whig majority. At the election on Tuesday last Dr. Olds received a majority of one hundred and fifty.—From a private source we learn that the Dr. secured these votes by pledging himself against the Repeal of the Banking Law."—O. S. Journal.

There is a prevalent disposition to claim success as certain evidence of correctness of principle; while convenient principles, bending to the prejudices of the day, often achieves that success which short-sighted politicians look upon as permanent. The man who rises into notice upon some local animosity may shine for a moment, but will neither shine brightly or long, and certainly the success gained by sacrificing the principles of the party with which a man is allied, though it may succeed, should only attach infamy to the selfish act, not sanction the doctrine that the end justifies the means; besides it is more manly to act the charlatan than to flatter him.—Unprincipled politicians and their abettors should be excluded from the friendship and countenance of the honest men of every party. To make principles subservient to the elevation of men is a fraud upon the people; and those who do so, are a curse to any party upon which they become hangers on. And we commend those of either party who deny Dr. Olds a place in the Whig ranks, to the acknowledgment of the Journal that it is to a dirty Whig bargain that this political leper holds a place among those he is pledged to betray.

—We have already devoted too much space to this individual—but it is due to principle, not to man.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—This old democratic State has rolled up her old-fashioned majority of 20,000 for Jas. Burns, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, and a democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature. The majority on joint ballot about 39.

In Philadelphia county, which gave a federal majority last fall, the democratic ticket is elected by a handsome majority.

ACCIDENT.—A few days since at Glandorf, in this county, while auctioning off some property belonging to a widow in that town a pistol was handed out to be sold, when a man by the name of Klinkhammer snapped it to try it. The pistol proved to be loaded and went off, the ball entering the side of a bystander of the name of Heardley, and passing through his lungs. He fell instantly and in a short time expired. It is strange that notwithstanding so many accidents occur from carelessly handling firearms no warning is taken. Heardley who was killed was a man of family who are thus suddenly deprived of a protector; and we are informed that whiskey as usual had a hand in causing the carelessness which produced this casualty.

Mr. Messrs Brough & Robinson have disposed of their interest in the Cincinnati Enquirer to Eliphalet Case & Co. Mr. Case refers to his past history as an earnest of his future—he wisely concludes there is little originality in promising. With the course of the Enquirer we have had but a six month's acquaintance, but during that period it has proved an independent and able expositor of democracy, advocating sound principles and good men with an earnestness that tended to give double force to the scorching rebukes it bestowed upon the fawning sycophants whose party principles are an exclusive attachment to official gifts and favor—no matter from what source. We shall be satisfied if the new editor fills his place equal to his predecessors.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Crawford, whig, is elected by about 1500 mnj. The whigs will have from six to eight maj. in the House. The democrats have a maj. of three in the Senate.

"I am not a bank man. Once in my life I was, and then they cheated me out of every dollar I placed in their hands."—Gen. Harrison's speech at Dayton.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—We see that several of our cotemporaries have placed the name of David Tod at the head of their editorial columns, as a candidate for our next Governor. We have not seen fit to do so, although we have not been aware that any other candidate would be brought forward. But we notice that two of the late numbers of the Cincinnati Enquirer, contains articles from two different correspondents, each of whom seem to prefer a different man. One of them recommends Mr. Richard Warner of Medina Co., and the other prefers, Dowdy Utter, of Clermont county.—Cleveland Times.

THE BANKS AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

No attentive observer of the progress of events for the last twenty-five or thirty years, or who has read the history of the banking operations in this country, during that period, can look upon such institutions with the least approbation, or consider them in any other light than as engines of fraud and corruption, unless he is in some way directly or indirectly interested in them. We speak of banks as they have been and are generally organized—banks of discount, having a chartered right to issue notes to three times the amount of their means to pay. It is certainly one of the most ridiculous things in the world, that any legislative body professing to be governed by Democratic principles, should have ever granted a charter for a bank with such privileges. It can be accounted for on no other principle than that applications for such charters are always presented under the false and hypocritical pretensions that the public good requires their existence; when in fact, they are designed expressly for the benefit of a few speculators and slaves. And so far as our observation extends, there is not a bank in existence which, in its operations, does not carry out that design, and instead of benefiting the public, prove sooner or later to be a curse to the mass of the people.—Their influence, both in regard to the business and the politics of the country, is of the most deleterious character, rendering every thing over which they have any control, unstable and uncertain: and like the Ups tree, poison every thing that comes within the reach of its power. They corrupt the morals of the people by holding out inducements for the accumulation of wealth without labor, and by placing it in the power of their particular favorites, to filch from the industry the fruits of their toil.

Their disposition of favors is but another name for bribery, by which they control the political affairs of the State. Look at the result of the late election in this State. Not a Senator or Representative has been elected on the Reserve list, who is not pledged to exert his influence in favor of banks.—Their nominations were dictated by the bankers, and we venture to say that no Whig could have been nominated who was known even to be in favor of making bankers liable in their individual capacity, for the payment of their notes. Such things speak a language not to be misunderstood.

The time has been when men of pure Democratic principles favored the establishment of banks, and there are some, even at the present day, who profess to be Democrats, and yet shut their eyes against the light of experience, wink at the corruptions and destructive tendency of banks, and succumb to the views and selfish designs of the Whigs in regard to these soulless corporations. But no enlightened, honest Democrat, who has witnessed the swindling operations of banks for a few years past, can favor their establishment, or countenance their doings.

For ourselves, we unhesitatingly declare our eternal and uncompromising hostility to all banks of discount under any form. We sincerely deprecate the creation of any more new ones, and should rejoice to see the day when no such institution should be found in this or any other country. We should then have such a currency as the framers of the constitution established consisting of gold and silver; which would be subject to neither expansion, contraction or depreciation. This would give stability and safety to all the pursuits of life, and compel thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, who now live upon the hard earnings of others, to seek a livelihood by honest industry. We hold this to be the only true and genuine system of Democratic principles, which secures to all equal rights and equal privileges. And he who pretends to be a Democrat in principle, be his party name what it may, and advocates any other doctrine, is in practice, inconsistent with his professions, and should be looked upon with distrust, as giving countenance to the most palpable system of fraud and corruption, with which mankind have ever been cursed, the pestiferous and poisonous influence of which is felt throughout the country. We shall say more on this subject in our next, and explain why we are opposed to the conservative or "soft" course, which some people seem disposed to pursue.

As we predicted yesterday, Sarah Decker, the unhappy girl who was induced by Virgil Knapp to take off of tanzu in order to produce abortion, died last night—her career closed about 9 o'clock P. M. Lest any one may suppose that it requires much suavity of manner, or polished address to induce weak girls to follow bad courses, we cannot refrain from saying that the criminal in this case is a rude looking rustic, of the most clownish manner and stolid ignorance. Fortunately for the ends of justice, the depositions of the poor unfortunate girl were taken by the Corner and Justice Taylor, so that this crime which is becoming so prevalent in this country, may not escape unpunished.—N. Y. Gazette.

THE WOOSTER BANK—ITS CIRCULATION IN MICHIGAN.—The Free Press some days since announced the fact that the Wooster Bank had a large circulation in this city, and that some dealers were so flush with it, that they willingly paid one or two cents more for flour in the paper of that institution than in that of any other bank. The Niles Republican gives us the startling fact that almost the entire circulation of that part of Michigan is made up of Wooster promises. In Ohio, the paper of that Bank when taken at all, is passed off as soon as possible, for but few seem to have any confidence in the solvency of the institution, and but little in the honesty of its conductors. The flooding of Michigan with its paper, is the premonitory symptoms of a burst up. The deposits of the general government have lately been removed from the Bank, the holders of their notes are running their home for redemption and we warn the people if they do receive the

paper of that Bank to do so with the utmost caution.—Detroit Free Press.

EUROPE.—This part of the globe was formerly called by the Romans as it is at present by the Spaniards and Italians, by the name of Europa; but from whence that appellation originated has not been determined. By the English and French it is styled Europe; by the Turks Afrank or Rumania; by the Georgians of Asia, Frankoba; and by the Asiatics in general, Frankistan. The four eminent persons to whom Europe is most indebted for discoveries, are Columbus, who discovered the West Indies; Vasco de Gama, who discovered the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies; Alonzo Cabrol, who discovered Brazil; and Sebastian Cabot, who discovered North America.

GOB.—How much this title implies, no tongue, human or angel's, can ever express; no mind conceive. It is a volume of an infinite number of leaves, and every leaf of meaning. It will be read by saints and angels, through the ages of eternity, but they will never reach the last leaf nor fully comprehend the meaning of a single page. Look back to the time when God existed independent and alone; when there was nothing but God; no heavens, no earth, no angels, no men. How wretched should we, how wretched would any creature be, in such a situation. But Jehovah was then infinitely happy beyond all possibility of increase. He is an overflowing fountain, a bottomless, and shoreless ocean, of being, perfection, and happiness; and when this infinite ocean overflows, suns and worlds angels and men, start into existence. I would ask you to pause and contemplate, for a moment, this wonderful being. But where shall we stand to take a view of him?—when we wish to contemplate the ocean, we take our stand upon its shore.—But this infinite ocean of perfection has no shore. There is not a place where we can stand to look at him, for he is in us, around us, above us, below us. Yet in another sense, there is no place where we may not look at him, for he is every where. We see nothing which he has not made—no motion which he does not cause; for he is all in all, and above all, blessed forever. Even he himself cannot tell us fully what he is, for our minds cannot take it in. He can only say to us, I am that I am. I am Jehovah.—Payson.

SINGULAR.—A bald eagle flew on board the U. S. Ship John Adams, at sea, much fatigued. As poultry died rapidly at sea, he fared well, not being eatable, and became very tame, walking around from mess to mess, getting a crum here, and a drink there. He is now considered one of the crew, and attends to the furling of the royals. He never left the ship until the Princeton anchored at Pensacola, when he alighted on her cross jock yard, took a searching glance, saw all was right, as far as Uncle Sam was concerned, and returned to his own ship. The singular part of this occurrence is, that three foreign men of war are at anchor near the John Adams, and this republican bird will not visit either of them.

POVERTY IN ENGLAND.—THE "PROTECTIVE POLICY."—At a place called Andover, in Wiltshire, there is a workhouse where the poor, who cannot find employment, or are disabled, are placed, as indeed is the case now all over England. The crushing of horses' and other kind of bones, is the employment of some of the wretched inmates, and such was their state of starvation, that they were driven to pick the gristle from, and suck the marrow of these bones, even when in the highest state of putrefaction. The accounts are published at full length in the papers.

THE 'OLDEST SETTLER.'—The press upon which the 'Post', at Ferrysburg, is now printed is said to be the oldest west of the mountains. It is a wooden 'Ramage' press, and has been in use for fifty years. It was first used at Washington, Pa.—Def. Dem.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER in New Orleans, recently received news while at his case, that a fortune of \$10,000 had been left him. He coolly spaced out his line, laid down his stick, and quit. The lucky dog.

WINTER SCRAP.—The following quaint epitaph was written on the tombstone of a youth at Fritch, in Derbyshire, England.—The comparison is reasonable:

"Our life is but a winter's day,
Some only breakfast, and away!
Others to dinner stay and are full fed:
The oldest man but sups and goes to bed!
Lack is his debt; who lingers out the day;
Who goes the soonest has the least to pay!"

TRUTH FROM ERROR.—By an accidental omission of a single letter, in an exchange paper, the line

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned,"

was made to read,

"Hell has no fury like a woman scorned."

This is the first time we ever heard so striking a truth being the offspring of error.—N. Y. American.

India rubber paper is recommended as the most suitable for the printing of the laws, that they may be stretched occasionally for the accommodation of rich culprits.

Why is a postmaster's clerk like a man attacked by a highwayman? Do you give it up? Because he is obliged to stand and deliver.—Pikeonian.

Some ladies congratulating Dr. Johnson on having omitted all improper words in his dictionary. Ah said the lexicographer, then you have been hunting for them already, my pretty dears, have you.

Douglas Jerrold says—"Women are all alike. When they're maids they're as mild as milk. Once make 'em wives and they lean their backs against their marriage certificates and defy you."

WHENCE DERIVED.—It is said that the Oregon derives its name from oregano, a spanish word, signifying pennyroyal or hyssop which grows abundantly on the bank.—Phil. Led.

One of the beauties of the Registry Law was exhibited yesterday at the 7th ward polls. ABRAHAM PATMORE, who has resided and voted forty-one years in the county, and is now a gray-haired old man of 70 years of age, presented himself with his ticket, armed with all the CONSTITUTIONAL qualifications, but was refused and turned away because his name was not on father Handy's register.—The old man appealed feelingly and eloquently against the injustice of this whig device to exclude democratic votes. He had looked at the constitution and voted under it for more than forty years, and now he demanded would they refuse his vote because those understrappers of officers have not done their duty!

This case affords an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the Registry Law, which will not be suffered to pass. A suit will be instituted against the Trustees of the 7th ward for that purpose, immediately.—Cin. Enq.

STATE OF OHIO.—The whigs have again succeeded in carrying the State, as we apprehend, from the want of adequate organization and a complete union among the republican party. We look, however, for more auspicious times; and we shall again carry this powerful State, when our friends all rally upon one common wide platform of principles. It is the bank question, probably upon which they have split. And surely, if ever the republican party had strong inducements to rally together to correct the mischievous bank system which the whigs have attempted to fasten around the neck of the State, the republicans have this motive to animate them at the present moment. We have received several letters from Ohio, bearing upon the politics of the State. One of the last is from a correspondent from Steubenville, of the 18th inst. He writes: "We have elected our entire county ticket, except the representative to the State legislature." He says the republican candidate was defeated in consequence of the bank question; most of the democrats (who he calls "bank democrats," or conservatives) voted for the whig candidate. He apprehends that we are beaten in the State legislature, owing to the effect of this bank question. He says, also, that some discontent has been produced by "the retaining of federalists in office;" and this is another element of dissatisfaction and defeat. Our correspondent then says, that "to attempt to unite the democratic party on any thing but principle is visionary, and will, in the end, cause its utter destruction, and the final loss of our free institutions. It is principle, and that alone, that can unite us together, as a band of brothers, in defense of our republican institutions.

"No state in the Union presents to the world a purer democracy than Ohio. Yet federalism has, to a small extent, crept in among us in disguise; and, notwithstanding it is but a tittle of the party, yet it holds the balance of power in a few counties, other than Jefferson, and, as already remarked, may defeat us."—Washington Union.

WE SECOND THAT MOTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post says:—"And now that the President has his hand in, why not go on and remove all our agents abroad, who, in 1840, so shamelessly vilified and traduced the democracy? The continuance of such men in the most lucrative stations of the government under a republican administration, is an act of crying injustice to the hundreds of tried and capable democrats who would gladly accept of their stations.

"He that is merciful unto the bad is cruel to the good.
He is a poor surgeon who, for fits, spares
The part corrupted, until the gangrene spreads,
And all the body perishes."

KALIDA LEGISLATIVE CLUB.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1845.

Mr. Mackenzie—
At the session of the Legislative Club this day, the following Resolutions were adopted to wit:

Resolved, That the ladies of Kalida be and they are hereby invited to attend the meetings of the Kalida Legislative Club.

Resolved, That the Clerk cause the foregoing resolution to be published in the Kalida Venture.

Will you, sir, be kind enough to carry into effect the intentions of said Club by publishing the foregoing resolutions in the Kalida Venture. Yours Respectfully,

JOHN J. ACKERMAN, Clerk.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Putnam County Temperance Association will meet at the school house in Kalida, on Tuesday evening the 11th inst. Several addresses may be expected.

GEORGE SEISNER, Secretary.

October 4, 1845.

IN CHANCERY.

Samuel S. Hankins, et al. vs. The Commissioners of Paulding County, Levi Sterling, Elias Shirley, John Hudson, Hannah Bowyer, James Fisher, Elizabeth Van Horne, William A. Van Horne, Clarissa Van Horne, Elizabeth Van Horne, Jr., Mary Van Horne, Catherine Van Horne, Demas Adams, Jr., Sophia Adams, Susan Adams, Harriet French, and — French, her husband.

The non-resident defendants to this suit are hereby notified that the said complaint on the 14th day of AUGUST, 1844, filed in the court of common pleas of Paulding county, sitting at Ft. Harrison, F. Hallister, Elias Shirley, Thomas B. Van Horne, James Fisher, on behalf of Hannah Bowyer, and Jacob Dewees on behalf of Levi Sterling executed certain bonds to the State of Ohio, conditioned for the payment of certain lands to the use of said county of Paulding for the erection of public buildings in the event of the assent of justice being in accord to the said Paulding county, that said assent of justice was accordingly located at said Paulding and that the said lands together with all equity pertaining thereto were transferred to said complainant by said commissioners for the building of a court house and jail for said county and that complainant bid and paid the amount of said bonds and that the said defendant Samuel S. Hankins, et al. did not appear before said court to contest the same and answer said bill the same will be taken as confessed against them.

A. J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
October 25, 1845.
A. CORTWRIGHT, Sol. for complainant.