

THE KALIDA VENTURE.

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

VOL. XIV.—NO. 40.

KALIDA, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 704.

A Horrid Picture.

A correspondent of the Dayton (O.) Gazette narrates the following, as having occurred in Franklin this summer:

The cholera first broke out here in the family of Thomas M. Johnson, and his daughter, a young lady, was the first victim. The next victim was an Irish laborer, at a house adjoining Johnson's. Then several of Johnson's family were taken with the disease, but all recovered except one son, a hale, healthy young man, who survived the attack but a few hours. The next were two young men who "waked," with young Johnson, the night after his death; and one of these, an estimable young man, in a strange land, named Richard Lauring was carried off by the disease. The other recovered. An Irishman named Ward, who has lived many years in this vicinity, was in the Johnson family during their sickness, and, feeling somewhat indisposed, went to his home in the country, and was taken with cholera the same evening, and soon died. This residence was the house of Thomas Ward, two miles east of this place. Here then commenced other scenes that humanity weeps to chronicle. A poor colored man, by the name of Rodin Jones, (I never think of him but I am reminded of old Rodin and his cholera scenes in the Wandering Jew) watched over Ward two days and a night, saw him die and committed him to the tomb, when he took the cholera. So evident did it now seem that the disease was contagious, that it was difficult to procure the poor mortal the requisite attention. His domicile was a wretched hovel, in the woods upon the premises of Mr. Ward, and detached from any other residence. Rodin did not lack for medical attendance, for Dr. Evans furnished him with the best known remedies, and could good nursing have been procured, he might have recovered, and the scene that followed been avoided. He was convalescent, so as to be about the room, when his wife, and family one of his children, were taken down, which so unstrung poor Rodin's sensibilities, that, in a fit of despondence, he scooped up his whiskey bottle, pitched head foremost through the only window there was in the shanty, carrying the cash with him, and disappeared in the woods at a late hour at night, leaving his wife and child to die "solitary and alone." It may be well to remark here, that Rodin's wife had no negro blood in her. She was a mixture of Indian and Irish. Rodin also was a mixture, so that their children were but a shade darker than many of our most "independent voters." However, the next morning after Rodin's mysterious exit, his wife and child, a lad about nine years old, were found dead, with no attendant but an old negro and three small children. Such had now become the alarm, that no person seemed willing to perform the last sad duties due the dead. They had not been properly cared for, were filthy in the extreme, and in a den that humanity would blush to enter. Add to this that the thermometer was at 96, and the work of decomposition rapidly going on, the subjects lying as they had died, the grasping agonies of death pictured upon every lineament of their countenances—eyes and mouth open to their wildest extent, the mother upon a wretched mat of straw, the child upon the hard floor, as filthy as putrefaction could make them—it is not strange that no person would willingly offer them burial. They were finally huddled together into one box, and shuffled beneath the sod. A man named Mongrove, and the old negro referred to before, were hired to place the dead in their rude box. Mongrove ran away before receiving the pay for his services to the dead, and in his flight took the diseased lady's shoes and some other worthless articles, to enjoy for a brief moment, for the next day found him dead with cholera, and the sad services required to be performed for him, which, luckily, was done in a more becoming manner. The negro who assists Mongrove, also took the cholera but is yet living.

Not to lose sight, however, of old Rodin, after he left the house on the night referred to, he seemed to have wandered in the woods from place to place, resting as occasion required, beside a log, or beneath a tree, until he had wandered a mile or so from home, where he was found, two days after his flight, in Clear Creek, with one arm broken, and dead, making the third one in the family. There were now but two of Rodin's family left, and they sought refuge in the house of Mr. Ward. The eldest of these was taken sick in the afternoon after the burial of his mother and brother, and while yet able to walk was led away from the house by Ward, into the woods, where the old negro lay sick upon some straw under a tree, and there left to battle with the disease, without assistance of any kind whatever, for the old negro, willing though he might have been, was unable to render any. Thus the shades of night gathered around this picture of darkness, and shut out from human vision this scene of ineffable woe. No hand to palliate, no eye to pity, no voice to cheer, save the hideous

croak of the midnight owl. The darkness of night cleared away, and the moon appeared, to find the infant sufferer relieved from bodily agony, and wrapped in the grim arms of death, with the faithful old negro beside him; making the fourth and last but one of the family, who had fallen victims to the disease. Now comes the burial, the duty of the living to the dead. And how was that performed? Let the sequel tell. A small hole was scooped out at a proper distance from the place where the young negro laid, a winding sheet in the form of a rope was thrown to the surviving negro, who still laid beside the putrefying dead, the end thereof was tied to the leg of the deceased, by his fellow sufferer, and thus the dead was literally "tied into the ground," and there would have remained uncovered, had not the sick negro crawled upon his hands and knees and performed that service with his hands alone. One end of the winding sheet still adhered to the leg of the deceased, while the other remained above ground; which, as it seemed long enough to bury another negro with, was severed with an axe, at the grave's edge, and preserved for future use. So ended this and burial. I have been a little minute in its description on account of its novelty, and hoping others may profit by this example.

EXCELLENT REPARTER.—The Rev. Dr. M'C., minister of Douglas in Clydesdale, was one day dining in a large party where the Honorable Henry Erskine and some other lawyers were present. A great dish of cress was being presented after dinner, Mr. M'C., who was extravagantly fond of vegetables, helped himself much more largely than any other person, and as he ate with his fingers, with a peculiar voracity of manner, Mr. Erskine was struck with the idea that he resembled Nebuchadnezzar in his state of condemnation. Resolved to give him a bit for the apparent grossness of his taste and manner of eating, the wit addressed him with, "Dr. M'C., ye bring me in mind of the great king Nebuchadnezzar;" and the company were beginning to titter at the ludicrous allusion, when the reverend vegetable devourer replied, "Ay, do I mind ye of Nebuchadnezzar? That'll be because I'm eating among the brutes!"

THE FISH AND RING.—One of the emblems in the coat of arms of the city of Glasgow, is a fish with a ring in its mouth. It is derived from the following legend:

Many years ago an aged gentleman married a young girl. The aged gentleman became jealous of his wife without cause, accused her of coquetry, and made her and himself unhappy by his continual complaints. On a certain occasion, while crossing one of the bridges he was upbraiding her for what he called her flirting propensities; when she, in a fit of desperation, drew the marriage ring from her finger, and dropping it into the stream, exclaimed: "If I am virtuous and true, this ring will come back to me." A few days after, the aged gentleman purchased a salmon in the market, and carried it home for his dinner. The cook on preparing the fish for the table, found the ring in its stomach, thus proving the virtue of the young wife. From this circumstance the city of Glasgow adopted the fish and the ring in its coat of arms, as an emblem of fidelity.

ORIGINAL COMMENTATOR.—The best specimen of original criticism we ever heard, was in a stage-coach ride to ——. Three of us were talking about Adam and his fall. The point of discussion was the apparent impossibility, that a perfect man like Adam could commit sin. "But he wasn't perfect," said one of the three.

"Wasn't perfect?" we ejaculated in amazement.

"No, sir, he wasn't perfect," repeated our commentator.

"What do you mean?" we asked.

"Well," answered the authority, "he was made perfect, I admit, but he didn't stay perfect."

"How?"

"Why, did not his Maker take out one of his ribs? If he was perfect with all his ribs, he was not perfect after losing one of his ribs, was he, say?"

"Our say was silent."

The important astronomical announcement is made in the American Astronomical Journal for September, of the discovery, by Mr. Ferguson, on the 1st instant, of a new Asteroid, near Egeria, being the first discovered by the astronomers of this country. It is the thirty-first now known of that probably innumerable collection of planets between Mars and Jupiter. — *Washington Globe.*

SUICIDE OF A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.—Rev. William Chittenden, a Clergyman of the Presbyterian denomination, committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn of Mr. Henry Isham, near Watertown, New York, on Saturday afternoon last.

FARMERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The census returns for 1850, gives the following number of farmers in the States and Territories:—

Maine.....	7,700
Vermont.....	48,312
Rhode Island.....	8,398
New York.....	311,591
Pennsylvania.....	206,347
Maryland.....	27,040
Virginia.....	106,807
South Carolina.....	32,803
Florida.....	5,750
Mississippi.....	44,833
Texas.....	25,054
Tennessee.....	110,941
Ohio.....	269,000
Indiana.....	163,130
Missouri.....	65,161
Wisconsin.....	40,865
New Hampshire.....	47,408
Massachusetts.....	55,082
Connecticut.....	31,756
New Jersey.....	32,392
Delaware.....	7,848
District of Columbia.....	246
North Carolina.....	81,899
Georgia.....	81,364
Alabama.....	66,010
Louisiana.....	11,697
Arkansas.....	28,838
Kentucky.....	114,715
Michigan.....	65,709
Illinois.....	140,894
Iowa.....	32,716
California.....	1,486
Minnesota.....	340
Oregon.....	1,702
New Mexico.....	7,829
Utah.....	1,570

Total in 36 States and Territories..... 2,363,958

From this it will be seen that Ohio, young as she is, is second to New York alone in the number of her Agriculturists. Pennsylvania is third in the list; and another of comparatively recent settlement, Indiana, comes next to the Keystone State. The number given for Minnesota, 340, is probably far short of what the immigration for the past four years would make it now.

How few of all these have forethought to seek any light upon the end and aim of all their toil—a profitable culture—profitable not only for the present generation, but for those to come. The farmers of the Union—of New York alone—are a mighty host, but their strength is wasted in giving battle without regular tactics, in seeking to conquer the strong fortress of earth's fertility without the stratagems of skill, and heedless of the teachings of science or experience. To the strength of arm and limb, to the ready hand and active spirit, the willing mind must be added to secure the highest success. Gains laid out in the getting of knowledge of their craft will pay an hundred fold. Their papers and their societies should muster an hundred or thousand patrons for every one to whom they now dispense increased light, and whom they now inspire with additional ardor. Public spirit and patriotism can have no finer field for effort than is offered in bringing the heedless beneath these kindly and enlightening influences.

GROWTH OF THE UNION.—The census of 1850, as compiled by Dr. De Bow, develops some wonderful and interesting facts in regard to the rapid growth and extent of the States. In 1740, the colonies contained a population of only 265,000 souls. In 1749 another estimate was made, and the result was a population of 1,046,000. In 1775 the report was 2,803,000—being nearly 300,000 less than the present population of New York! In 1760 under the first census, the population was 4,929,827. There were then seventeen states and territorial governments; in 1800, twenty-one states and territories; in 1810, twenty-five; in 1820, twenty-seven; in 1830, twenty-eight; in 1840, thirty; and in 1850, thirty-six. We have now thirty-nine, having added to the list Nebraska, Kansas and Washington.

Our territorial extent, says Mr. De Bow, is nearly ten times as large as that of Great Britain and France combined; three times as large as the whole of France. Britain, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland and Denmark together; one and a half times as large as the Russian empire in Europe; one sixth less only than the area covered by the 59 or 60 empires, states and republics in Europe; of equal extent with the Roman empire, or that of Alexander, neither of which exceeded three millions of square miles. We have an ocean and gulf shore line of 12,669 miles, an island shore line of 9,247 miles, a tidal flow of 11,113 and an inland river steamboat navigation of 47,355!

A German family in Tonawanda took a child about nine weeks old to the Catholic Chapel, to have it christened, on Sunday last, and upon removing from its face the blanket in which it was wrapped, found that it had been smothered on the road and was a corpse.— *Buffalo Cour.*

OUR VIEWS OF TIME AND THINGS.

Monopolizers, railroads, kings, and great financiers are beginning to fail. Merchants who have injudiciously extended their business, will follow suit. Bankruptcy and panic are the order of the day; still, the country is safe—all the leading interests of the country are safe—all the prominent pursuits are healthy and prosperous (railroad speculation always excepted.) There is no great crisis at hand. There is but one event and that not very likely to take place, which would, in our opinion, bring a crisis; that event is the restoration of peace in Europe. The general opinion is that peace would make prosperity rebound to this country. Our opinion is it is the only thing that can floor us.

Railroad building must stop—it is stopped, and those who have invested in railroad securities must lose, and those who have run deeply in debt in building railroads, must fail—every one of them. We are sorry, but we feel that we have done our duty. For three years we have croaked, isolated and stoned, his true, against railroad bonds, railroad stock, and railroad paper, in every shape. We have bored gentlemen out of our office for simply asking us to negotiate a railroad loan; such has been our hydrophobia that we have repeatedly refused to have railroad bonds left in our safe for safe keeping.

'Tis our fault to prophesy evil when the evil is so far off that nobody sees it, and now we prophesy good, but it is so confoundedly dark that nobody can see aught but evil. We say there is no crisis at hand except isolated cases—there are no cheap times at hand—the currency is expanded, the specie basis is enlarged—it will be more expanded, and it will be more enlarged. Prosperity to the leading interests of the country and to the masses abroad; it will more abound, always provided, that the crowned heads of Europe keep up the war. When they make peace then stand firm under.— *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter.*

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. In an article on the present European war, and its effect upon the commercial interests, particularly the United States, has the following remarks in conclusion:

"England is America's best customer. The states of England must ever exert a powerful influence here. Wherever it be through her money market, though her commerce, through her manufactures, every change there operates directly and potentially upon our own varied and vastly extending interests. We can never be indifferent to the weal or woe of England; and it must be a great relief to many of those interests, benighted to be depressed, as they were, under the apprehension of the unhappy war by which Europe is now distracted and scourged, to find England can bear up so vigorously under it, and that she will be able to keep up her commercial intercourse with us as heretofore, to the advantage of all concerned. Let it be borne in mind, too, that all the heavy burden of the war is being sustained by England without adding one fraction of impost upon any of her imports. Her greatly reduced tariff remains precisely as it was. Neither the United States, nor any other country, will, in this respect, be affected by the war, so far as England is concerned, in the slightest degree. True she has had to increase her taxation materially; but she has placed the additional burden entirely upon her own people—mainly, indeed, upon her aristocracy; or, at any rate, upon the substantial means of the nation, of which they hold so large a portion. She has doubled her property and income tax; she has added some what to the duties on home-made spirits. But she has left untouched all foreign products. She has thus set an example well worthy of imitation, and in the practical benefits of which there are probably none who will participate so largely as the Americans."

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "JOHN BULL."

Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham professor of music, and organist and composer of Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, traveled for improvement, and having heard of a famous musician of St. Omer's, he places himself under him as a novice; but a circumstance very soon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song, which he composed in forty parts, telling him at the same time that he defied the whole world to produce a person capable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours he added 40 more parts to the song. Upon which the Frenchman was so surprised, that he swore in great ecstasy, he must either be the Devil or John Bull; which has ever since been proverbial in England.

MARRIAGE OF THE SULTAN'S DAUGHTER.

Princess Fatima, eldest daughter of the Sultan was married on the 10th of August to the son of Rodeschid Pacha alias Gurgon late of Limerick, Ireland.

From the Statesman & Democrat.

The Rag Barons vs. the Queen City.—Combination between the Rotten Banks of Indiana and the Indiana Railroad Companies.

The wild cat rag factories of Indiana, as we see by the Gazette, continue their threats of war against Cincinnati, because the brokers and business men of that city have been in the habit of making a distinction between their rags and money. It has been resolved to put down Cincinnati, because of the contumacious obstinacy evinced by her business men, in estimating Indiana ship-plasters at something like their cash value, and it is resolved to put up Louisville, because of the liberality manifested by her business men in regarding Indiana bank paper as money. Now we confess to a want of sympathy with the financial policy and opinions of certain interests of Cincinnati, relating to matters of taxation, but in this threatened ship-plaster bombardment, we would not hesitate to enlist in her service, if we thought she required foreign aid. We are of the opinion, however, that the Indiana brokers will have other employment than in demolishing Cincinnati and building up Louisville. If they had the means to execute their threats, and had any disposition to do an honest business, they would "not fire with indignation" at all parties, who, for good and sufficient reason, prefer the coin to their paper. The fact is, wild cat gentlemen have something like a correct appreciation of their own rags, and do not regard them as equivalent to specie by an immense per cent. One of them writing to an Ohio newspaper the other day, complained that gold and silver commanded an alarming premium in the Hoosier State! Rags and lamb-black have become the standard of value in Indiana, and coin is naturally enough, driven from the channels of circulation.

But the St. Louis Democrat makes and roves the charge to the effect that the banks and railroads had combined to prevent the express companies from carrying back the notes which they issue to their respective banks for redemption. "This was affirmed by us upon good authority, and when we saw the truth of the statement questioned in the Journal, we took occasion to verify it, and found, it to be exactly as we had represented."

The Democrat thus presents its specifications:

"In other words the banks and the railroads in Indiana have united in an arrangement, whereby the express companies will be denied their present privileges on the roads if any of their agents shall transport Indiana currency in order to have the same cashed. This too is not limited to the mere conveyance over the railroads in that State; but even if the express companies should send such packages of money by one of their own private conveyances to Terra Haute, or other points of redemption, then upon the fact becoming known they will be denied the use of the Indiana railroads altogether unless they travel as private persons. Such is the iniquitous combination to which we alluded, and the public may rely implicitly upon the truth of the statement. Application was made so late as Saturday last, to one of the express officers in St. Louis for the conveyance of money to Terra Haute, and they declined to do so, stating as a reason, that if they did, their agents would be excluded from the lines of the Indiana railroads.— This will be confirmed also by every broker in St. Louis, none of whom can get packages of notes forwarded."

Now, how can any sane man regard a system which is compelled to form such extraordinary combinations, and resort to such fraudulent means to prolong its existence, otherwise than as rotten to the core? No one could require stronger evidence that the system is designed by its managers as a stupendous swindle, than that furnished by facts like those disclosed by the Democrat. But in spite of this embargo, the wild cats are daily being driven back to their native fastnesses in the wilderness towns of Indiana, and those that remain in circulation are daily depreciating.

The Ohio small note law, in anticipation of its going into effect in a few days, is gradually restoring our own currency to a state of health, and purging it of the infection and dilution infused into it by the Indiana bankers. That a crash will come, appears to us inevitable. If the combination of the banks and railroads could erect a Chinese wall around the borders of this State high enough to establish an artificial nonintercourse with the people of other States, it would not save the system from the speedy destruction that awaits it.

The banks had better avail themselves of the power given them by their charters, and suspend at once, their resort to such miserable shifts to keep afloat. It amounts to an actual suspension, and will be so regarded by the intelligent public. The certificates of the solventcy of these institutions, put forth by the Auditor of Indiana, amount to nothing when his figures and reasons are analyzed, and when it is remembered that the fees of that officer under this system, for his certificates, &c., amount to as much as the revenues of a moderate principality!

The white-washing statements of this officer, as well as some prominent features in the law creating the system, we intend to pay our respects to hereafter.

NOTHING BUT AN INSECT.—A French naturalist spent several years in examining the structure of a single insect, and left the work unfinished. In the body of an insect about an inch in length, another naturalist enumerated 306 plates composing the structure of the outer envelope; 494 muscles for putting them in motion; 244 pair of nerves, and 48 pairs of breathing organs. The number of lenses in the eye of a common fly is six or seven thousand; of the dragon-fly, twelve thousand; of the butterfly, seventeen thousand. On a single wing of a butterfly have been found 100,000 scales. The house-fly's wing has a power of 600 strokes in a second, which can propel it 35 feet, while the speed of a race-horse is but 90 feet a second. So thin are the wings of many insects, that 50,000 placed over each other would only be a quarter of an inch thick, and yet, thin as they are, each is double.— *American Messenger.*

VELOCITY.—The velocity of a ship is from 8 to 12 miles an hour; of a race horse, from 20 to 30 miles; of a bird, from 50 to 60 miles; of the clouds, in a violent hurricane, 80 to 100 miles; of sound, 523 miles; of a cannon ball, as found by experiment from 600 to 1000 miles; (the common estimate is much too low) of the earth round the sun, 63,000 miles, more than a hundred times swifter than a cannon ball; of Mercury, 105,000; of light, about 800,000,000 miles, passing from the sun to the earth, 95,000,000 miles, in about eight minutes, or about a million times swifter than a cannon ball; and the exceeding velocity of the thoughts of the human mind is beyond all possible estimate.

MODEL UNIVERSITY.—The New York Express remarks that Michigan is entitled to the honor of being the first State in the Union offering the students from all portions of the United States, complete courses of collegiate instruction free of charge. The income from her university fund is now about \$25,300 per annum, and is increasing. Ample buildings have been erected at Ann Arbor for the medical and Literary Colleges, a town remarkable for its health and cheapness of living. There are some things in Europe which correspond to this, but nothing to compare with it in the United States.

THE SMALL NOTE LAW OHIO.—A lawyer of Cincinnati has given a very long, if not very able, opinion, that the small-note law of Ohio, which is to go into operation on the 1st of October, is unconstitutional, and "repugnant to the interests of the people." So the people of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania were told, but very few of them believed it, and it is to be hoped those of Ohio will see that the law is carried out, so that the "wild cat" currency new flooding that State and selling at 75 cents on the dollar, may be driven out of circulation.— *Baltimore Sun.*

SUGGESTIVE FACTS.—Massachusetts, where the common school system prevails, with a population of 994,504, has but 1,861, native-born adults who cannot read or write; while Virginia, which is without the system, with a population less than one half greater, has 77,005 whites who cannot read. Louisiana, with a population of 253,491 whites, has 21,221 natives who cannot read or write; while New York, with a white population of 3,048,825, has only 10,670.— *American Messenger.*

THE NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The following new members of the Cabinet are announced: Liberals—Hon. John Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Spence, Postmaster General. Conservatives—Sir Allan McNab, President of the Council; John A. McDonald, Attorney General; and Mr. Cally, Inspector General. There is no change in the Lower Canada section.

TROOPS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The number of Soldiers furnished by each section of the country, is as follows:—

By New England, 117,141

By the Middle States, 56,571

By the Southern States, 57,379

The whole number of men furnished by S. Carolina, is 7,447, while Massachusetts furnished 87,207.

COMFORT FOR THE FUGITIVE.—A Southern Whig paper goes in toads and nail for the Know Nothings, especially that portion of their creed which is designed to drive foreigners from the country, "because the restriction of foreign labor will produce an increase in the demand for slave labor, not only in the South, but throughout the entire country.— *Cin. Eng.*

The Chinese are emigrating in great numbers to California, it appears; for one thousand were recently lost in the China seas, by the wreck of two vessels alone.