DEMOCRATIC PRESS--EXTRA.

RAVENNA, APRIL 11, 1855.

THIS Extra is rendered necessary in order to give full six months publication to the following resolution submitting an amendment to the Constitution in reference to the election of Township Officers, as required by law.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Ohio.

ELECTIONS.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 28.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Amending Section 4, Article X, of the Constitution, relating to the election of Township Officers.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio three-fifths of all the members elected to each House concurring therein, That there be submitted to the electors of the State, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1855, a proposition to amend section four, article ten of the Constitution of the State, so as to read as follows:

Section 4. Township officers shall be elected by the electors of each township, at such time, and in such manner, and for such term not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law; but shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

The electors desiring at said election, to vote in favor of the foregoing amendment, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Constitutional amendment, township officers—Yes;" and those who do not favor the adoption of said amendment, shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Constitutional amendment, township officers—No."

A. D. MARSH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ELMER WHITE,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Adopted April 9, 1855

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OHIO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, JAMES S. ROBINSON, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a Joint Resolution acepted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1855, taken from the original rolls filed in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, at Columbus, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1855.

[SEAL.] JAMES S. ROBINSON,
Secretary of State.

887

The Pompey Stone.

The famous Pompey stone, now in the state museum at Albany, is the most noted of a very limited class of relics. It is a bowlder about fourteen inches long and twelve wide, bearing on its face an unmistakable figure and inscription. It was discovered at Watervale, in the township of Pompey—not far from Manlius, Onondaga county, about sixty-five years ago. Historians and scientists have speculated on its origin without positive results, and it still remains as perplexing an enigma as when first brought to notice. The figure in the center of the stone represents a serpent twining about the trunk of a tree. At the left is plainly engraved Leo De——VI., 1520.

On the right of the serpent is a capital L with several inferior marks, doubtless meant for small letters, beneath which are two peculiar characters that look very much like Indian totems.

This stone is supposed to furnish the earliest known evidence of the presence of Europeans on the soil of New York state, and to have been designed for a grave monument for some unknown Spanish adventurer who, with his comrades, had penetrated the wilderness in search of gold during the early part of the sixteenth century.—*Albany Post-Express.*

A Man of Titles.

I heard a funny story the other day about a young nobleman, a member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington. It seems that the young man had a military title of considerable length, beside having another title, and when he got all his titles engraved on his visiting cards, the lots of pasteboard were well covered and looked most imposing. The cards greatly impressed all the Washington girls, and the young foreigner became a great favorite. One of his friends, however, in a joking mood one day, told him that he must add the word "bachelor" to his card, as that was the custom here. So the poor fellow had "bachelor" engraved with the rest of his titles.—*American Queen.*

The Beggar Boys of Rome.

The poor look always cold. They are always ragged and dirty, in very picturesque clothes, and on their poor shoes lies the earth of the Lacustrine period, and yet what a privilege it is to be even a beggar in Rome! I thought so at St. Peter's on Sunday, as I heard Cardinal Howard sing mass on St. Peter's day. Cardinal Howard is a stately prince of the church, and most admired by the English ladies here, who it is said kiss the hem of his garments.

On the occasion of this splendid ceremony, the choir of the Sistine chapel answered antiphonally the choir of the Cathedral. The famous tenors sang their best, and so did the soprano of St. John Lateran, and no such music was ever heard in all the world outside of Rome. In front of me stood the little beggar brothers, no covering on their curly heads. They were charmed with the music, as they well might be, and drowned my Protestant coolness by kneeling and crossing themselves in the right places. They were very much in my way, and they smelt of poverty and garlic, but I enjoyed them, for they can always see Deity, which I cannot leave in. I gave them a small copper tribute of respect, and of gratitude that they had taught me what a beggar might be. They rewarded me with a smile Raphael might have envied, and a compliment in Italian far sweeter than anything I have ever heard in English.

We are pleased to learn by reading a letter of a Chicago newspaper correspondent that "Chicago, laid in ruins by the hand of the fire fiend, rose like a phenix from its ashes." That there was a fire in Chicago we knew, but this phenix—phenix—phenix! Now, what under the sun is a phenix, what had it to do with the Chicago fire, and for what did it rise from its ashes? Every year the naturalists discover some new kind of bird or beast or something that common people know nothing about.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

New Jersey railroads own one-fourth the taxable property in the State, and pay one-twelfth the taxes.