

# KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1845.

## DEMOCRATS: KEEP IT IN MIND.

That "An Act [creating the State Bank, and other Banking Companies] so complex in its provisions, so contradictory in its different parts, so destructive of our republican institutions, so ruinous to liberty, and so void of justice & equity SHOULD BE REPEALED."

## THE CONVENTION AT COLUMBUS.

The following comments on the doings of the Convention held at Columbus on the 4th inst., by one of the ablest and most uncompromising Democrats in the district, forcibly express the views which North Western Democracy entertain of an expediency policy:

We have been disappointed. The Convention at Columbus in its proceedings has exhibited a cowering, quailing, time-serving disposition which we had not anticipated. From the known character of many of those who participated in its doings, we hoped for a fearless, bold, and energetic course of action, decisive at once of the great issue in Ohio between associated wealth and individual man.

We were not prepared after the high-handed usurpations of the last federal legislature—after the dictation of monopoly influence—after the bullying of bank brigands that desecrated the halls of legislation—after the shameful disregard of the rights of the minority by the wicked wireworkers of the last legislature, all for the purpose of fastening an odious and oppressive system of monopoly upon the State—we surely were not prepared to see the hideous, misshapen progeny of such a parent preserved and fostered by the hand of a Democratic State Convention composed of many of the choice spirits of the party in this State. Yet such it seems in the truth. The energy and ingenuity of the Democratic party are to be put to the torture not to rid the State of the nuisance, but to give shape and apparent consistency to them; to render them in appearance less odious; to save them for a time that they may poison the political atmosphere around us for a longer period than would be possible if left in their original form, with the seeds of speedy dissolution planted in their organization; but making the injury of their final break-up so much the wider as confidence in them is enhanced by the endorsement of the Democratic party.

The Convention declare it to be the duty of the Democratic party to exert themselves to deliver the State from "the bondage of a corrupt, irresponsible, and swindling system of monopolies, by the immediate repeal of the bank law of last winter." There is an issue in the trial of which all the energies of the party can be united and would triumph. Why clog that issue with the subsequent clause of the same resolution? Why hang a make-weight upon a party battling for so sacred a cause? Why dampen the enthusiastic zeal of the party, and by a half-hearted spiritless compromise of the most important question ever brought before the Ohio Democracy, turn aside the torrent of popular opinion which would prostrate the odious system of bank monopoly in the State? Why mar the doings of a Democratic Convention, held on the Fourth of July by the promulgating of the following falsehood?

"To provide safe and efficient remedies for the people against fraudulent banking institutions, and other corporations, by restoring the laws repealed by the federalists, or by passing other efficient laws for that purpose."

Restoring the laws repealed by the federalists! That is to say, that the sublime mess of nonsense vulgarly known as Latham's and Bartley's Bank Laws are to be exhumed; and these are the safe and efficient remedies against fraudulent banking.

And this is the denouement of the boasted indignation of the Party six months ago! They will repeal the odious bank law—but not until 15 or 20 banks come into being under it, and these they will steal from their true and rightful parents the federal tin-pan, and take them under the guardian care and keeping of the Democratic party! They will kidnap the pretty pets from their coon parent merely to obtain revenge for the injury of last winter!

And for this farce there is no plausible excuse. If the legislature have the power to materially alter the charter of the banks so as to bring them under the provisions of the new laws, it undoubtedly has an equal power to dispense with them altogether. And why not dispense with them at once? Why not make the issue at once, and boldly, between the currency of the Constitution and that of the Shylocks? Why not contend for an issue the gaining of which would confer some real good? To render a system which is in itself evil, good by any process of human legislation is out of the question. And there is no virtue in wavering merely because there is no necessity of submitting to the evils of paper money. The federal Bankers would not commence banking under the Latham and Bartley laws when they might have done so; they have trampled them under foot with contempt, and chosen the swindling system of their federal allies, and will the democracy now, after what has transpired plead with the newly created banks to continue business under those obsolete laws?

We solemnly protest in the name of the hard-money democracy of North Western Ohio against anything so humiliating. The members sent from this region will no more vote for the resuscitation of those exploded laws than for the continuation of the present.

On another page will be found extracts from Benj. Metcalf's oration delivered on the anniversary of American independence. We requested the privilege of publishing them because they are connected with matters of absorbing interest at this time.

We would call attention to Mr. Tingle's advertisement on our last page. Those in this vicinity who desire an elegant and fashionable garment need not send elsewhere. Mr. T. does his work in such an excellent manner that all who patronize him go in fits.

**POSTAGE REDUCTION.**—The English Post-Office financial accounts, just published, show that the revenue derived from the penny postage exceeded in 1844 the amount of the previous year by £84,000. The net revenue of the last year was £719,957. And the reduction will prove equally successful we believe in our own country. It is probable, however, that for a year or two this will not be the case, but those who pay postage have for many years borne the charge of Congressional and official franks, and have some claim to have the burden distributed more equally. By the present law knowledge becomes more widely spread—literary men have a broader field offered, and that intelligence is promoted with out which republics are but a vanishing breath.

As we anticipated, as soon as it was ascertained in England that there would be no surrender of our rights in reference to the Oregon, those British journals which but a few weeks before breathed war and destruction became silent on the subject as the grave. The firm tone of the American Press—of course omitting what the English journalists call the "respectable portion"—quashed at once the noise and bluster which meant nothing if not regarded. We have now but firmly to claim the acknowledgement of those rights to Oregon which the Baltimore National Convention and Mr. Polk consider as "clear and unquestionable," and this will be accorded, whig scruples to the contrary.

A portion of the Highland proprietors have commenced the process of clearing their estates of the poor peasantry. In one case 90 glen-men have been ejected. One of the accounts says—"The air of universal dejection over the sad, silent groups of women and children, sitting beside their little bits of furniture outside their huts, was really infectious."

Such is the progress of the spirit of monopoly and aristocracy in Scotland. And such institutions as the Ohio Life and Trust Company may yet make equally wide spread distress in our own state and country.

**EDITORIAL CHANGE.**—We had mislaid the following compliment to our predecessor from the *Democratic Mirror*. To have successfully supported a principle of democracy against the lukewarmness of those who should have been its friends is not small praise.

"We always admired the boldness and independence of Mr. Knapp and although, at one time, we have seen him standing alone in defence of a just and noble principle of democracy, we have now the satisfaction of witnessing an almost entire unanimity of sentiment among our brethren of the Democratic press throughout the whole State, upon the very same principle. We wish him, in his retirement from the tripod, the best of success in whatever business he may hereafter engage, and peace, prosperity and happiness through life."

We had quite a thunder-storm at this place on Sunday last. Several fences were blown down and considerable corn prostrated by the wind. The storm lasted but a short time, and its sweep we believe was narrow.

The Laws of last winter, and the Public Documents, have been received by the Clerk of the Court, and are ready for distribution.

**POSTMASTERS.**—George Crawford has been appointed Postmaster at Cincinnati. J. B. B. Hale has been appointed Postmaster at Wheeling, Va.

Whitner O'Neal has been appointed Postmaster at Steubenville.

Gen. Jacob Medary has been appointed Postmaster at Columbus.

All these appointments are spoken of as excellent.

**GEN. McLEOD,** the Canadian Patriot, we perceive by the Buffalo papers, has been permitted to return to Canada, having without solicitation on his part received a free pardon from Gov. Metcalf. This undoubtedly restores him to his pension and his property, sacrificed by his connection with the Canada revolt. There are now but two of those who took an active part in that unfortunate struggle who are denied a pardon, LOUIS J. PAPINEAU, who has been residing for several years in the city of Paris, in France, and W. L. MACKENZIE, now in New York city. The latter gentleman has become an American citizen, and neither, we presume, would return if pardoned.

**SALE OF THE WYANDOTTE RESERVE.**—By an advertisement in to day's paper, it will be seen that the President has ordered that fine tract of land, in the new county of Wyandott, in this State, to be offered at public sale on the 22d of September next. For cultivation, finer land cannot be found in the State, and those who wish to purchase ought not to let the opportunity slip.—*Ohio Statesman.*

Mr Whitney and his company of 50 young men, passed through Cleveland, a few days ago, on their way to Oregon.

Judge Ransom is spoken of as the next democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan. Governor Barry is also named for re-election.

Death has been very busy with the Methodist ministers in Indiana, during the last few months. The following named ministers are recorded as having paid the debt of nature, viz: Clippenger, Patrick, Guthrie, Elder, Crouch, Games, Ballingall, Westlake, Buckingham, Hargrave—all belonging to the Methodist Church.

**ST. CLAIR MONEY.**—This money is worth from 35 to 40 cents in Detroit.

The Nashville Whig speaks highly of the portrait of General Jackson, which has just been taken by the artist Healy, for Louis Philippe.

Edward Carey, of the Book firm "Carey and Hart," Philadelphia, died on Monday last, in his 41st year.

For the Kalida Venture.

## Celebration of the 4th of July

At S. Harbert's, Jennings sp., Putnam co., O.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the Jennings rifle Company, and a respectable number of the ladies and gentlemen of this and the neighboring townships convened at Smith Harbert's Hotel for the purpose of celebrating the 69th anniversary of American Independence. After raising a handsome liberty pole on which was mounted the American flag. WM. SCOTT, Esq., was chosen President of the day; JOHN M. COCHRAN, Esq., Marshal of the day; COL. AMOS EVANS, reader of the declaration of Independence; DOCT. J. A. MCFARLAND and J. J. ACKERMAN, Esq., Orators of the day.

The procession was formed and repaired to the pleasant Sugar Grove in the vicinity of the Hotel at 11 o'clock, A. M. Col. Amos Evans read the Declaration of Independence in a clear and audible voice. Doctor J. A. McFarland and J. J. Ackerman, Esq., respectively addressed the ladies and gentlemen present in a highly appropriate manner.

After hearing the orations, the company repaired to the dinner table where they partook of a sumptuous dinner prepared by S. Harbert.

After dinner the following toasts were read by Wm. Scott, Esq., in a clear and audible voice:

### Regular Toasts.

1. The day we celebrate.—While patriotism and philanthropy have a place in our land it will be hallowed by every heart that beats to the transports of freedom.
2. The signers of the Declaration of Independence.—They repose in the tomb, but their memory still lives with the people.
3. Washington—the father of our country. His fame is co-extensive with the earth and co-eternal with the spirit of liberty.
4. The officers of the Revolution.
5. The soldiers of the Revolution.
6. The officers and soldiers of the United States Army.
7. United States of America. Living monuments of free principles.—May they continue to advance in everything constituting national greatness, while the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls a wave.
8. State of Ohio—A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of States—May she increase in virtue, intelligence, and morality, as she advances in resources, until she attains the highest summit in national excellence.
9. America—freedom's own land—May she never cease to be a land of liberty.
10. Jennings rifle company—May its members ever prove themselves stern advocates of liberty and patriotism.
11. Woman—the brightest star in the horizon of life.
12. The Orators of the day.
13. The President of the day.

### Volunteer Toasts.

1. Col. Amos Evans. May the government of the United States maintain a fast hold to the Oregon Territory, and not suffer the British to have one foot of the land.
2. John J. Ackerman, Esq. The Union of these States—May it stand as a pillar of fire in the wilderness, to guide mankind to equality, liberty and justice.
3. Wm. Scott, Esq. "The lone Star"—May she become a bright orb in the constellation of States.
4. H. J. Boehmer. The heroes of the Revolution: Washington, Lafayette, Marion, Montgomery, De Kalb, and others. Immortal be the memory of those who fought and bled for liberty.
5. Doct. J. A. McFarland. Benjamin Franklin; the architect of his own fortune—Let it be the highest aim of American youth to imitate his example and emulate his greatness of soul.
6. O. Talbert. May the day soon come when the Oregon question will be peacefully settled; if not let Great Britain resort to arms and we will meet them.
7. Our host and hostess. May they be remembered for the very happy manner in which they entertained their guests to-day. If you want a little the best dinner call on them. *By Many Guests.*
8. John Tussing. A government of principles and not of men—say all.

### GOV. DORR LIBERATED.

The "Liberation and Amnesty Act," which had passed the Rhode Island Senate was taken up in the House on Friday morning, and passed by ayes and noes—ayes 57, noes 9. So the act became a law; and in fulfillment of it, at fifteen minutes to 4 o'clock, P. M.—an immense concourse of people having gathered in front of the prison—the prison door swung on its massive hinges, and Gov. Dorr, the friend of the people, beloved by all, was ushered forth to breathe the air of Liberty once more. Three times three, as loud as freemen's throats could proclaim it, was the first token he received of the people's unbounded love and gratitude towards him. All who had the opportunity clasped his hand; but he hurried into a coach, and in a few minutes was in sight of his boyhood's home.

Early in the evening it was announced that Gov. Dorr would proceed from his father's house to that of the Hon. Hezekiah Willard in Cranston; and his friends were desired to meet him on the bridge, and proceed with him there. An hour before the appointed time, Market Square began to be thronged with people, and when the time of Gov. Dorr's coming arrived it contained a dense mass of human beings. When he reached the corner of Market Square, a shout of joyfulness went up from the multitude, which continued at intervals until the procession reached Mr. Willard's gate, upwards of a mile. After the arrival there of Mr. Dorr and his numerous escort, which took place during heavy discharges of artillery stationed in the neighborhood, Mr. Nathan Porter, in behalf of the assembled multitude, gave him a welcome to the world and to his friends in an eloquent and impressive address.

Cheers were given with the greatest heartiness at different points made by the speaker, and when he concluded, and it was announced that Gov. Dorr would reply, the air was literally rent with shouting. Gov. Dorr, though very feeble, addressed the audience for a few moments, in reply to Mr. Porter, and was listened to with breathless attention. He thanked the people for their kindness stated that he adhered firmly to his principles—there could be no compromise of them. That however much his enemies have attempted to trample him under their feet, he believed his head and heart were still in the right place. His words were greeted with an incessant cheering; in fact the very sound of his well known voice seemed to possess

a charm, which filled all who heard it with the most enthusiasm.

After Gov. Dorr retired, Welcome B. Sayles and Mr. Parmenter addressed the assembled multitude, who then, by request, dispersed; and left Gov. Dorr to the repose which he certainly needed.

The substantial effect of the act is that he is now discharged from prison, but not restored to his civil rights until he shall have taken an oath of allegiance to the present constitution and government of the State.—The former act, under which he refused to accept a liberation, made that oath the condition of his simple discharge from prison, without any other mode or means of restoration to his civil rights than a petition to the "tender mercies" of his enemies. To his acceptance of the liberty thus offered, there were two objections.

1st. That such a renewed oath of allegiance would be a virtual admission that he had forfeited his allegiance, and that his course had been illegal, unconstitutional, and reasonable;

2d. That even though it would purchase his liberation, he would still remain in a position of infamous civil degradation and outlawry, discharged from no other part of his sentence and its legal consequences than the one single feature of incarceration.

Either of these reasons would have sufficed to determine a man of Gov. Dorr's unconquerable firmness of character, and moral elevation, against accepting the liberty thus offered. The former, however, we understand was the controlling one.

The second reason has now, by virtue of the law just passed, ceased to exist. The first remains in full force. Will Gov. Dorr take the oath required of him as the price of the restoration of his civil rights? We are well assured that he will not. The Algerine majorities in the Legislature well knew that he would not. It was an idle mockery to insert in the bill the pretence of restoration, coupled as it was with a condition which made it practically nugatory. The object was to compel him to kneel and acknowledge that he had been all wrong, or else by keeping him down forever in that condition of ignominy and incapacity of exercising any of the rights of a freeman and citizen, including the acquisition of property, the elective franchise, the right of giving testimony, &c., to drive him from the State. In such a contest, where moral courage and endurance stand opposed to the tyranny of brute force, Dorr can never be conquered.—*N. Y. Morning News.*

## EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, July 4, 1845.

The delegates of the democracy of Ohio, agreeably to previous notice, met this day, in the United States' Court House, and at 10 o'clock were organized by the appointment of the Hon. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, of Jefferson county, as President of the Convention, assisted by the Hon. FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble, and JOEL B. BUTTLERS, of Trumbull, as Vice Presidents, and William Lawrence, of Guernsey, and Jesse B. Stephens, of Preble, as Secretaries.

Appropriate resolutions in testimony of the respect of the Convention for the memory of Andrew Jackson were reported and adopted.

H. C. Whitman, of Fairfield, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention will proceed, to fill up the vacancies in the Democratic State Central Committee, and that that committee be authorized and requested to draw up and publish a plan for the efficient and thorough organization of the democratic party in the State, and that the convention adjourn to meet in Columbus on the 8th day of January next.

The resolution was discussed at length by Messrs. Whitman, Drake, and Stephens, when, on motion of Dr. Olds, it was laid upon the table.

Dr. Thomas M. Drake, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed to prepare and report business for the action of the convention; which was adopted.

The chair appointed the following persons to constitute said committee.

Wm. Corry, R. Hazeltine, Edwin Smith, Hugh Judson, H. C. Whitman, S. Medary, J. M. Perry, H. H. Dodge, Wm. Ferguson, Wm. Dunbar, John Brand, G. A. Hall, David Robb, R. A. Knapp, R. Dickson, Wm. Ross, Thos. L. Hamer, and H. A. Tenny.

Col. S. Medary here tendered to the convention his resignation as chairman of the Democratic State central committee, prefaced by some eloquent remarks; the convention refused to accept his resignation.

H. C. Whitman from the committee to report business for the action of the convention, made the following report.

WHEREAS, The democratic party of Ohio, has assembled in convention, to organize, for the approaching momentous campaign; and, WHEREAS, The crisis, by its magnitude and character demands a full display of that firmness, wisdom and integrity which should distinguish not less in defeat than in victory, the movements of that great party.

To the end therefore, that there may be no delay in our organization, nor any obscurity in the announcement of our political principles; be it

Resolved, That we recommend that the democratic party of Ohio be forthwith placed in complete organization for the ensuing election, so that every man in its ranks may come to the charge next October, with that precision and energy which ensure the victory.

Resolved, That in the ensuing fall election, the democratic party should among other things, exert themselves.

1st. To maintain the freedom and independence of the state, and deliver it from the bondage of a corrupt, irresponsible and swindling system of monopolies, by the immediate repeal of the act passed by the federalists, in the last legislature, styled "an

act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other banking institution."

2d. To provide safe and efficient remedies for the people against fraudulent banking institutions, and other corporations, by restoring the laws repealed by the federalists, or by passing other efficient laws for that purpose.

3d. To amend or repeal the unjust provisions of the present tax law, by means of which the capital of bankers is exempted, and heavy burdens imposed upon the property, and industry of the people.

Resolved, That the federal party of Ohio, in changing the congressional districts and altering the boundaries of counties, for the purpose of acquiring political power, have furnished another instance of their disregard of law and precedent, and their willingness to adopt any measure, however new, unjust, or revolutionary, that may serve to gratify their lust for power.

Resolved, That hostility to the right of suffrage has always been a leading trait of federalism, and to impose burdens and restraints upon the right of suffrage has ever been a favorite object of federal legislation. Accordingly, the federalists in the Ohio Legislature, by the act requiring electors names to be registered, not only violated the constitution of the State, but furnished convincing proof.

First: That federalism will now, as heretofore, seek every occasion to restrict the right of voting.

Second: That the federal legislators of the present day, influenced by the same malignant spirit, are worthy followers of those who enacted the alien and sedition laws.

Third: That spirit of whiggery and Native Americanism, is identical.

Resolved, That democratic measures can best be carried out by those entertaining democratic principles, and hence it is the duty of those entrusted with the selection of public servants to appoint and retain only such as accord in principle, past experience having shown the evil of a democratic administration appointing or retaining its opponents in office, and that such policy is alike injurious to the public interests and unjust to the party by whom the administration has been placed in power.

Resolved, That the American title to the Oregon territory is "clear and unquestionable," and the democracy of Ohio will support the administration in maintaining that title at any and all hazards.

Resolved, That the democracy of Ohio demand the vigorous carrying out of the principle aduced by President Monroe in 1823, that no portion of the North American Continent should be longer subject to European colonization.

Resolved, That the federal party of Ohio, in taking the ground against Oregon and Texas, have but shown the true anti-national feeling, and evinced that they are now, as during the last war, hostile to American interests and American honor.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio rejoice at the extension of the "area of freedom," by the now certain annexation of Texas to the Union, and that they consider the interference of England and France, in the annexation question, as impudent, officious, and insulting to the honor of the United States.

Resolved, That we congratulate our country on the election of James K. Polk to the Presidency—that his administration, so far, has been in accordance with the will and wishes of the democracy, and that we have every confidence that his future official conduct will meet and receive the approbation of a large majority of the people.

On motion, the resolutions were considered separately, and adopted.

Resolutions complimentary to S. Medary, Esq., late editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, and Messrs. Blair and Rives, of the *Washington Globe*, were also proposed and adopted.

The convention adjourned sine die.

BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Pres't.  
FR. A. CUNNINGHAM, } V. Pres'ts.  
JOEL B. BUTTLERS, }  
William Lawrence, } Secretaries.  
Jesse B. Stephens, }

FIRST BOAT FROM THE MIAMI VALLEY.—The boat *Marshall*, Capt. Barton, from Piqua, arrived here on Tuesday of this week, and left again with a good load, on Wednesday evening. She was the first business boat to pass through the new portion of the Miami Canal.—*Toledo Blade.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—Recently, a person in the book trade had occasion to travel extensively at the South, and on his return, stated the remarkable fact, that of four hundred treachers with whom he had interviews, three hundred and ninety-five were from the New England States.

Kentucky has a gross population of 800,000, of which only 31,495 are slaveholders; one in twenty-five a slave-holder.

## ROAD MEETING!!

The citizens of the Blanchard and Auglaize valley, and of Kalida, are requested to meet at Sam'l Myers' Mill, in Perry township, on Saturday, the 9th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of adopting some efficient measures to secure the construction of a road from Myers' Mill to the Canal. The necessity and importance of this road are apparent to every citizen of the sections of the county named. Turn out, every-body! 15th July, '45.

A host of Farmers.

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. 229ebw