

# KALIDA VENTURE.

JAMES MACKENZIE, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1847.

**THE WAR.**—We give, from the Ohio Statesman, the brilliant achievement of Gen. Scott, in the taking of the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, "the Gibraltar of America." This news is fully confirmed by the official despatches of Gen. Scott, published in the Washington Union. The General is en route for the city of Mexico; before reaching which it is believed Mexico will have determined to treat for a cessation of hostilities, and will accept the oft-repeated overtures of our government to conclude a peace.

### The Ohio Canal Lands.

By extracts which we give from both the Lima papers, it will be perceived that the law, proposed by Mr. METCALF, is "already in full tide of successful experiment." It will prove a measure of justice to the Northwest—will give security to the settler, and do justice to the State, which receives an ample return for the value of the lands to its revenues, while it will largely contribute to the improvement of the country by actual settlement.

**CHILD MURDER.**—We regret that we are compelled to notice a second occurrence of this most infamous crime in this county within the short period of ten months. On the 12th inst., in the township of Greensburg, the body of an infant child was found hanging against a drift in the Blanchard river. A coroner's jury was summoned by John Ramsey, Esq., and the result of the inquest held upon the body was, that the child came to its death by violence, and that one Eleanor Wing was guilty, as an accessory before the fact. The violence appears to have been inflicted upon the birth of the infant, and before the body was thrown into the river, in which it probably lain for two or three months, putrefaction having commenced.

An examination was held on Monday last before Esqrs. Grove and Knapp, which resulted in the discharge of Mrs. Wing. The evidence of the post mortem examination given by Dr. E. K. Allen, which was highly creditable to him as a man of observation and science in his profession, and which was fully sustained by the testimony of Drs. Godfrey and Pomeroy, left little doubt but that the child had been born alive, and that its death was caused by violence; but the State wholly failed to connect Mrs. Wing with the commission of the crime. It may be proper to add that Catharine Frazee, the mother of the accused, upon whose evidence the coroner's jury founded their charge against Mrs. Wing, when before the examining court denied all knowledge of the matter.

**THE WHIGS** have carried Connecticut and Rhode Island, just as usual.

**CORWIN'S SPEECH.**—Come Gentlemen, and for once try and do your country some service, by publishing this speech.—*Lima Reporter.*

The above request should be promptly complied with—in Mexico.

**THE WAR.**—"We are a Republic, so is Mexico; we are strong, she is weak; we are victorious, she is defeated;—can we not YIELD A POINT OF HONOR, if that be necessary to secure a peace.—*Lima Rep.*"

"That mind must have little force of judgment, and have profited little by the teachings of experience which can imagine that the simple withdrawal of our troops from the enemy's country will terminate the war."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"Great men differ."

The whigs of Ohio talk of holding a State Convention, for the purpose of deliberating upon the position and prospects of our public affairs. It is to be hoped that they will examine closely into the causes that have placed this country "in the full tide of successful experiment," as stated by the *New York Express*, and whether it is owing to the absence of a United States Bank or the tariff of 1842.—*Ohio Statesman.*

**BANK RAGS AT AUCTION.**—Mr. W. L. Henderson, of Hancock county, as Master Commissioner, offered at public sale on the 15th inst. at Findlay a large amount of depreciated Bank paper, such as Gallipolis, Hamilton, Granville, Urbans, &c. which was received by one C. Weltz for debts due to the estate of Myros, of which estate Weltz is administrator.

We presume there is not a Clerk's office in Ohio in which there is not more or less of this kind of trash deposited as in the above case. Here then the Bank aristocrats are swindling the dead, for this money was received at par and must now be sold at a very heavy discount—if it can command any price. We should suppose that John Woods and William Babb who are each receiving \$1200 per year (extras found) and who were officers of the exploded Bank of Hamilton would come to the rescue and redeem their notes, at least this one estate received through their agency. An honest man would sell his last shirt to redeem his notes, but these federal croakers only laugh at the calamity they have caused many an honest laborer.

### The Contest with Mexico—Texas, &c.

As each new victory attests the energy, firmness, and foresight with which the administration are advancing towards their project of "conquering peace with Mexico," the Cilley scheme of the sympathizers with Mexico is pressed as very benevolent and very magnanimous. Hitherto Mexico has scorned our overtures of peace, and dared to dictate to her conqueror the humiliating terms of an entire withdrawal of our troops from her soil, as a condition precedent to negotiations for peace. Whig statesmanship counsels compliance with the humiliating terms, as a satisfaction of the measure of Mexican sympathy. The experiment is too degrading, too obviously as foolish in design as it would prove fruitless in execution, ever to win the approval of a party responsible for their actions.

Looking at the almost fatiguing policy of Mexico in the whole history of her struggle with Texas, and its consequences, we can perceive no act or policy which does not demand the pursuance by the Administration of its present vigorous and glorious policy.

On the seventh of May, 1824, by a decree of the Mexican Congress, Texas was to be annexed to Coahuila, until it became of sufficient importance to justify its separate existence, when it was to be enrolled as a free and independent state, in whatever related to its internal government and administration. This decree was declared to be "inviolable," and as the act declares, was "never to be reformed." This decree was published to the world, and emigrants crowded into Texas from all countries, relying on the good faith of the central government—and its increase and prosperity was rapid almost beyond parallel.

In 1830, the new state began to experience the jealousy of Mexico, further emigration of foreigners was prohibited, and decrees otherwise inimical to the interests of Texas, were issued by Bustamante, then at the head of the Mexican Republic; and Texas was placed almost entirely under military rule. After the accession of Santa Anna to the Presidency, which took place in 1833, the Texans petitioned the supreme government for a separation of the provinces, and for an independent state government, in conformity with the federal compact, an act of Cortes, of 1824.

This petition was very respectful and averred among other reasons, why the petitioners' prayer should be granted, that Texas possessed numerically and otherwise, the necessary elements for a state government. And for her attachment to the federal constitution and Republic, they, the petitioners pledged their lives and sacred honors. This petition was disregarded. Austin, who was intrusted with its presentation, was thrown into prison; and finally the constitution of 1824, was entirely destroyed, and a military dictatorship established instead. The constitutional authorities of Coahuila and Texas, solemnly protested against this change of government; but they were put down by military force, and the governor and members of the legislature were imprisoned.

The Texans who were thus inveigled into a condition in which their persons and property were at the mercy of a hostile and jealous central despotism, had no resource but a tame submission to an oppressive government which had already broken all faith with them, or to attempt the achievement of their independence. They chose the latter. On the third day of November, 1835, the Texan people declared themselves free from Mexican authority.

It is not necessary to say how nobly and bravely this declaration was sustained, till at San Jacinto the Dictator of Mexico himself became a Prisoner to the revolutionists, and acknowledged, as the Mexican Government, the future and entire independence of Texas. This recognition by Santa Anna was subsequently confirmed by this Government, and by the most powerful of the European Governments, and maintained for ten years in despite of all the efforts of Mexico, which again in 1844, on the prospect of annexation with this country, reiterated that acknowledgment with a condition which she had no power or right to impose.

Of the reasons that induced the people of these United States to determine upon annexation it is not necessary here to treat.—It is enough to say that it was the act of the American people; and one, the justice of which, notwithstanding the folly of Mexico, as time progresses, will become more and more apparent. This act of union was deemed a cause of war by Mexico, and she accordingly declared war against the United States. As the Mexican statesman, Almonte, says, "The war of Texas, with Mexico, was adopted by annexation, and so annexation was war." "Annexation was war."—The mustering troops of Mexico, were marching on to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of re-annexing Texas—for the purpose of

restoring her again to Mexican domination. Had our government under these circumstances tamely confined the defenses of the country to the Necker, and permitted the ravages of war to spread desolation over the newly acquired territory, they would have proved false in duty to the young State and the violence which now fixes itself upon the whole war, would have denounced the administration for the feeble protection which had been extended to the newly a republic.

It was the hostile attitude of Mexico caused Gen. Taylor to be sent into Texas; it was that hostility persisted in through which caused the recognition of war between the Republic—and which has occasioned to Mexico, the successive defeats of Resaca, Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, and Vera Cruz. Now engaged in it would be utter folly in our government to conclude it, before a definite settlement of all our difficulties with Mexico is accomplished. Before the annexation of Texas had just cause of war with Mexico, but forbore in mercy for her weakness; and in the war, notwithstanding victory has been with us, yet the olive branch of peace has gone hand in hand with the sword. Mexico rejects peace, without she can have Texas, and without she can escape the consequences of her systematic violation of treaties—in fact without she, the vanquished can have all that war accords to the victor. But the sword must be, as it has been, the biter. We must & will have compensation for the spoliation of our citizens, indemnity for this war, and assurance of future peace before the close of the conflict. These are necessary to our honor as a nation, to our character as a Republic; and better war with all its evils than a sacrifice of all that makes a nation dreaded or respected.

For the Kalida Venture

### GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDER

Surrender! what, the laurels pluck  
That bind our conquering army's brow!  
The colors that were never struck  
To slave or despot—strike them now!  
Ask Palo Alto if the stripes and stars  
That bid us on to fame and glory,  
Were not as bright mid death and scars  
As gems that fill the niche of story!

That banner fluted o'er us, when  
Your braggart hoists at Monterey,  
Like locusts swarmed, to meet with men  
Who neither yield nor run away.  
And think you that the glories won  
Where Watson fell and Ringgold bled,  
Will wither in a winter's sun,  
Or yield to deek a braggart's head?  
I tell you we surrender never.  
While life is left to man a gun—  
Our glorious stripes shall float for ever  
And every star shall beam a sun.

Surrender! Yes to him that gave  
The life to home and country given!  
Surrender to the conquering grave  
But not to mortal man, by Heaven!  
Our sleeping sires would burst their shrouds,  
And bear the unsullied banner back,  
Where freedom's bird first pierced the clouds  
And lit the revolution's track.

Surrender! Yes, when freedom's voice,  
Sounds low and hollow in the gale;  
When freemen turn to slaves by choice,  
And only death greans tell the tale.  
When every field our fathers fought  
Amid the revolution's fire,  
Whose all our glories are forgot  
And liberty's great soul expires.  
Blot the Alamo from the past,  
Bid San Jacinto disappear,  
And over every glory cast  
Forgetfulness—then we may hear;  
But by Resaca's bloody field—  
By Palo Alto's deathless story  
We swear that we will never yield;  
But die for freedom—truth and glory.

**THE LOAN TAKEN.**—We have the pleasure of announcing that the whole loan of eighteen millions is taken *above par*, at a premium varying from one-eighth to two per cent. The whole amount bid was \$57,790,882, of which the sum of \$54,926,563 was bid *above par*, and the remainder \$2,864,200 at *par*.—Thus, it will be perceived that the bids at a premium largely exceeded three times the amount of the loan advertised. Considerable sums are taken for trustees and executors, for savings banks and persons not in business, for actual investment, and who desire to pay the money immediately. The Secretary, however, has guarded against calling in the loan more rapidly than it is wanted; for, were he to do so, it would make the government pay interest prematurely, and derange the business of the country by too large a call for specie in any one month.

The bids of fifty-eight millions of this loan, demonstrate the just confidence of the people in their own government, and the ample resources and wealth of the country. No doubt this auspicious result was aided by the recent glorious victories at Buena Vista and Vera Cruz under our heroic leaders, Taylor and Scott; but the successful result of the tariff of 1846 which it is demonstrated, will yield an annual revenue of thirty millions of dollars, and the new military contributions under the new Mexican tariff, also contributed to swell the bids.—*Washington Union.*

**LAKE NAVIGATION.**—The steamboat United States, Capt. C. Belden, says the *Cleveland Times*, of the 31st ult. left this port on Wednesday last, for Detroit. She arrived at Toledo the next day, the 25th, encountering but very little difficulty from ice.

### From the Washington Union. THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We find the federal papers are still clinging to the idea that there will be a federal majority in the House of Representatives during the 30th Congress. The assertion that such will be the case has been made again and again, but without any definite statement of the *modus operandi* by which "a consummation so devoutly" prayed for

tide of successful experiment, and this is while the war is going on. But only make peace with Mexico, says the *Express*, and "this country is on a pinnacle never before reached." Our countrymen will no doubt feel comfortable to know that they are not to be ruined, as the whigs predicted, by the tariff of 1846, or the sub-treasury. Whigery is certainly the most magnificent humbug in the world. At the destruction of every whig measure they proclaim the people ruined, but still the world goes on.—*Ohio*

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Indiana.....	8	2
Iowa.....	2	
Wisconsin.....	2	
	58	34
Already elected.....	62	76
	120	110

We sum up the whole matter by requesting our friends, that the next House of Representatives will be democratic! Let us not, however, indulge too overweening a confidence in this result. Prudence, energy, enthusiasm, are the secrets of success. Let every man do his duty now. PRINCIPLES not men—everything for the cause, and nothing for men—an active organization of our whole party in every State which has yet to vote, and we shall accomplish all that we have set down, and more than we have predicted.

**THE COUNTRY NOT YET RUINED.**—Who that recollects the weeping and wailing of the whig press and whig stumpers last summer, at the repeal of the tariff of 1842 could have supposed that thus soon would their predictions have proven false, so palpably as to make these same men come out and acknowledge the prosperity of the country and the falsity of their prophecies. We cannot forbear giving the entire article from the *New York Express*, of the 26th:

**REMARKS.**—Since our last, we have received a month's later intelligence from Europe, and on some accounts the news is of great importance. It is now settled beyond peradventure, that Europe will want a much larger supply of Breadstuffs than we can send, or that vessels can be found to convey across the water. The consequence is that the prices of Flour, Wheat, Rye and Corn, have advanced, and there is an absolute certainty that they will remain up for some time to come. This great rise will go mainly into the pockets of our farmers, as only a small portion of last year's crop has reached the Atlantic States. The immense lines of river, canal and lake navigation, are to be most actively and profitably engaged. Indeed, the country is in full tide of successful experiment. The merchants are well paid, and are doing an excellent business. Our list of strivays at the various hotels have greatly increased. The north River is yet but partially opened, and it is not till the interior navigation arrives that our season of business is at its height. There appears to be but one thing wanting to place this country on a pinnacle never before reached, and that is peace with Mexico—an event more distant now, to all appearance than ever. The markets during the week, for all descriptions of Breadstuffs, have advanced and become active, and there is an evident increase of business in almost every branch of trade.

Indeed, the country is truly in the