

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

KALIDA, OHIO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1853.

V. B. PALMER, at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, is our only agent in these cities for advertising and subscription purposes. All arrangements made with him, on our account will be treated as if made directly with this office.

We are under obligation to the Hon. S. P. Chase for a copy of Andrew's Report on Colonial and Lake Trade, for 1852.

To A. P. Edgerton for a copy of the Patent Office Report on Agriculture; also, a copy of the Obituary Addresses on the occasion of the death of the Hon. David Webster.

Toledo and Indianapolis Railroad.

Mr. H. Dodd, of Toledo, one of the incorporators of this Railroad Company was here on the 20th inst. and addressed a respectable meeting of our citizens on the advantages of this projected road, and books were opened and a liberal subscription made, and books still remain open for subscriptions in money or lands, which we hope all interested will liberally contribute towards, as it is a feasible project, and will produce the most satisfactory results.

Subscriptions will be received by Judge Skinner of this place.

Mr. D. stated that from the Indiana State line to Indianapolis the road was certain to be made if this State did their part. The distance from Toledo to the Indiana State line is about 100 miles, and from the State line to Muncie 25; from Muncie to Indianapolis 54, and from Indianapolis to Vincennes 105 miles; in all 294. At Vincennes the road connects with the Vincennes and Paducah, Paducah and Mobile, and Mobile and Memphis Roads, leading through to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico; connecting also at Indianapolis with the Madison Road, making a direct communication between Toledo and Louisville. It would connect also at Muncie, Ia. with the Knightstown, Richmond, and Lawrenceburg Roads, and form connections with roads opening this part of the State to markets in every direction that they exist.

The road contemplated is certainly a practical and prospectively profitable scheme. The whole distance from Toledo to Louisville by it would be 289 miles; from Toledo to St. Louis by way of Vincennes 440 miles. The connections it would make are of the first importance. The country it would traverse is possessed of large amount of undeveloped resources which it would bring into active use. In fact, we do not believe that any road now made in Ohio has, or would on completion be more valuable.

We trust that it will receive the attention it merits in the hearty support given by all on or near the line to promote its success. Such at least would be the part of wisdom.

The School Injunction Case.

As we promised we give a brief statement of this case, merely saying that as the rights and duties under this law are not well understood, all that can aid to give a clearer view of it is advantageous.

The following extract contains the material part of the Bill, as presented to the Court:

That said Board estimated separately the costs of erecting such school house in said sub-district and levied said tax thereon separately and distinctly from the remaining portion of said township, and without levying a corresponding tax or any tax whatever upon the other sub-districts in said township for the purpose aforesaid, although these Plaintiffs and the other inhabitants of said sub-district No. 5, have always heretofore borne and sustained their full and reasonable share of the burdens of taxation for such purpose and all other school purposes in comparison with any and all other sub-districts in said township.

HENRY KILHEFFER, HERMAN DAY, ROBERT MARSHALL, NATHANIEL H. BAZLEY, } Civil Action Injunction.

This was sworn to be true. The following affidavits were presented on behalf of Board of Education, defendants:

Samuel Hooper, testified that he was a member of the Board of Education of said township, and that every sub-district in said Township was furnished with a good and comfortable school house—with the exception of sub-district No. 5 and two others,—that the Board levied the tax complained of separately on the taxable property of said sub-district No. 5, in consequence of the inhabitants thereof not having heretofore borne an equal share, with other sub-districts of said township, of taxation for building purposes, as said sub-district No. 5 had

paid no tax for such purpose since the organization of said township.

Isaac Nigh, a resident of said sub-district No. 5, testified that the evidence of said Samuel Hooper was in all respects true.

We add the substance of the decision: The Court, Judge Dixon, held,

That the Bill uncontradicted would make a case whereon the Court would enjoin. That the affidavits of the defendant's entirely disputed all the material parts of the Bill. Although that the Board of Education in the exercise of their undoubted rights under the law, may have gone further in the exercise of their discretion than the Court might fully approve, yet as there does not appear to have been any gross violation of the principles of equity in their action, and as they appear to have pursued the forms, and aimed to carry out substantially the intent of the law the Court will not disturb their action in this proceeding.—That as in this case where the complainants had borne no share of taxation for the building of school houses in their district since it was organized that the Court did not consider that the word "portion" limited the assessment to be made by the Board of Education, and held that the assessment might be the whole or any part of the amount necessary to be raised for taxation for the building of such school house, and under these circumstances the Court does not find such a state of facts as calls for the exercise of restraint by way of injunction.

For Complainants—ELIUS DAY, Esq. For Defendants—GEORGE SHIPLEY, and JAMES MACKENZIE, Esqrs.

Out with it.

Our friend of the State Democrat admits that he was opposed to the appointment of Gilson, by the President, but he says he thought the Administration could not be justly condemned for it. He closes his remarks with the following language:

"And we will take this occasion to say that facts have since come to our knowledge which convince us, that not only the Administration, but the Democratic Representative from Gen. Gilson's district, were pressed by influences which they could not well resist."

This is strange language. It means more than it says. We ask for a full explanation. We want to know the nature of these "influences" that "could not well be resisted." Of course Mr. Knapp has knowledge of them. The people have a right to know about it. If an incompetent, dishonest man has secured a responsible office by fraud, or misrepresentation, the people should know it, and the President should know it. Judge Bronson was turned out of an important office because he would not appoint the Van Buren men of 1848 to office. It would certainly be proper for the President to turn out Gen. Gilson, if he procured his place by fraud.

We repeat, there is a dark spot here, which Knapp must clear up, or rest under the imputation of winking and conniving at a fraud. Again we ask what were these "influences."—Ohio State Journal.

Simply these: by dint of perseverance and impudence, that would be checked by no rebuff or rebuke, Gen. Gilson had obtained an official and popular endorsement, that had a book on paper as good as is usually found in behalf of any applicant for office. Few men had better endorsers, or more of them, than Gen. Gilson. Hence, we repeat, that such "influences" could not well be resisted or disregarded; and that if any are justly censurable in the premises, they are Gen. Gilson's endorsers, and not Mr. Bronson, nor the Administration. Such is the "full explanation" asked for by the Journal.

No signatures to Gen. Gilson's petition were "fraudulently" obtained, that we are aware of. Many good men purchased release from his incessant importunities by giving him their names, under the avowed supposition—strange as it may appear to some—that there was no probability of his appointment! The success of his petition, however, "points a moral," and should admonish gentlemen of the necessity of being less prodigal of the use of their names, and of placing a higher estimate upon their value and influence.—O. State Democrat.

Mr. Edgerton was well advised of the character of Mr. Gilson when he advised his appointment and procured it. Knowing its wrong and impropriety. Impudence, so far as he was concerned had nothing to do with it. But Mr. Edgerton begins to realize that even a member of Congress has no impunity in wrong by this time. We do not think even he would advise it now, if it was to be done over again. Mr. Knapp is unaware of all the facts of this transaction, or he would not seek to screen the member of Congress from Gen. Gilson's District. If the purity and honesty of the party is to be held of value, he deserves none.

We have received the second number of the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, a scientific paper, published monthly, by Alfred E. Beach, New York, at 50 cents a year. Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Manufacturers, and people of every profession, will find in the Journal a repository of valuable knowledge peculiarly suited to their respective wants. The numbers before us contains 72 engravings.

Terrible Riot at La Salle.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 17. A riot of a most serious character occurred at La Salle yesterday, among the laborers on the Central Railroad, originating out of a reduction of wages. One of the rioters was shot dead by the contractor, Albert Story; the rioters then attacked Story's office, and pillaged it, and brutally murdered the contractor, Mrs. Story was fired upon, but escaped.

It is reported that a man named Dann, Story's foreman, shot nine of the laborers. The Sheriff soon arrived upon the ground, and meeting with some resistance, shot one Irishman dead, and wounded two others.

Thirty of the rioters were arrested. Story's body was horribly mutilated.

News from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—By mail we have New Orleans papers of last Monday, in which we find the details of the news from Mexico in regard to the dictatorship of Santa Anna.

The proclamation declaring Santa Anna Dictator was received with great joy by the citizens.

The Consul General of Mexico for the United States is hereafter to be stationed at New Orleans.

Shooting Affair.

MAYSVILLE, Dec. 18.

Some misunderstanding arose between Luther Doby and R. H. Collins, Editor of the Maysville Eagle to-day. The result was that Collins shot Doby in the forehead. The wound is supposed to be mortal.

The Maysville Shooting Affair.

DOBYN DEAD.—The Clerk of the steamer Boone has kindly furnished us with the particulars of the recent shooting affair in Maysville. It appears that a few days since the Eagle, edited by Richard H. Collins, contained a petty personal reply to an editorial of a similar nature in the Louisville Courier, supposed to have been written by Mr. Kirk, associate editor of the Courier. Mr. Doby, a relative of Ki's, met Mr. Collins at a point known as Crittenden's corner in Maysville, on Friday afternoon, and producing a whip, raised it, saying he would cowhide him. Collins told Doby he would kill him if he attempted it. The latter again drew off to strike him, when Collins fired his pistol, the ball passing into Doby's forehead. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to a physician's office close by, where he died at seven o'clock, in intense agony, within a couple of hours of the time he was shot. Collins, although in town, had not been arrested when the Boone left Maysville on Saturday. Very little sympathy was expressed for Doby by the community, he having previously declared that he would publicly cowhide Collins, while he was warned that he would be shot if he attempted it.—Cin. Columbian.

Acquitted.

MAYSVILLE, Dec. 19.

The trial of Collins for shooting Doby was concluded Saturday evening, and the jury on Sunday morning brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Martin Koszta's Address to the People.

New York, Dec. 14, 1853.

Wrested a second time from the tiger grasp of the Austrian tyrant, I owe my liberation to the generous will of the people of this Union, who are awake to a consciousness of their providential mission and destiny, and seem determined to protect all those who are bound to them by a voluntary oath of allegiance, and also to have the name of their country respected by the Cabinets of Europe.

To this generous will which inspired the arms of those intrusted with executive power, and which found a real, manly expression in the heroic soul of Capt. Ingraham, I am indebted for freedom.

Touching again the shores of America, I feel it a first duty to give a feeble expression of that gratitude which I foster, in the innermost recess of my heart, towards all those who took an active, or even a sympathizing part in that extraordinary case, in which the American eagle opened its wings for the protection of the weak, and for human and international rights.

Being only an accidental actor of this great international event which saved me, my gratitude, even the most ardent, can be of little value to the American people, but the hopes, admiration, and sympathy of all nations longing for liberty; and, on the other hand, the confusion and fear of all presumptuous and wanton despots, is a reward noble in its sources, lasting in its efficacy, and worthy of a people of sovereigns. Most respectfully,

MARTIN KOSZTA.

END OF A BUBBLE.—The President will have no occasion to issue his proclamation against the unlawful expedition set on foot in California against Mexico, inasmuch as the expedition has failed and been abandoned. The parties ought, however, to be punished, for a violation of the laws of the United States. It is not improbable that an affair, ridiculous as was its termination, will aggravate the difficulty of affecting an adjustment of pending difficulties with Mexico. The whole affair lacked even the dignity of a well-directed sheep-thief expedition.—Not one of the adventurers had an aspiration above a three-cent coffee-house.

Ten dollar counterfeits are in circulation on the Pickaway county Bank, Circleville, Ohio.

Break of Gauge.—Difficulty at Erie.

We have seldom met with any occurrence, in the nineteenth century especially, which has caused us so much surprise as the action of the citizens and authorities of Erie, in the matter of the change of gauge upon the line of road passing through that town.

This difficulty has been dawdling ever since the repealing of the state law of Pennsylvania, relative to the gauge of railroads. By the repealing of this law, it is left optional with the companies to say what gauge their respective roads shall be. The Erie and North-east road, the gauge of which is six feet, being desirous of conforming in gauge with the connecting roads, east and west, determined to make the necessary change, and set about doing so. But the citizens of Erie, deeming themselves aggrieved by this change, warned the company that any attempt to carry the change into effect would be met by opposition on the part of the authorities of Erie, backed by the citizens, even to the extent of demolishing the track, bridges, &c., altogether.

Few persons believed that the threat would be put in execution; but such nevertheless, has been the fact—the track has been torn up—police officers employed by the company to protect their property have been taken up by the authorities, and bound over to keep the peace!—and these misguided men have gone so far as to threaten the office of House's Telegraph Line, because the operators transmitted reports of their doings for the benefit of the press. We can readily imagine that a feeling of shame at the unmanly part they are playing should dictate the wish that it might not be known abroad.

The contest is still going on, and where it will terminate none can tell.

It requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive that a few hot brained "sellers of beer and cake" to passengers upon the road, should feel themselves aggrieved by a change which would tend to take away their business; but that the authorities of a town should, by the direction of these few aggrieved (in their own opinions) persons, take upon themselves to order out a force to aid and assist in the destruction of the property of a corporation company, in the exercise of rights guaranteed it by the laws of the State, and thus become rioters as well as the people, is what we should scarcely have credited, had we not undoubted evidence that such is the fact.

Some of the presses stigmatize this matter as "a foolish business," simply.—We look upon it as of more consequence than a mere "row" among laborers upon a road, for instance; for in this case, the constituted authorities sworn to uphold the constitution and laws of the state, are deeply implicated; indeed, are taking the whole matter upon themselves.

Where is the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania? Why was he not prepared for this emergency, which he could not but have known would occur?

We can but hope that these misguided men will reconsider their acts, and once more demean themselves as citizens of a peaceful community. They have already inflicted upon themselves a deadly blow; like the scorpion, they have stung themselves to death. How can passengers dare to trust their lives over roads when they are liable to death from the malignity and spite pervading an entire community.—Railroad Record.

Erie Still at it!

A passenger who came in from Cleveland last night, informs us that just before she left, the news came by telegraph that the Erie people had agreed to turn out yesterday and take up the whole line of railroad to the State line. In addition, we have the following in the telegraph.—O. Statesman.

"We learn by despatch from Erie that the people of that place, headed by the 'High Constable,' are this afternoon engaged in tearing up those portions of the track of the Cleveland and Erie Railroad which crosses the streets of Erie. The mob proceeded in its work of destruction so soon as it was known that the men were at work repairing the damage done to the Erie and North-East track.

It will be remembered that the injunction granted by the U. S. District Court, restrains the rowdies only from violence to the track east of Erie.

The Pennsylvania U. S. Marshal for the Western District is in town and goes to Erie this evening.

The telegraphic operator at Erie says: "We hear a report that the citizens of Fairview are about to take up the track at every place in their township." But this operator being one of the rail rippers can place no confidence in his dispatches.

ERIE, Dec. 21.—The bridge at Harbor Creek was repaired yesterday and immediately attacked by the mob and burned down.

The U. S. Marshal is here serving warrants upon the rioters. The mob threatened to demolish the track of the Erie and Cleveland Railroad. A large body of men, led by the Mayor and High Constable are now engaged in removing the track of the Western Line Railroad at the street crossings.

The citizens of Fairview, a village six miles west, are about demolishing the track of the railroad through that village, amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon.

Got rich if you want your talents appreciated. Whoever, in these days, has nothing more than modesty and talents, has a slim capital, and must burst.

Foreign Items.

The Irish have become a bread-eating people at length. The consumption of Breadstuffs is now enormous, notwithstanding the abundance and comparative cheapness of potatoes, excellent in quality. Large quantities of foreign grain are ground in extensive mills near Cork and other towns, and forwarded to Dublin; and it appears that the railway company for want of an adequate supply of good trucks to meet their emergency, are sometimes unable to take all the produce offered for transportation.

During the last excavations made at Pompeii, several human skeletons, and one of a dog, were discovered pressed upon the other. Two gold rings ornamented with emeralds, were found on the fingers of the left hand of the skeletons. The remains of an antique villa have been discovered between Acerno and Scalfati, on the banks of the Sarno, at the depth of only three or four feet under the level of the earth.

M. de Saulay's discovery of the site of Sodom and Gomorrah is considered one of the most striking within the whole range of Biblical antiquity. The discovery of Nineveh is, as a matter of feeling, a small matter when compared with the discovery of Sodom and Gomorrah. There is something strangely awful in the idea of these living monuments of divine vengeance yet remaining, after six and thirty centuries, with the actual marks of the instrument of the overthrow still visible upon their blasted ruins.—Cin. Eng.

RELEASE OF KOSZTA.—Advices from Smyrna to Oct. 12th, state that Koszta had been released, and was on his way to Boston. It appears Mr. Offley had received another dispatch from Marsh at Constantinople, stating that in his arrangement with Mr. Bruck, the Austrian Intendant, there is no reserve relative to Koszta's future movements; whereupon Mr. O. consented to his release.

SATURN'S RING.—Prof. Pierce then proceeded to make some remarks on the ring of Saturn, confirmatory of his investigations on this subject, laid before the Association in 1851. The opinion adopted is, that the ring is a fluid. He said he had now the pleasure of confirming the impressions he then held, confirmatory of the theory advanced by Laplace. We quote a Passage from his remarks at Cincinnati:—

"The author of the 'Mechanic Celeste' proved that Saturn's Ring, regarded as solid, would not be sustained above the primary, unless it had decided irregularities in its structure. But the observations of Herschel and others have failed to detect any indications of such irregularity, and a laborious series of investigations have finally convinced Mr. Bond of the utter impracticability of any important irregularities, and he has, therefore adopted the conclusion that Saturn's Ring is not solid, but fluid. * * * I am now convinced there is no conceivable form of irregularity, and no combination of irregularities, consistent with an actual ring to be permanently maintained by the primary if it were solid. Hence it follows, independently of observation, that Saturn's Ring is not solid."—Scientific American.

LAND PURCHASES IN IOWA.—The Iowa City Republican of the 23d November, says:

"We had supposed that after winter weather would once make its appearance there would be some falling off from the number of those who come to hunt land; but not so; still they come. It seems as though the people of Ohio but lately found out the beauties of Iowa, and that there was no time to be lost in procuring a share before 'Uncle Sam,' sells out. The land office is crowded all the time of business hours, and still they come. Every stage comes in loaded with those who come to spy out the land. We do not know the exact average of the sales, but we have ascertained that 10,000 acres of the Public lands have been sold in a single day. We presume it may average 3,000 acres. If all the offices are doing the same business that this one is, Uncle Sam will sell a 'right smart sprinkle' of land this year.

A discovery made in December, 1852, has been made public for the first time. A number of French miners on the Stanislaus found a number of graves, which were paved and covered with slate, and inside of each grave lay one body covered with charcoal. The bodies had been placed carefully on their backs, with their feet to the west invariably. By the side of each body was a small vase made of granite, and about the size of an ostrich's egg. The vases were very carefully finished and tools of hard metal had evidently been used. The sides of some of the vases were not more than the tenth of an inch in thickness. Over these graves large trees were growing. These remains are probably of the same race of Indians which constructed the mounds and other curious works in the Mississippi valley.

The population of California has increased but slowly this year. From the 1st of January to the 1st of November, the arrivals by sea exceeded the departure by only 6,718, which, added to the overland immigration, will make the increase during that period amount to only 21,000 souls.

The man who "couldn't contain himself" was found, upon inquiry, to contain about a quart of the fluid extract of corn!

SHORT SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

We observe that some of our Democratic exchanges have expressed themselves in favor of a short session of the Legislature. We are in favor of the shortest conceivable session compatible with the public interest; but at the same time we are willing that the members of the Legislature shall have ample time to do up legislation well. Men and women, even, in the generality of cases, when they want a good and well-fitting garment made, do not undertake to stint the person who is to make it, as to time. They manifest a perfect willingness that he or she shall have a sufficient amount of time in which to do the necessary work well, and we cannot but see the same degree of common sense in the matter of legislation would be attended with equally good results. One thing that tended to prolong the session of the late Legislature was the manner in which it was be-deviled from the outset by many of the presses. It was at first sensitive to the animadversions of the press, and undertook to do up many things with precipitancy, which occasioned blunders, and in the end prolonged, instead of abridging the session. We hope, therefore, that a like course will not be pursued this session. We have enough faith in the sagacious discrimination of the people in this State, to believe that, in most instances, they have made selections of good honest men, who will go up to Columbus with an intention, which they will execute, to do the necessary legislation as well and as speedily as possible. To doubt this would be to impeach their honesty and capacity, which we have no disposition to do in advance of a fair trial. It must be remembered, too, that the Legislature just elected will be under the necessity of legislating for two years, instead of one; and as a necessary consequence, will require more time.—Hart. Telegraph.

PERCUSSION CAPS SUPERSEDED.—A new composition has lately been invented by Messrs. Winwater and Gerstheim, of Vienna, for the purpose of superseding the ordinary percussion caps, and in many instances, the gunpowder charge also.—The most prominent feature of these gun primers, as the composition is called, are the absence of a metallic coat or cover, and their uniform explosive power, the materials being of such a nature that, after a detonation, no residue whatever is left behind. The materials which form the new composition are fulminating mercury, chloride of Potash, and sulphide of antimony, the dangerous properties of which ingredients are diminished by the application of collodion, which is used as a cement, and it is ingenious employment of this substance which constitutes the chief peculiarity of the invention.—Scientific American.

THE WHOLE TRUTH IN BRIEF.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Commercial List, in writing down his impressions in regard to "the times," furnishes this wholesome truth, which, if observed, can net otherwise than be productive of salutary good:

Were each one of us to moderate our desires add expenditures within proper limits, the expansions and contractions of the money market would be much reduced in intensity and frequency, and would excite in us neither elation nor despondency.

EXPEDITION TO THE AMAZON.—An enterprise has been projected in New York which promises to open a new market for our manufactures and extend our commerce into regions where it has never before penetrated. A company with a capital of \$100,000 propose to send a first class steamer 100 feet long, now nearly ready for sea, on a trading voyage to the head waters of the Amazon. Of the capital, it is said, \$60,000 is already subscribed.

THE ERIE CHIVALRY.—The Yankee Post is after them thus:

"When morning dawned on Erie's town,
Her warriors to the standard flocked,
And as they marched with dreadful frown,
The guns, and not the men, were cocked."

But, ere the gloomy shades of night
Had closed o'er Erie's valiant sons,
No stomach had they for the fight,
For they were cocked, and not their guns."

Teachers' Certificates.

At a meeting of the School Examiners of Putnam County, held at Kalida, Ohio, on the 6th instant, the following meetings were appointed for examining candidates for Teachers, at the following places and times, to wit:—

Saturday, Jan. 7th, '54, at Vaughnsville
Private examinations are not heretofore admissible, and those desiring to act as Teachers will govern themselves accordingly.
S. P. WEAVER,
H. J. ROEHRER,
AZARIAH BUDD,
June 6, 1853. School Examiners.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, have cured an Ulcerated Leg, and Prevented Amputation. The wife of Mr. P. Baylis, of 8, Court, 7 House, Chesapeake, Birmingham, suffered for more than eight years, from a dreadfully ulcerated limb, during a great portion of that time, she was under medical treatment at Birmingham, where she was frequently told that amputation must ultimately take place, as it was impossible to heal the wound.—However, under the advice of her friends, she tried Holloway's ointment and Pills, which have effected a perfect cure, and she strongly recommends others similarly afflicted, to use them, after this proof of their efficacy is one of the worst cases.