

For the office of Coroner, on the first ballot—

John Ramsey had 37 votes,
Samuel Hooper 14 "
T. R. McClure 9 "
John Ramsey having received a majority of all the votes given, was declared duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. J. R. McConnell, it was Resolved, That the chair appoint a democratic Central Committee of the county for the ensuing year.

Whereupon, the chair appointed Messrs. P. B. Holden, W. McCurdy, John Tussing, John Amstutz, and John B. Reeder, as said committee.

On motion of Mr. Tussing, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Kalida Venture.

J. D. WAMSLEY, Ch'n.

H. S. KNAPP, Secretary.

ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting held at Myers Mill on Saturday, the 16th inst., Mr. SAMUEL MYERS was called to the chair, and James Mackenzie appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. J. Ackerman, Esq., Resolved, That the Chair appoint a Committee of three to arrange the business of the meeting.

The Chair named Messrs. J. J. Ackerman, H. S. Knapp, and T. Coulter, such Committee.

Mr. Ackerman, from the Committee made the following report:

The Committee recommend the following resolutions for the adoption of this meeting:

Resolved, That it is expedient and the public interest requires that some extra means, for the construction of that part of the Findlay, Gilboa, and Miami Extension Free Turnpike Road lying between Samuel Myers Mill and the Miami Extension Canal, be provided.

Resolved, That it be recommended to each person here, and others willing to do so, to subscribe to said Turnpike an amount proportional to his taxable property on the Grand Duplicate.

Resolved, That the subscriptions made under the foregoing resolutions shall be placed under the directions of the acting Commissioner on said Turnpike, on the condition only that the same be expended on the part of it mentioned in the first resolution.

Resolved, That persons not taxed on the Grand Duplicate are hereby requested to aid in the construction of said Road by giving such amounts as their liberality may suggest.

Resolved, That any subscriptions made, shall be paid in three months and may be discharged by labor.

Resolved, That Samuel Myers, J. H. Vail, C. H. Rice, John Matson, Michael Shank, John G. Bookhold, and Jacob Switzer be appointed a Committee to procure subscriptions, and that said Committee appoint some suitable person to collect and expend the sums that may be subscribed under the direction of the acting Commissioner on said Turnpike, and that said subscription be made payable to Michael Shank for the use of said Turnpike.

Resolved, That all monies paid on subscriptions shall be paid to the person who at public outcry shall offer to perform the most labor on said Turnpike for a specified sum of money.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Kalida Venture.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL MYERS, Ch'n.

JAMES MACKENZIE, Sec'y.

The Editor has just returned from a short excursion into the country, and he was pained to see many corn-fields that had been much injured by the grub-worm and other causes. There are, however, some fields that look well. Oats look first-rate, and, and potatoes promise fair.

It is enough to make the heart sick to see the wheat, or rather the wheat-straw, still standing, uncut. A great many fields are in that condition. My opinion is, that the extent of our loss by the effect of the frost upon the wheat, has been under-estimated.

A great calamity has fallen upon the country. We have lost more, perhaps, in Ohio by the effect of the frost, than the citizens of Pittsburgh and New York lost by fire; and that there will be much suffering among the poorer classes for a year to come, admits of no doubt. It will be a hard year, in fact for business-men of all classes. Business is as dull here as it can be, and we fear that it will not become more active until we get another crop.—Newark Advocate.

When the people shall awake to the enormities of paper money banks, they will not continue to exchange real values, houses, lands, goods and merchandise, for "a few beggarly paper rags daubed with lampblack." And what else is paper money?—U. S. Journal.

David P. Brewster, has been appointed Postmaster at Oswego.

DUTY OF DEMOCRATIC EDITORS.

The first duty of a democratic editor, in these days, we take to be this, namely, TO GIVE TO THE EXISTING ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT A FIRM AND CORDIAL SUPPORT. After one of the most animated contests of which our country has ever been the scene, the democracy last year succeeded in obtaining possession of the government of the republic. That victory was not obtained without much labor, and many of us were called upon to sacrifice our individual preferences and long-cherished feelings, to the end that success might once more shine upon the DEMOCRATIC CAUSE. The result of conduct at once so wise and so patriotic, was seen in the election of Mr. POLK, under whose administration we can safely look for the ascendancy of those principles in the success of which is involved the fate of the Union. But it would be absurd to suppose that Mr. Polk can effect much if he receives not an efficient support at the hands of the whole DEMOCRATIC PARTY. To accomplish the objects which the democracy had in view when they united upon Mr. Polk as their Presidential candidate, it is imperative that they remain united in support of that distinguished man and his administration. To pursue any other course, would be to play into the enemy's hands, and to pave the way for the permanent triumph of federal whiggism. Democracy, united, can rule this broad land, and make it the home of liberty and equality; disunited, it cannot make even an opposition, worthy the name, to that powerful aristocratic party which has already reduced so many of the old States to mere business corporations of the closest character—which is casting its baleful eyes upon the new States, and which regards possession of the general government as an object for which no sacrifice can be too great, affording, as it would in their hands, an uncontrolled dominion over the wealth and enterprise of a people destined to extend itself over the whole western world. Hence we shall give to the existing administration a support as strong as can be afforded by our humble intellectual powers. We understand the objects of the administration to be—the settlements of the Oregon question on American principles; the adjustment of the tariff question in such a manner as shall do justice to the great agricultural interest of the nation, now sacrificed to the manufacturers of the North and East; a settlement of the currency question in accordance with the views laid down by MARTIN VAN BUREN, and for maintaining which that distinguished statesman and patriot was so bitterly opposed by whigs and misled democrats, in 1840; a continued opposition to the iniquitous distribution scheme, so that the independence and sovereignty of the States may be preserved; and, generally, the pursuit of such a course as shall be best for the interests of the liberal party. These objects are worthy of the party, and through its union can be maintained, as we have an administration distinguished alike for the talents of its members, its desire to satisfy the men to whom it owes its existence, and its patriotic attachment to American principles and American rights.—Ohio Statesman.

FEDERALISM SHOWING ITS STING.—"But war, in the aspect that it comes, if it comes now, has with all its horrors, one redeeming feature. It will abolish slavery! Yes, a War to protect Slavery will terminate its existence. Our enemies well know where we are most vulnerable. They will strike where our defences are weakest. The slave now knows, how his own liberty is to be achieved, and will not, as in our two past wars, be found driving rivets into his chains. England, when she sets her hostile foot upon our soil again, will proclaim freedom to the enslaved. And the slave accepting the boon, will stand by the side of his deliverer, fighting for the ransom of his race. "Let the South, then, for the sake of Slavery, plunge us into a War about Texas; or let President Polk, by his silly flourish about Oregon, bring us into collision with England, at their peril! It will cost the North much blood and treasure. But the retribution—the just retribution of the South will be appalling. Let them wantonly provoke War, if they will, in full view of its responsibilities." The above is from the Evening Journal of last night. No comment is needed to bring into bolder relief, the infamy of its sentiments. The words speak for themselves. The thought and hope, the purpose, indeed, which they reveal, is one of treason, cowardly, cruel, and faithless. The threat is distinctly made that the assertion of our rights in Oregon—the assertion of any right which England may dispute—and the extension of the federative system over the independent republic of Texas are to be persisted in "at the peril" of the vengeance of the British Crown—are to be punished by British troops, aided by the cruel and infamous alliance of the blacks of the South,—and we suppose the Journal will hardly affect to conceal it,—by the sympathetic allies of the British and negroes at the North. The suggestion is not new; but it is new from an American source. In the revolutionary contest, the British ministry proclaimed its purpose to avail itself of the Indian tribes against the colonists; and the eloquent rebuke of Burke against such an inhuman alliance—one of the noblest specimens of British Parliamentary eloquence—recorded the sentiment with which the whole civilized world regarded the proposition. During the last contest with Great Britain, that power disclaimed so cruel and savage a policy of warfare; and its incitements of the savages against us were made in secret and with shame, and the summary punishment of its agents by which our government avenged itself (as in the case of Arbuthnot and Ambrister) was suffered to go unrebuked. The public sentiment of the world revolted then at the idea of such an unnatural aggravation of the horrors of warfare, and they will not be more likely to tolerate it now. The Journal will find that its proposition is too atrocious even for British policy, and that it has merely earned the shame of inventing an infamy against its country, too gross for even the declared enemy of that country to put in practice.—Albany Atlas.

THE STATE BANK OF OHIO. The first meeting of the Ohio State Board of Control was held at Columbus on the 15th inst. The following were the branch representatives:

Cincinnati. S. L'Hommedieu—Mechanics & Traders' B. Jno. Kilgore—Franklin " Columbus. Jos. R. Swan—Exchange " W. H. Hubbard—Exchange " Alex. Grimes—Dayton " Jno. Hivling—Xenia " Judge Williams—Delaware " J. Atwood—Chillicothe " Alfred Kelley—Cleveland " J. R. Swan was elected President, salary \$1,000, resigning his office in the Franklin Bank, and Claypole Secretary, salary \$800. The notes are being engraved by Tappan & Co. Philadelphia, and Danforth, Haffy & Co. of New York, a portion to be delivered on the 8th of August. The notes are thus worded:

Promises to pay at the—Branch at—&c A bank is left for the Branch and its location, which is filled with the pen, as is the case with the notes of the State Bank of Indiana. The prominent line in the note is "The State Bank of Ohio." This extraordinary progeny of a most preposterous law is therefore about to swarm over the fair face of Ohio. The Ohio Journal labors hard to show that the bankers are now about to "spit on their hands," take fresh start, and try to be honest. It states that the new Banks have not half so much capital as they pretended to have, and in defending the law asks with great naivete:

"What would these financiers, who seem to be so fearful that we shall be ruined by the issues of these new Banks, do with the 21th section of the law? It reads thus: "Sec. 24. If any Branch of the State Bank of Ohio shall refuse to pay its notes of circulation, or any of them, in gold and silver coin of the lawful currency of the United States on which payment shall be lawfully demanded at its banking house, or customary place of doing banking business, during usual banking hours, such branch shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency."

"This seems to imply that gold and silver coin shall be paid for their issues on demand, not by a kite drawn from any Bank on its agents in Wall street," as the able men who do up the financing of the Enquirer would wish to have it understood, but in the hard stuff if it shall be preferred." Neither ourselves nor the "banks" would have known what to have done with it had not the 40th section of the same law come to our relief as follows:

"Actual deposits with any solvent bank or banker, of established credit in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, subject to be drawn against at sight, in gold and silver coin, shall be deemed equivalent to gold and silver coin whenever used in this act."

This will bother the boys that hold paper and have the insolence to ask payment.—N. Y. Morning News.

NEW BANKS.—Every federal sheet in the State is filled with long articles of exultations upon the commencement of the new banks; one would think that every man is to have his pockets crowded full of their "promises" by the legitimate operations of the institutions, without a single effort of his own! It would seem by the sophisms of the bankites, that labor is to be entirely dispensed with, and that a kind of political millennium is to be immediately realized—and all through the omnipotent influence of Kelly's banking laws. These ideas may be enjoyed in expectancy; but the reality must come—then the already enormous catalogue of broken banks in Ohio, will be swelled to double its present length.—Lima Argus.

The following very appropriate verse was found some time since, written upon the back of a broken bank note.

"Hark from the bank's an awful crash,
Ye patriots hear the cry;
Here is a note that calls for cash,
But, oh, 'tis all in my eye!"

LET US SWEAR IT.—Let us remember the words of the dying patriot at the Hermitage, and swear that not a foot of land upon this continent shall be much longer owned by a foreign power. Let the British party among us sneer and threaten—let the Anglo-Mexican presses in the United States, cavil and find fault—the work must come and shall be accomplished. Mr. Jonathan Bull—across the way what have you got to say about it.—U. S. Journal.

Of the members of the Texas Convention, all are natives of the United States, except three, viz: Navarro, of Baxar, Texas; Taylor, of England, and Powers, of Ireland—all of whom voted for annexation.

About \$35,000,000 in property has been destroyed by fire, during the last six months, in different parts of this Continent. Such immense destruction within the same time is without parallel.

THIS DAY the Farmers of Licking meet at the Court-House in Newark, to agree upon some plan by which they can be saved from the bank plunderers of the day. The only way is to strike for the hard. This is a bold measure, but it is the only preventive that will prove effectual; and a beginning in the work of reform must sooner or later be made, and it might as well be made to-day as at any other future time.—Newark Advocate.

Jonathan Kersley has been appointed receiver of public land moneys at Detroit.

KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1845.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES H. VAIL.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL RAMSEY.
FOR CORONER,
JOHN RAMSEY.

DEMOCRATIC 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; taxes 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 give, wives, 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.

INDIANA ELECTION.—Indiana journals have not yet furnished full returns, but we are certain we have gained a complete victory. From the returns received the whigs conceded that we have carried the state. We shall have a large majority in the House of Representatives. The returns so far as heard from are Dem. 32 Whig, 28. Dem. gain, 12; Whig gain, 4. The Indiana State Sentinel says the Senate will stand 27 Dem. to 23 Whig. This result secures a Democratic U. S. Senator.

We have the following in relation to the Congressional Ticket. It will stand 9 Dem. to 2 Whig. Those reported to be elected are:

Robert Dile Owen, Dem.
John Petit, "
W. W. Wick, "
Charles Cathart, "
Thomas Smith, "
Andrew Kennedy, "
Thomas G. Henley, "
Caleb B. Smith and McGaughey are the only whigs elected.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Tibbatts dem., elected in the 10th district.

It is reported by the Maysville Intelligencer, that Judge French is elected in the 5th.

In the Louisville district, Thomasson, whig, has beaten Nutall, dem.—majority small.

In the Bourbon district, Davis, whig, has beaten Tom Marshall.

In the sixth district, the returns indicate the election of McKee, whig, over Adams, whig, and Martin, dem.

Stone, dem., is beaten by Young, whig.

The probability is, that the delegation from Kentucky will stand 7 whigs and 3 democrats. The democrats supposed to be elected, are Lynn Boyd, Tibbatts and Judge French.—Ohio Statesman.

CONQUEST.—WHIGS OF 1776 AND 1845.—The Whigs of the present day claim to emulate and preserve the patriotic spirit of '76. But whoever appreciates the grand breadth of thought and design which that glorious period made manifest, on the single subject of the extension of our territory, must see how the Whigs of the present day dwarf in comparison. In 1776, after the declaration of independence and previous to his departure for France, Franklin persuaded the Secret Committee of Congress to sanction the following as one of the "propositions for a peace" to be offered to England, if occasion presented:—

"To prevent those occasions of misunderstanding which are apt to arise when the territories of different powers border on each other, through the bad conduct of frontier inhabitants on both sides, Britain shall cede to the United States the Provinces or Colonies of QUEBEC, [now Canada.] St. Johns, [New Brunswick], NOVA SCOTIA, BERMUDA, EAST and WEST FLORIDA, and the BAHAMA ISLANDS, with all the adjoining and intermediate territories now claimed by her," for which the states proposed to indemnify her by the payment of a sum to be thereafter agreed to. John Adams in 1782 desired Laurens, one of the Commissioners to sign articles of peace, to include, if possible, the whole of the northern British possessions on this continent in the territory of the American confederacy. Franklin and John Jay concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Adams, and endeavored over and over again, to win the British commissioner, Oswald, to cede Canada to the Americans, foretelling that it would be "the occasion of future quarrels if England continued to hold that country." The men of that day did not confine their efforts to negotiation; nor were they alarmed at the idea of conquest—witness the expeditions projected against Canada in the darkest days of the revolution, in which the cause lost the brave Montgomery and Arnold earned a name which he afterwards made infamous.

The Whigs of the revolution, who laid the foundation of our noble system of confederated Republics, were men of great ideas, who rose superior to the past, and for the achievement of great results of happiness for the human family, were willing to risk something in experiment. They believed it desirable that all the nations founded on this Northern Continent should be imbued with one spirit of republican independence. They were willing to stretch the arms of the Union far more widely than circumstances have yet permitted—they would not have shrunk from embracing Texas, Oregon, Canada, and California with "the islands of the sea"—and instead of calling conquest a crime, or the spirit that dictates extension of territory and principle, "iniquity," their proceedings prove that they looked forward to the ultimate union of the whole of North America in one extended confederation.

—What are the views of the Whigs of 1845—in what do they assimilate?

REFORM CONVENTION.—A General State Convention, to propose reforms in the Constitution of Maryland, is to meet in Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday in August.

OHIO DEMOCRACY.—The American Union, of Steubenville, has the following remarks and extract:—

The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention receives the applause of the press of the party in all sections of the State.—To show the opinions abroad as to the proceedings of the State Convention, we select the following article from the U. S. Journal, of Washington city:

"We have repeatedly expressed our high admiration of the character of the democracy of Ohio. We have for years regarded the democracy of that State, as the purest, the freest from every species of taint, of that of any portion of this mighty Republic. In all times of trial, in every season of darkness, doubt and perplexity, they exhibited the most praiseworthy perseverance an indomitable courage. While others may have been governed by a shameful, time serving policy, influenced by degrading considerations of personal interest, whose only patriotism was founded upon principles of profit and loss—the democracy of Ohio have nobly breasted every difficulty, and, with unshrinking fearlessness, have ever maintained their integrity unspotted and unimpaired. They have set the democracy of the whole nation a most brilliant example, which we should be proud to see universally followed. All this we have said over and again; but we trust we shall be excused for repeating truths so just and important to our well-being as a political party. If the democracy of other States would but only follow, with unflinching fearlessness, the unclouded example of the unpurchasable democracy of the Buckeye State, we should overwhelm our enemies with utter confusion—ay, with complete annihilation.

The Democracy of Ohio deserve praise, but not quite so thickly laid on. We would not have it understood that we ought to take the first place in the promulgation of Democratic principle; we will be content to wait till we get in the advance before we ask other States to follow us. Florida and Louisiana are before us, for their constitutions expressly forbid the existence of corporations to authorize paper mints to manufacture a counterfeit currency; Missouri has called a convention which will soon give her the same vantage ground, and Iowa will become a State without the pollution of legal fraud being engrafted on her constitution. We have not yet mustered courage boldly to take ground against the corrupt system, as such; we only wage war against a particular form of it. In opposition to protection, distribution, and the other dividing lines of principle we are not more firm or radical than the Democracy of many other States. It is true that Ohio can claim high credit for a judicious choice of men to represent her on national affairs. In this we will yield precedence to none. As U. S. Senators, Benji. Tappan and Wm. Allen have at all times supported correct principles with an energy, dignity, and ability which has won for them a leading position among the statesmen of the union. Nor have our representative delegation in Congress held a secondary place in the firm advocacy of democratic measures. While on national questions, therefore, Ohio deserves all the praise bestowed, when as in the present instance it is extended to State policy, it becomes exaggeration, infinitely dangerous because it lulls the vigilance and hinders the progress which are the distinguishing characteristics of democracy.

LABOURING MEN IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—The advocates of free trade—the opponents of the Tariff and protection—have much to say about the effect produced on the labouring men of England by manufacturing, and they would warn the people of this country against manufactures because of the effect they produce in England. Free trade, or restrictions on commerce have very little to do with producing the present state of things in that country. The evil lies deeper. The tax on the necessities of life—the produce of the soil; the monopoly of the soil itself by a landed aristocracy, is the true cause of the present depression of the toiling millions in England. This tax is a tax on labour of every kind.—Ohio State Journal.

Yet knowing that the monopoly of the land is at least one of the great causes of the misery and destitution which extends over England, if not the whole of it, you are the advocates of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and the eastern federalists who have at all times steadily refused to open the public lands, the birthright of every man, to the people, by liberal prospective pre-emption laws, whereby the crowded city might pour its superabundant population to settle the woods and broad prairies of the west, instead of vainly seeking ill-rewarded employment in crowded and unhealthy workshops—thus withholding the land from settlement till the greedy speculator can compete with the hardy settler, forcing him still further into the wilderness, to make roads through the unoccupied property of those who hold it but for profit. You are the advocates of the party who propose assumption of the State debts by the General Government, in order that mammoth capitalists may exchange their State bonds for large tracts of the public territory, and by leases and mortgages make those who have no wealth but their industry, "hewers of wood and drawers of water for a more privileged class." You are the advocates of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, because you well know that measure would indirectly accomplish the same results as are more openly aimed at by assumption. Yet you and your party have waded the public ear with your professions of friendship for the poor—you would never bring down wages to the level of the paupers of Europe! yet you and the artful knaves for whom you labor move heaven and earth to accomplish the same state of things, and by the same means. But for the Bank of England, paper money, and suspension of specie payments, England could never have been able to carry on war against the liberty of France, of Europe, and of her own people, accumulate her national debt, and subjugate and torment half the globe—but for the protection of her landed interest, bread would fill her starving millions—and we will not deny that to preserve aristocracy and the monopoly of the soil, England's