

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

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

VOL. XII—NO. 10.

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May 30, 1851. 530

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and Van Wert counties. Office—two
doors South of the American House.
December, 1850. 500

JAMES M. GOFFINBERRY,
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Will attend to all business entrusted in
his hands, in this Judicial District.
January, 1852. 562

ALEX. SANKEY LATTY,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
PAULDING,
PAULDING COUNTY, OHIO.
January, 1852. 612

C. L. WEST,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and
Solicitor in Chancery,
NAPOLSON, HENRY COUNTY, OHIO.
April 25, 1851. 525

W. J. JACKSON,
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pared to attend to the payment of Taxes,
investigation of Land Titles, and everything
connected with a General Land Agency.
All orders post-paid, containing one
dollar in cash, will be promptly attended to.
April, 1851. 525

GEORGE SKINNER,
SADDLE
AND
HARNESS MAKER,
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Orders promptly executed. Saddles, &c.,
&c., constantly on hand. July, 1848.

1851.

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BY
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DELPHOS, OHIO.

HAVING leased this establishment for a
term of years, and refitted and re-
furnished the same throughout, we will en-
deavor, by proper attention, to make it at all
times a desirable resort for travelers and a
pleasant home for boarders.
May 1, 1851. 524

FRED LAWRENCE'S ADVENTURE.
BY MISS SARAH M. HOWE.

"Lucy," said merry Kate Myrtle, ad-
dressing her cousin, Fred Lawrence,
"where do you think Fred has spent his
evenings, for some time past?"
The lady addressed looked up, some-
what surprised, at Kate's question, but
in a moment answered:
"In his own room, poring over those
old volumes of ancient history."
"You are much mistaken, Miss Lucy,"
replied Kate, her merry eyes sparkling
with mischievous humor; "he would not
be studying those musty dusty old books,
while there is so pretty a young lady as
the widow Marston's daughter in the vil-
lage!"

"What has Fred to do with Anne
Marston?" asked Lucy, as she endeavored
to read the very puzzling expression
resting on her cousin's good humored
face. It was some moments before she
received an answer to her question, when
Kate, with a light laugh, replied:
"Why, cousin, he's in love with her!"
"In love with Anne Marston? I don't
believe it!" exclaimed Lucy, in a tone of
surprise and curiosity.

"Well, I'll tell you something, and
then you may disbelieve it, or not, just
as you please," returned Kate, with a
serio-comical air, as she raised her eyes
and fixed them intently upon Lucy's
face. "Night before last, it was rather
late when we retired, you recollect, and
I was suffering with a severe headache.
You was soon asleep, but I was unable
to rest from pain, and with the hope that
the night air would cool my burning
brow, I left the house by the back win-
dow, and walked slowly down the garden
path. By some means, I chanced to turn
my eyes in the direction of the widow
Marston's dwelling, and as the moon
shone brightly, I could plainly see that
there were two figures standing upon the
steps. One, I was sure, was Anne, and
the other, a young gentleman, as I sup-
posed, I was sure I didn't know. They
stood upon the steps for several moments,
when Anne entered the house, and her
companion, whom I thought looked won-
derfully like Fred, walked down the
street. As he came nearer, I was sure it
was no one but Fred Lawrence. He en-
tered the garden, and as I concealed
myself behind the rose-bushes, he did not
observe me. He cautiously approached
the window, from which I had made
my own egress, opened it, stepped in, and
then closed it. From some unaccount-
able cause, my head ached so terribly
left me, and in a few moments more I
returned to the house. I know that the
person whom I had seen on the steps
with Anne, was your brother Fred, and
no one else, and I was quite sure, also,
that the old volumes of history had not
been disturbed that evening!"

"And do you really believe Fred
spends his evenings with Anne Marston?"
asked Lucy, as Kate ceased speaking,
and laughed merrily.

"Certainly I do. Last night I watched
him as he left the room after tea, and I
saw that he slipped out and was, in a few
moments, at the widow Marston's. It
was nearly midnight when he returned,
for I heard the window open and shut,
a few moments before the clock struck
for that hour."

What motive could he have in being
so secret about his visits?"
"He knows we would be continually
teasing him respecting Anne, and doubt-
less prefers to keep his secret safe from
our knowledge."

"There can be no other reason," re-
turned Lucy, laughing in spite of herself,
at the novel manner in which Kate's
headache had been cured.

"We must punish Fred for doing so,
Lucy," said Kate, as her cousin seemed
to comprehend the affair; "and I think
we can prevent him from staying so late
with Anne, 'wasting lights and fire from
nothing,' as old uncle Joe would say."

"How do you think we can punish him
severely enough to keep him at home?"
"I do not think we can prevent him
from visiting Anne, but we can, I think,
prevent him from staying later than ten
in the evening; indeed, I am quite sure
we can."

"How?"
Kate bent her head, and whispered
for a few moments in the ear of her
cousin, and after a few more merry
words, both sprang up and left the room.

That night, just as the clock struck
twelve, Fred Lawrence parted with his
"lady-love" on the steps of her mother's
dwelling, and with a light heart turned
his steps in the direction of his own
home. To tell the truth, dear reader,
Fred was in love with Anne Marston,
and it is no less true that Anne Marston
was in love with him. He dreaded the
mischievous teasing of his cousin Kate
Myrtle, and feared it, too, more than he
would have done the displeasure of a
king, and the cutting sarcasms of his
sister Lucy were by no means pleasant.

He had determined to keep his engage-
ment to Anne unknown to them, if possi-
ble, until he felt better prepared to en-
dure their persecution.

It was but a short distance from the

widow Marston's to his own home, and
he was soon standing before the identical
window at which Kate had seen him en-
ter two evenings before. He slowly raised
the sash, but ere he had succeeded in
getting it to the requisite height, a diffi-
culty occurred. The sash would not
move up another inch, and supposing it
had struck something accidentally placed
there, he renewed his efforts to raise it.
But, to his surprise and consternation,
as he pressed harder upon the sash,
down fell a brass kettle, several tin pans,
and the shovel and tongs upon the floor,
with a ringing crash, loud enough to
wake every one in the house. Fred
started back, and turned pale.

"How could those things have got
there?" muttered he, as he listened atten-
tively to ascertain if the noise had aroused
any one. The sash was now easily
raised, and he sprang into the room, but
not without kicking against one of the
pans, in his haste, and sending it across
the floor, making considerable noise.—
Intent upon reaching his chamber before
any one should arise to discover the
cause of the uproar, he hastened through
the room, and quickly opened the door
leading to the next one. Unfortunately,
there chanced to be a couple of large
chairs placed near it, and it was hastily
thrown open, they were upset, and
being full of tin dishes, spoons, knives,
and everything that would make a noise,
you may suppose, dear reader, that there
was a crashing.

"The decee take it!" muttered Fred, as
he rushed through the room, upsetting
chairs, working stands, and he knew not
what, in his flight. He thought that all
the furniture in the house must have been
placed in that room, and that he must
have upset certainly three-fourths of it.
At length he reached the stairs leading to
his own chamber, and was in hopes that
his trials were now at an end. He sprang
up two or three of the steps, when his
forehead struck against something which
had been hung from the ceiling above, and
he sprang back, almost stunned by it.
Ring-a-ling-ling went the great dinner-
bell, and the sound echoed through the
house, making more noise than anything
yet had done. Fred was desperate. He
rushed up the flight of steps, again strik-
ing his forehead against the bell, causing
it to ring louder than before. He had
nearly reached his chamber door, when
he suddenly stopped, and gazed full upon
an object that stood before him. There,
between himself and the door, stood a
motionless, silent figure, perfectly real-
izing his idea of that object of rather doubt-
ful existence, in our enlightened days,
namely, a ghost. The moonlight stream-
ed in upon the floor, and plainly revealed
the outlines of the white-robed figure to
the distracted gaze of Fred Lawrence.
He continued gazing at it for just two
minutes; then, with an exclamation of
fear and terror, dashed down the flight
of stairs. Again the ring of the dinner
bell sounded, louder than it had yet done,
and in another moment, the almost dis-
traced Fred was leaping over the tables
and chairs in the next room, with the in-
tention of making his exit through the
window.

"What is the matter?" exclaimed Mrs.
Lawrence, appearing with a light, just as
Fred vanished from the room.

"What is the matter?" cried Lucy Law-
rence, from the head of the chamber
stairs.

"What is the matter?" spoke the sup-
posed ghost, throwing off the white robe,
and disclosing the face and form of Kate
Myrtle!

It is almost needless to say, dear read-
er, that the girls were at the bottom of
the whole affair. They had determined
that Fred should be entirely cured of
coming in at that window, and also of
staying so late at the widow Marston's.
Kate and Lucy laughed immoderately at
their success in frightening Fred; Mrs.
Lawrence looked grave, and the servants,
who had all been aroused by the uproar,
surprised and astonished. The girls ex-
plained all, and their reason for doing it.

In less than an hour the furniture was
replaced, the bell taken down, and silence
once more allowed to reign. But it was
two more hours before Fred again ventur-
ed to enter the house, and then he didn't
attempt to go that window.

The lesson had the effect desired, and
Fred afterwards returned from the widow
Marston's before his mother and the girls
had retired, and instead of making use
of the window, entered properly by the door.

And about two weeks afterwards, there
was a wedding at the widow Marston's,
and Miss Anne Marston became Mrs.
Fred Lawrence. Kate and Lucy explained
the cause of that night's adventure,
and Fred declared that he never was
more vexed, surprised, frightened all at
once, than on the night when the cunning
girls had so successfully cured him of
staying late from home. Though many
years have passed since then, still Fred
Lawrence has not yet forgotten this in-
cident of his court days.

"Sir," said Bill's father, "you should
have a place for every thing." "I have,
sir," replied the junior, "I have a great
many places for every thing."

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.
REMARKS OF MR. CHASE,
OF OHIO.

IN THE SENATE, February 3, 1852.
On the bill to enforce discipline and promote
good conduct in the naval service of the
United States.

Mr. CHASE. There are many pro-
visions of the bill, as I heard it read, of
which I approve. There are other pro-
visions to which I cannot give my assent.
I cannot agree by my vote to sanction a
punishment which places on the breast,
or anywhere else upon the person of the
American sailor, a badge of dishonor—
the epithet "thief." Nor can I consent
to sanction any such punishment as the
"ball and chain." But satisfied as I am
that all hope of amendment to this bill is
vain, I simply ask for the yeas and nays
on the engrossment, that I may record
my vote against it.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.
Mr. HALE. I wish to make a single
inquiry of the chairman of the Committee
on Naval Affairs before the bill is passed.
With all respect to the committee, I wish
to inquire whether this is all they pre-
pare to give us at this session, in order
to promote good conduct in the naval
service of the United States?

Mr. BADGER. As I reported this
bill, I will answer the Senator from New
Hampshire, with the consent of the
chairman of the Committee on Naval
Affairs. This is not all that we propose
to offer to the Senate during the present
session. This is a measure indispensably
required to be at once adopted as a
necessary means of preserving order and
discipline on board the ships of the coun-
try, while we are deliberating upon a
permanent and more enlarged system.
We hope to report another measure dur-
ing the session.

Mr. HALE. Then I have not a word
to say in opposition to this bill. I shall
not oppose it. I wish simply to say, very
briefly, that while I have no objection to
this bill, as a temporary measure, I do
hope that at some early day the Commit-
tee on Naval Affairs will furnish us with
a bill which shall be permanent, and em-
brace everything that ought to be embrac-
ed in a bill to promote discipline and
good conduct in the naval service of the
United States. In my judgment, such a
measure should go a great deal further
than this bill goes. And one of the first
and most indispensable prerequisites to
promote discipline and good conduct in
the naval service of the United States, is
to put the naval service upon an equal
footing with the merchant service. If I
am not mistaken, at this time the average
wages of good sailors in the merchant
service of the United States are at least
twenty-five per cent. in advance of those
paid to the highest class of seamen in the
naval service of the United States.

You should hold out, by raising the pay
of seamen, inducements to young men
of the first character in the country to
enter the naval service. And to do that,
you must offer them a higher prospect
of promotion than a mere change of rating.
Good conduct must have some higher
reward than that holden out in this bill.

There is another thing to be done, and
that is, you must abolish the spirit ration.
I have the experience of some officers in
the naval service of the United States,
who tell me that the spirit ration given
to the sailors, is just exactly enough
to keep alive in them an unhealthy ap-
petite during the cruise; so that when they
come into port, they have been disci-
plined and schooled by the Government
in intemperance, just exactly enough to
enable them to go on shore, and commit
the crimes which they have to endure.
In other words, you make them drunkards
by law—you educate them to intemper-
ance—you encourage them to debauch
and degrade themselves by the system
to which you submit them, and then they
are punished for it.

There are some other matters which I
would like to see attended to. I wish
that every ship which goes to sea under
the flag of the United States should carry
a well-selected and well-arranged li-
brary, by means of which every sailor
disposed to inform himself, in the hours
in which he may not be employed at
work, should have the means at hand,
by the aid of the Government, thus to
improve his time. He should not be
shut up by law, and the only possible
excitement, physical or moral, the Gov-
ernment affords him is that which arises
from taking the grog which you serve
out to him.

There are a great many naval officers
throughout the country now living in the
hope and expectation that the cat-and-
ninetails is to be restored. I think we
owe it to them that we should record, by
yeas and nays, on the journals of the
Senate, what I have no doubt is the de-
liberate judgment of three fifths, if not
of a larger majority, of this body, that it
never can and never will be done.

I wish to say, however, that I have
some facts which I have gathered in
detail from the reports of the Govern-
ment upon this subject, by which I can
show my honorable friend from Florida,

[Mr. MALLOY.] that he is exceedingly
mistaken, not only in the conclusions to
which he comes, but in the premises
from which he argues. In the report
which was read, I think from Mr. Engle,
and one of those which the Senator from
Florida gave in his speech, he mentioned
that flogging on board vessels was con-
fined to comparatively a very small num-
ber of the crew. I think he said, about
twelve on board sloops, and about twenty
on frigates partook of the flogging. I be-
lieve I am correct in that statement. I
have looked over the returns of several
of these vessels, and made somewhat of
an analysis of them. I shall give to the
Senate the result of one. The ship
Columbus sailed out of the port of New
York on the 23d of February, 1846, and
returned on the 22d of February, 1849.
That is a cruise of about three years;
and we have only the returns of about
eighteen months, or one half of the
voyage. Four hundred and twenty-four
floggings were administered during these
eighteen months. If that number be
divided between twelve or twenty men,
it will give a pretty considerable portion
for each. But I find that this adminis-
tration of justice, though severe, was a
little more equal. I find, by these re-
turns, that one man was flogged seven
four men were flogged five times; that
eleven men were flogged four times;
that twenty men were flogged three
times; that fifty-seven men were flogged
twice; and that two hundred and sev-
enty-two took it once. Two hundred and
seventy-two different men were flogged
once during eighteen months, or half
the voyage. If there was the same
proportion throughout the whole voyage,
there would have been five hundred and
twenty-four different men who received
that punishment during one voyage.

Mr. DAVIS. There are in this bill
some pretty hard provisions, which are
degrading in their character; but still, as
there must be discipline in the Navy,
and as men of large experience say that
something of this sort is necessary, I shall
reluctantly vote for this bill, but with the
hope that a milder and more humane
system may be introduced.

I think there is a great deal of misap-
prehension on this subject. It is nearly
two years since we passed the act abol-
ishing flogging in the Navy, and also in
the civil marine. I live in a commercial
community—in a State perhaps as largely
engaged in navigation, in proportion to
its population and various interests, as
any State in the Union, and as far as
regards the mercantile marine, I have
never heard a voice raised against it—
I never have heard a word of complaint
in the mercantile service in regard to it.
I have yet to meet the individual who
seeks for the restoration of flogging in
that service. Now it seems to me that
this is a fact that every gentleman can
appreciate—that every gentleman can
understand. It seems to me that the
plain and obvious inference from it is,
that the evil of a want of discipline for
the want of power to control men by
forcible means, is not so great as many
gentlemen apprehend.

Mr. CHASE. I regret the necessity I
have felt myself under of saying a word in
reference to this bill. I desired, indeed,
nothing more than, simply to place my
name on record against a measure for
which I cannot, in conscience, vote.—
The bill, as originally reported from the
Committee on Naval Affairs, seems to
me liable to comparatively little objec-
tion. It institutes, however, a code for
the government of the Navy which, in my
judgment, is inadequate, of course, for it
is only that of a landsman—is sufficiently
severe.

But I would consent, in deference to
the judgment of the committee, and in
deference to the judgment of others fully
acquainted with the subject, to vote for
the bill, with the single amendment of
striking out the degrading punishment of
"the ball and chain." It will be ob-
served that this punishment is not to be
inflicted at sea, but in port, where it is
most conspicuous and most degrading.

The amendments which have been
offered to his bill, and adopted by the
Senate, are, in my judgment, anything
but amendments. They are the reverse
of amendments. They make that which
was harsh and severe enough much
more harsh and much more severe.—
One of these amendments authorizes
the commander of any vessel in the
Navy, or of any shore station, to punish
offences without a court-martial, without
investigation, but summarily, and upon
his own motion; by diminishing the ra-
tions; by restricting the diet to bread
and water; by imposing extra police, and
other duties; and in case of theft, in ad-
dition to any one of these punishments,
by making good from the wages of the
offender, to the owner the value of the
article or articles stolen, and obliging
the offender to wear for any time not
exceeding ten days, a badge with the word
"thief" thereon.

Passing over other punishments, I
desire to direct the attention of the
Senate especially to two. The first of
these is the imposition of "extra police"
and other duties. How large a variety

of punishments may be inflicted under
this single provision, and how enlarged
is the range of discretion which it con-
fers upon the officer in command! It
seems to me that it must strike any man
who will reflect for a single moment,
that it is a power too extensive, too arbi-
trary, and too dangerous to be granted.
The other of these punishments to which
I desire to call attention, is that of oblig-
ing the offender to wear a badge with
the word "thief" thereon. The object
of all punishment is reformation; at least
the object of all punishment should be
reformation; and it seems to me that to
the other various punishments authorized
by this act and this amendment, it is
worse than superfluous to add a punish-
ment which, in its nature, is so degrading
and so dishonorable. Sir, a man may
be attacked and degraded not by punish-
ment inflicted on the body only, but on
the spirit also; and in my judgment, the
former is less humiliating than the latter.
I cannot, therefore, concur by my vote
in the adoption of a law which authorizes
a punishment of this character.

And I would say to gentlemen who
have professed themselves to be anxious
for reformation in the Navy, that it is
now, when a bill of this sort, containing
provisions which many Senators deem
essential to the discipline of the Navy,
is under consideration, that they ought
to propose the reforms they desire.—
They should not strengthen the hands of
those who are hostile to inflict punishment,
but slow to bring relief; who are ready
to sanction all that is harsh, invidious,
and dishonorable to the sailor, consoling
him with the empty promise that at some
future time, at some more convenient
season, when the Committee on Naval
Affairs shall be quite at leisure to attend
to it, some salutary provision shall be in-
troduced which may possibly benefit
his condition. I should not have trou-
bled the Senate with these remarks but
for the necessity imposed on me by the
refusal of the yeas and nays.

FRENCH MATTERS.
DUPIN THE INFORMER.—I have heard
to-day, from a perfectly reliable source,
a singular and highly important fact,
but so strange as to startle belief.
But this a time when marvels are cheap,
and if I had rejected all the reports which
have reached me on account of their ex-
traordinary nature, I should have omitted
much that has turned out quite true.—
On the morning of the coup d'etat Mon-
seigneur Sibour, Archbishop of Paris,
and a steadfast supporter of the moder-
ate republican party, is said to have ad-
dressed a letter to M. Dupin, wherein he
offered him the church of Notre-Dame
for the Assembly to meet in. The iso-
lated position of this cathedral would have
rendered it a highly valuable post for the
national guard or any portion of the
troops had declared in favor of the As-
sembly. The Archbishop also offered to
meet the Board of the Assembly and the
Representatives as a sovereign power, at
the head of his clergy in procession, at
the principal door of the church. M.
Dupin returned no answer whatever to
these overtures which, had they been
accepted, might have given quite a dif-
ferent turn to the events of the day. I
regret to have to report the sequel; but
of its truth there is unfortunately but too
little reason to doubt. M. Dupin is said
to have betrayed the letter of the Arch-
bishop to Louis Napoleon, and thus
made his peace with the power to which
he had during the past year manifested
considerable opposition, and secured his
maintenance in the post of Procureur-
General of the Court of Cassation, which
is in the gift of the President.—But the
story of treachery does not end here.—
The letter is said to have been sent to
Rome, with a request from the French
government to the Pope, to appoint
coadjutor to supersede the present Arch-
bishop in the administration of his dioc-
ese. This request is moved upon the
ground that Monseigneur Sibour, in
writing such a letter to the President of
the Assembly, exceeded the functions of
his spiritual power, and encroached upon
the temporal authority of the State.—
What may be the answer of his Holiness
to this request is not yet known. But
it is said to be supported by all the in-
fluence of the Jesuits, who heartily
detest the liberal doctrines and independ-
ent character of the Archbishop of Paris.

A student once asked Doctor Wayland
whether it was wrong to attend the theat-
re. The doctor replied "No, not in the
abstract; but as theatres are conducted
by persons of bad character, and have
manifestly an evil tendency, and as our
example may induce others to go, who
cannot resist their influences, &c., it is
wrong;—for if we could be sure that we
ourselves should sustain no injury, our
example might injure others." "But,"
said the student, "I am not responsible,
if others make a bad use of that which I
innocently enjoy." "Ain't you?" said
the Doctor; "There is only one person
who is related in the Bible to have asked,
'Am I my brother's keeper?' and he was
not a very respectable character."