THE KALIDA VENTURE.

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

VOL. V.—NO 40. KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1845. WHOLE NO. 248.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH STINGLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kalida and the surrounding country that he carries on the business of TAILORING in all its branches. He regularly receives plates of the *LATEST FASHIONS* from Philadelphia, and is prepared to fulfil all orders in his line of business in a tasteful and workmanlike manner.

CUTTING done to order on the shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. Shop next house above T. Coulter's store. Kalida, July 8, 1845. 228.

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.

KALIDA EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber has purchased the old stand, in the brick building directly opposite the Court House, in Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, favorably known as "Risley's Exchange."—He respectfully solicits the patronage of the public—and in return, he will spare no pains to secure the comfort and convenience of his guests, who will find at the Exchange every accommodation usually ound at hotels in this section of he state. S. E. HOLIBAUGH.
Kalida, Aug. 26, 1845. 235eb

LAND AGENCY.

THE subscriber has established a Land Agency at Kalida, Ohio, for the purchase and sale cy Real Estate, payment of Taxas, &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 engage his services. GEO. SKINNER.
Kalida, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1844.

S. E. HOLIBAUGH,
Boot and Shoe Maker.

HAS just received a first rate stock of Leather from Cincinnati.

Ready made work constantly on hand.
Kalida, July 15, 1845. 229eb

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.

JAMES G. HALY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Napoleon, Henry County, O.

May 23, 1845. 222

GEORGE SKINNER,

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

LANDS FOR SALE
IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

WEST half of North East quarter of Section 28, Town 1 South, Range Six East, 80 acres.

West half of South west quarter of Section 29, Town 1 South Range Eight East, 80 acres.

North west quarter, and west half of South East quarter, and North East quarter of South East quarter, and west half of South west quarter of Section 7, Town 1 North, Range Six East, 362 acres.

North East quarter of Section 7, Town 1 North, Range Six East, 160 acres.

These lands will be sold low for cash; or for one quarter cash and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest, and those having no money, can pay by clearing land in this township. A. P. EDGERTON, *Agent.*
Hicksville, Defiance co. O. June 1, 1845. 225ebw

IN CHANCERY.

Samuel S. Hankins,
vs.
The Commissioners of Paulding County, Lyne Starling, 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, Catharine Van Horne, Demas Adams, jr., Sophia Adams, Susan Adams, Harriet French, and —— French, her husband. } PAULDING COMMON PLEAS.

The non-resident defendants to this suit are hereby notified that the said complainant on the 14th day of August, 1844, filed his bill in the court of common pleas of Paulding county, stating that Benjamin F. Hollister, Elias Shirley, Thomas B. Van Horne, James Fisher, on behalf of Hannah Bowyer, and Jacob Dewees on behalf of Lyne Starling executed certain bonds to the State of Ohio, conditioned for the donating of certain lands to the use of said county of Paulding for the erection of public buildings in the event of the seat of justice being located at Charloe in said Paulding county, that said seat of justice was accordingly located at said Charloe and that the said bonds 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 complainont built said jail and court house according to said contract and that the said Thomas B. Van Horne departed this life leaving the said Elizabeth Van Horne, his widow, and William A. Van Horne, Clarissa Van Horne, Elizabeth Van Horne, jr. Mary Van Horne, Catherine Van Horne, Demas Adams, jr, Sophia Adams, Susan Adams, Marriet French, and —French, her husband, his heirs at law. And said bill prays the Court to perfect title in the said complainant for said land, the same lying in said Paulding county. Now, therefore, if the said defendants shall not appear before said Court at the next term and answer said bill the same will be taken as confessed against them.

A. J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
October 25, 1845. 245 fw
COFFINBURY, Sol. for complainant.

ESTRAY HORSES.

ESTRAYED from the residence of the subscriber, in Perry township, Putnam county, on Tuesday, 14th of October, a small sorrel horse, 14½ hands high—hind parts intermixed with white hair—fore feet incline outwards—10 or 12 years old.

Also, a bay horse—star in the forehead—hind and fore feet on the left side are white—about 15½ or 16 hands high—a little affected with the spring halt—10 or 12 years old.

Whoever will return said horses, or either of them, to the subscriber, or give any information where they can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

STEPHEN WHITE.
Perry tp., Putnam co., O.
October 28th, 1845. 244e

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the inhabitants of Putnam county, Ohio, that a petition will be presented to the commissioners of Putnam County at their next session on the first Monday in December, being the first day of said month, 1845, at the court house in Kalida in said county, praying for to lay out a county road beginning on the Findlay, Gilboa and Miami free turnpike on the half section line in section twenty nine, township one, north range seven east, thence south on said half section line, through said section twenty-nine and thirty-two and a part of section eight in pleasant township on the half section line as aforesaid to intersect the Riley Creek road in said Pleasant township

October 28, A D 1845

ORIGIN OF MAN.

We take from our scrap book the following exquisite and beautiful stanzas, said to be from pen of the celebrated orator and statesman, Sheridan. Though no novelty, they will not fail to interest whoever gives them a perusal.

Affliction one day as she harked to the roar
Of the stormy and struggling billow,
Drew a beautiful form on the sands of the shore,
With the stem of a weeping willow.
Jupiter struck with the noble plan,
As he roamed on the verge of the ocean,
Breathed on the figure, and calling it man,
Endowed it with life and motion.

A creature so glorious in mind and in frame—
So stamp'd with each parent impression—
Among them a point of contention became,
Each claiming a right of possession.
"He is mine," said Affliction, "I gave him his birth,
I alone am the cause of creation."
"The materials were furnished by me," answered Earth,
"I gave him," said Jove, "animation."

The gods all assembled in solemn divan,
After hearing each claimant's petition,
Pronounced a definite sentence on man,
And thus settled his fate's disposition:
"Let Affliction possess her own child, till the woes
Of life cease to harass and goad it,
After death give his body to Earth whence it rose,
And his spirit to Him who bestowed it."

WHEN COLDNESS WRAPS THIS SUFFERING CLAY.

FROM BYRON'S HEBREW MELODIES.

When coldness wraps this suffering clay,
Ah, whither strays the immortal mind?
It cannot die, it cannot stay,
But leaves its darkened dust behind.
Then, unembodied, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way?
Or fill at once the realms of space,
A thing of eyes that all survey?

Eternal, boundless, undecayed,
A thought unseen, but seeing all,
All, all in earth, or skies display'd,
Shall it survey, shall it recall:
Each fainter trace that memory holds
So darkly of departed years,
In one broad glance the soul beholds,
And all, that was, at once appears.

Before creation peopled earth,
Its eye shall roll through chaos back.
And where the furthest heaven had birth,
The spirit trace its rising track.
And where the future mars or makes,
Its glance dilate o'er all to be,
While sun is quenched or system breaks,
Fix'd in its own eternity.

Above, or Love, Hope, Hate or Fear,
It lives all passionless and pure:
An age shall fleet like earthly year;
Its years as moments shall endure.
Away, away, without a wing,
O'er all, through all, its thoughts shall fly;
A nameless and eternal thing,
Forgetting what it was to die.

A HEROINE.

THE WIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

The faithful and devoted wife of General Lafayette was daughter of the illustrious house of Noailles. She was married at the early age of seventeen, and scarcely had the honey-moon glided happily away, when her youthful husband left her side to fight for American independence. During his absence, Madame Lafayette ruled her household and numerous estate with wisdom and prudence far beyond her years. At length her husband whom she loved so dearly, and of whom she was so justly fond, returned, covered with glory, to lay his laurels at her feet. Some few happy days were spent together, and then the storm cloud of the French revolution broke over their heads. Her husband was soon driven into exile, but it was thought that Madame Lafayette, living quietly and in retirement on her estate in Auvergene, ran no danger. But her love of liberty, her high rank, her talents, made her an object of suspicion. She was arrested on the 10th of August, and soon after sent to Paris. Her mother, grand-mother, and sister-in-law, all perished on the same scaffold. Madame Lafayette herself was in daily expectation of death: she made her will, and waited calmly and resolutely for the summons to the guillotine. The revolution of the 9th Thermidor preceded by five days that appointed for her execution. As soon as she was liberated, she sent her only son, then in his childhood, to the care of Gen. Washington, after whom he had been named; and then hastened with her two daughters to find her unfortunate husband—then languishing in an Austrian prison. She reached Vienna by means of an American passport, obtained an audience of the Emperor, and solicited either the release of her husband or permission to share his captivity. "As to the release of General Lafayette," replied the Emperor, "it is a very complicated piece of business: on that point my hands are tied."

Madame Lafayette joyfully embraced the other alternative—that of sharing her husband's gloomy prison, stxteen months' close imprisonment in France, the loss of all her kindred, and her contiual anxiety respecting her husband, had combined to affect her health, which declined so rapidly in her damp prison of Olmutz, that serious apprehensions were entertained for her life. Feeling the importance of her life to her family, she wrote to the Emperor for his permission io spend a week in Vienna for change of air, and for the purpose of consulting a physician. Her letter remained two months unanswered, and then came an imperial mandate, forbidding her ever to appear in Vienna, but offering her freedom on condition that she would never seek to return to her husband's prison. Madame de Lafayette's noble and touching answer to this inhumau proposition, fortunately for posterity, remains on record. It was as follows:—

"I owed it to my family and my friends, to make some efforts for the preservation of my life, but they knew me too well to suppose, for an instant that I would accept it at such a price. I cannot forget that when we were on the eve of perishing, my husband, by his physical and mental sufferings in Austria, and I by the tyranny of Robespierre in France, I was not allowed to receive any communication from, him, nor to inform him in return that his wife and children were in existence; and I will never, of my own free will, expose myself to the agony of a seperation from him again. However unsuitable this residence may be to my daughter, and however unfavorable to my health, we will gladly avail ourselves of his Imperial Majesty's goodness in allowing us to remain here, and will never trouble him with any more petitions."

From that time Madame de Lafayette made no further efforts, but bore her sufferings firmly and patiently until the victories of the French Republic, changed the aspect of affairs. General Lafayette was restored to freedom, and with his devoted wife returned to his native country, and fixed his residence at La Grange—the maternal inheritance of his wife—an estate situated about twelve leagues from Paris. Here Madame de Lafayette spent the remainder of her short life in the bosom of her family, and in the practice of every Christian virtue. But the poisoned arrow of grief and anxiety had drank her life blood, and after many lingering months of suffering, this humble christian, this affectionate mother and heroic wife closed her pure and exemplary life on the 24th December, 1806. Posterity has covered the name of General Lafayette with glory, but surely the patient endurance, and self-sacrificing devotion of his noble wife, deserves an equal meed of praise.

THE RUSSIAN SERFS—THEIR CONDITION—THEIR NUMBER.

In a work recently published, entitled the White Slave, a full idea can be gathered of the serf system, which prevades the Russian empire. The number of beings embraced within its folds, is not less than *forty-three millions* of souls. The Emperor himself, is the proprietor of *twenty-one millions*—or, in other words, he owns more slaves than we have people in the twenty-eight states of our Union. One can thus imagine the collossal personal power of such a monarch. He is undoubtedly the most extensive possessor of serfs of any despot that ever existed. Genghis Khan or Tamerlane, would not compare with Nicholas. It is also said that he is continually augmenting this vast number by confiscations, and by forclosing mortgages on money loaned, or a fine exacted on the estates of his nobility, In this way, if his successors steadily pursue the same policy, they may monopolize nearly all the serfs in that vast empire. Since the days of Peter the Great. the accumulation of serfs on the imperial domain, has gone on in an extraordinary ratio, The number has advanced from two or three millions, to twenty-one millions. In this connection it is proper to state, that though the Emperor is nominally a despot over every soul in Russia, both serf and master, embracing an aggregate of sixty millions, yet he is restrained by certain laws and usages, from treating all as serfs. *His* twenty millions are peculiarly the chattels of his will, with all of whom he can do as his pleasure or caprice may dictate.

It has frequently been stated that the serfage of Russia was different from the slavery of the South, in that the serf could only be transferred with the soil, and that therefore you could not buy the one without being encumbered by the other, which to a certain extent was a clog to the selling of human beings; but this is not so. Though the law is, "that no serf could be sold without the estate to which he belonged," this is evaded by selling land in the desert wasters of Russia, which is not really worth a penny an acre, and "attaching," as they call it, the serf or serfs to this "newly carved estate," and thus the sale would be legal.

It is also said that the Emperor punishes, with the greatest severity, all infractions of the regulations which he was established for the benefit of the serf, but most strangely these punishments do not lead to the enfranchisement of the serf. Not in the least. The Emperor puts a ronnd fine on the offender, and if he cannot pay, he then confiscates the estate and brings it within the imperial domain, and thus adds to the number of his own serfs. This circumstance shows that the very laws which he is alleged to have made for their eventual enfranchisement, but transfers the slaves from the hands of the nobility to those of the Emperor.—This, in our opinion, does not weaken the serf system of Russia, though it may modify the severity with which he suffers on the estates of the nobility.

The serfs of Russia are supposed (though this tradition is disputed) to be the descendants of Surr, who founded the Syrian empire of Ninevah. After its overthrow, his descendants spread to the West, into modern Russia and Poland, where they increased and multiplied. But then incursion upon incursion came upon them like an avalanche.—The Scythian, the Goth, the Hun, the Mogul, and finally the Tartar, swept over that vast region of Eastern Europe, still keeping the original inhabitants, who are probably called Slavi or Slavodian, (from which the name slave seems clearly derived) in bondage, where they continue at this day, even after a lapse of two thousand years.

This is certainly a more remarkable continuation of serfdom in one race than has existed even in Africa. Yet notwithstanding their long ages of mental, moral and physical degradation and despair, the Russian Serf has a capacity which shows that he is still of the white race. Though stupid, he can learn. Travellers say that he is remarkably ingenious in manufactures, though too versatile in character to compete with the more steady industry of the English and Germans. He makes a superior soldier, for his courage and nerve are as undaunted as the iron which he is wielding. His endurance of heat and cold, his blind obedience, his abstemiousness of living, when necessary, show a character encrusted with the darkness of despotism, but still as worthy and fit to be freemen, as the masters who lord it over him so cruelly. It has been supposed that in our day we should live to see the enfranchisement of the serfs of the Russian empire. We fear this will not be. The dawning even is not visible. The Russian Autocrat is too deeply interested in its continuance to induce him to adopt any but palliative measures. He will not strike at the root, by enfranchising the serfs on the imperial domain. Not only the large, but increasing number on his estates, is calculated to harden and strengthen the natural passions of avarice and personal power. This very increase also binds still tighter the sinews of his monarchy, and thus fosters both the strong passions of personal and political ambition. As able, statesman-like and benevolent as Nicholas is said to be, it would require virtue, almost more than mortal, to induce him voluntarily to divest himself of a power which renders him so terribly great, not only in his own empire, but throughout the world.—*Albany Argus.*

STRANGE ORIGINS.—An exchange paper under this title publishes the following.

"Moses was a shepherd; Noah was a farmer; Confucius a carpenter; Mahomet an ass driver; Mehemet Ali a barber; the actual Emperor of Morocco, a picture dealer; Bernadotte, a surgeon in the garrison of Martinique, at the time of the invasion of the English; Madame Bernadotte, a washer woman of Paris; Napoleon, who descended from an obscure Corsican family, was only a major when he espoused Josephine, daughter of a Tobacco merchant, creole of Martinique; Franklin was a printer; President Boyer, a mulatto barber; President Tyler, a militia captain; Oliver Cromwell, a brewer; President Polk a tavern keeper; the stepfather of Isabella, Queen of Spain, the husband of Christiana, and the brother-in-law of the King of Naples, was a waiter in a coffee-house; General Esparetero was a slave of St. Kitt; the present President of Hayti was also a slave; Bolivar, an apothecary; Gen. Paax, a cow driver; Vasco de Gama, a sailor; Columbus, a sailor; Louis Phillipe, a schoolmaster in Switzerland, at Boston, and at Havana; Catharine, Empress of Russia, a girl attached to a regiment; the present governor of Maderia, a tailor; the Minister of Finances of Portugal, a wine merchant.

THE FOOD OF MAN.—The Genessee Farmer gives this brief summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants:—

"The potatoe is a native of South America; and is still found wild in Chili, Peru and Monte Video; in its native state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers, is in 1558. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native.—Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe, until the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit-tree is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native nowhere except in China and Japan, from which countries the world is supplied. The cocoa nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees; as food, clothing and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread in both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of lbs. yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple, which is found in most parts of the world.

"The peach is a native of Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horse radish from Chili; rice from Ethiopia; onions and garlic are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and from thence is derived the art of making sugar from it."

THE WORLD.

—Out on the world!—from the flowers
It shuts out the sunshine of truth;
It blights the green leaves in the bowers,
It makes an old age of our youth;
And the flow of our feelings, once in it,
Like a streamlet beginning to freeze,
Though it cannot turn ice in a minute,
Grows harder by sudden degrees.—PRAED.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—James Clarke as Governor of the territory of Iowa, in the place of John Chambers, removed.

GENERAL JACKSON.

From the Philadelphia Daily Keystone.

A widow lady in rather straitened circumstances, had been keeping a boarding house for some years in that city, and during the general prostration of active business, growing out of the currency derangements of that date had got in arrears, and to pay some of her urgent debts, sent such of her furniture as she could possibly spare, to auction. The purchaser was a clerk in one of the government offices; one of those public loafers of which there has always been too many at Washington and elsewhere, who run in debt as far as they can obtain credit, and without ever intending to pay. The lady called on the auctioneer, a respectable man named Mauro, we believe. He called on the official, who proposed to pay as soon as his month's salary was due. The month rolled round, and June succeeded March, and September June, without payment being made, to the great distress of the widow and uneasiness of the auctioneer. And after further application, the office-holder refused absolutely to do anything, alleging it out of his power to pay. The sum was too large for the auctioneer to spare out of his own pocket, or he would have paid it himself, so deep did he feel for the poor creditor. In this perplexity, he concluded to call upon the President and state the case, hoping he would suggest some relief. He writed, therefore, on General Jackson with his narrative.

The old man's eyes flashed fire. "Have you Mr. P——'s note?" he inquired. "No." was the reply. "Call on him then, and without speaking of the purpose for which you want it, get his negotiable note and bring it here."

The auctioneer asked P—— for his note. "What do you want with the note; I don't know any body who would take it," remarked the debtor, adding, however, as he sat down to write "there it is." Mauro returned to the President, handing him the note, who without saying a word, sat down and wrote on the back of the paper "Andrew Jackson." "Now said the General, "show Mr. P—— the endorsement, and if he don't pay you, let me know it." The first man Mauro met as he entered Gadsby's Hotel was P—— "Ah!" said he, "have you passed the note?" "Not yet," said the other, "but expect to, for I have got a first rate endorser to it." "Nonsense," said P——, "who is it?" The endorsement was shown him. He turned pale, begged the auctioneer to wait a few minutes, went out, and in a short space of time returned with the money, which was paid over to the widow that day, to the gratification of all parties. P—— kept quiet on the subject for years, but finally on a remark being made in his presence, that General Jackson did not endorse for any body whatever, remarked he knew, better, for the General had endorsed once for him, and produced as evidence the note, to the suprise of all who knew not the circumstances of the case.

The Ewe Trees of Surry, England, stood in the days of Julius Cæsar. There is an apple tree in Hartford, Conn., 200 years old. A fig tree in Palestine 780 years old. An Olive tree in Asia Minor, 850 years old.—A live Oak in Louisiana 1,000 years old.—A Pine tree in Asia Minor 1890 years old. A Cedar on Mount Lebanon 2120 years old. A Chesnut on Mount Ætna (Sicily,) 2,600 years old. A Sycamore in the Bosphorus 4,000 years old.

There are no less than 900 different species of roses, and 60 of pinks.

The oak will live 600 years.

☞All the Planets, save Mercury, are now above the horizon at 7 o'clock P. M. end four of them seen with the naked eye, not to be mistaken. Jupiter in the East, Mars in the South East, Saturn a few degrees West and near the zenith, and Venus in the South West. Herschell is at a point between Jupiter and Mars, but not distinguishable.

ROT IN THE POTATOE.—The potatoe disease is very general in Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa counties, this year. Many farmers have lost their entire crop, and many others the principal part. This disease, so little known a few years ago, seems to have become general, both in this country and in Europe. An effectual preventive would be a desideratum to the farmer.—*Sandusky Democratic Mirror.*

Extract of Col. BENTON'S *Speech in St. Louis, October 10th,* 1844.

"I say the man is alive, full grown, and is listening to what I say (without believing it perhaps,) who will yet see the Asiatic commerce traversing the North Pacific Ocean—entering the Oregon river—climbing the western slope of the Rocky Mountains—issuing from its gorges—and spreading its fertilizing streams over our wide extended UNION!—The steamboat and the steam car have not yet exausted all their wonders. They have not yet even found their amplest and most appropriate theatres, the tranquil surface of the North Pacific Ocean, and the vast inclined plains which spread east and west from the base of the Rocky mountains. The magic boat and the flying car, are not yet seen upon this ocean, and upon this plain, but they will be seen there, and St. Louis is yet to find herself as near to Canton, as she now is to London! with a better and safer route by land and sea to China and Japan, than she now has to France and Great Britain."