

LAW OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 70] AN ACT

To amend the act in relation to judicial proceedings in favor of or against dissolved corporations, passed March 21, 1859.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all proceedings by or against any dissolved corporation, issued to the sheriff of the county in which such judgment was rendered, in which two writs of scire facias shall be returned nihil, such returns shall, as in other cases of scire facias to revive judgments, be deemed and taken as sufficient service, notwithstanding anything to the contrary hereof, contained in the act to which this amendatory act.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 71] AN ACT

Defining the duties of Justices of the Peace and Constables, in civil cases.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the several acts and parts of acts now in force, authorizing the holders of notes, due bills, or bills of exchange, to bring suits thereon before Justices of the Peace, against the makers and endorsers jointly, shall be so construed, and held to apply only in such cases, and to such original drawers and endorsers as reside in the township where suit is brought; nor shall the Constable in whose hands summons may be placed, be authorized to serve the same upon any one of the defendants residing without the limits of said township.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 72] AN ACT

Further to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons," passed March 23, 1840.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where any person has heretofore deceased, or shall hereafter die, whether testate or intestate, such person not being at the time of such decease a resident of this State, but having been engaged in the prosecution of business therein, as a partner or otherwise, and leaving in this State any property belonging in whole or in part to his estate, the proper court of the county in which such business may have been prosecuted as aforesaid, or of any county in which such property may be situated, or where any debtor of such decedent may reside, shall, upon the application of any creditor of such decedent, whose claim is founded on a contract made or a right of action which accrued within this State, grant to such creditor, upon his giving bail as required by the act to which this is an amendment, administration of all and singular the assets of such decedent situated within this State; and such administrator shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and the acts amendatory thereto, so far as the same are consistent with the provisions of this act; and the proceeds of such assets shall be applied to the payment of the debts which shall be proved against such estate before such administrator, in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and the acts amendatory thereto; and if any shall be paid into the court granting such administration, for the benefit of the estate of such decedent; in the State where the decedent resided at the time of his death.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, and of the several acts amendatory thereto, shall apply as well to the estates of persons who at the time of their decease were not residents of this State and died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a will as to the estates of persons dying intestate, and administration thereon shall be conducted in all respects as pointed out in section one of this act.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 73] AN ACT

To amend the act entitled an act for the punishment of certain offenses therein named, passed March 14, 1831.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in any other way, by printing, writing or in any other way, publish an account of any lottery or scheme of chance, of any kind or description, by whatever name, style or title the same may be denominated or known, stating when and where the same is to be drawn, or the prizes therein, or any of them, or the price of a ticket, or shew therein, or where any ticket may be obtained, or in any way aiding or assisting in the same, or in any way giving publicity to such lottery or scheme of chance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 24, 1851.

[No. 74] AN ACT

Requiring compensation for causing death by wrongful act, neglect or default.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default; and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages, in respect thereto; then, and in every such case, the person who, or the corporation which would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to murder in the first or second degree, or manslaughter.

Sec. 2. Every such action shall be brought by and in the name of the person

representatives of such deceased persons; and the amount recovered in every such action, shall be for the exclusive benefit of the widow and next of kin of such deceased person, and shall be distributed to such widow and next of kin, in the proportions provided by law in relation to the distribution of personal estates, left by persons dying intestate; and in every such action, the jury may give such damages as they shall deem fair and just, not exceeding five thousand dollars, with reference to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death to the wife and next of kin to such deceased person; Provided, that every such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such deceased person.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 75] AN ACT

To amend the laws now in force prescribing the duties of County Commissioners.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the passage of this act, the county commissioners of the several counties in this State, when they may deem it necessary for the preservation of the records in the Recorder's or Auditor's office, in their respective counties, that any book shall be transcribed into a new volume, may make out and enter upon their journals, at any of their regular sessions, an order directing the Recorder or Auditor, as it may be, of such county, to transcribe the same; and the transcript, so made, shall be as valid and effectual as the original record.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 77] AN ACT

To provide the mode of taxing certain Rail Road Companies.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That until otherwise provided by law, all rail road companies in this State, the charters of which provide that such companies may be taxed upon their dividends, shall report the amount of each dividend made by such company, to the Auditor of State, within ten days after such dividend shall have been made; and when the dividends made during the year by any of said rail road companies, shall exceed the per cent. upon its capital stock which such company may make without being subject to taxation, then the Auditor of State shall draw a bill in favor of the Treasurer of State, for six per centum upon the amount of the dividends made during the previous year, which shall be paid into the State treasury as the tax upon such dividends, and appropriated as other State taxes; and the personal and real property of such rail road companies, used exclusively for corporate purposes, shall not be taxable in addition to the tax aforesaid.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 78] AN ACT

To provide for the service of menses process in certain cases therein named.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases when by reason of the absence or non-residence of the officers or board of directors of any company that is now, or may hereafter be incorporated, under the laws of this State, the service of menses process in any suit at law, or in chancery, cannot be made as is now provided for by law, said process may be served personally upon the agent of such company in the county where its affairs are transacted, or by copy left at the office or usual place for the transaction of business of said agent; and such service, in all suits, both at law and in chancery, shall be as valid and legal, as if made in any manner now provided for by law.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 20, 1851.

[No. 79] AN ACT

To provide for the distribution of the assets of expired Banking Companies.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where the charter of any banking company, has or may hereafter have expired, or become forfeited, any stockholder or stockholders, or other person or persons, in interest, may at any time, by petition in chancery, in a suit to be commenced in the county where such bank was located, be entitled to have any person or persons holding, or having received any funds, credits or assets of such banking company, render a full and fair account of the same.

Sec. 2. That in taking such account, the person or persons so holding or having received said funds, credits or assets of such banking company, shall stand chargeable with interest upon all sums of money and

credits by him or them held, and with all rents and profits received or enjoyed of the same, from the time of having first received said funds and credits, or having enjoyed and received said rents and profits, except in cases where by proof made to the satisfaction of the court, said person or persons have kept and held said funds in trust upon deposit without using or receiving any benefit, use or profit of the same; and in stating said account, interest shall be computed, and rents made annually.

Sec. 3. That in case any person or persons holding any funds or assets of such banking company, shall claim to hold, or to have received the same in a fiduciary capacity, to meet any contingent or future liability of such company, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint a receiver or receivers of all such funds or assets, as upon hearing of said cause shall be found necessary to meet and discharge all such contingent or future liabilities of such banking company; and to order such funds to be loaned, with good and sufficient security, upon annual interest, until the time when such contingent and future liabilities may be finally discharged or barred by laws of limitation; provided, that said funds so loaned upon annual interest, shall be made payable, either in whole or part, as may be necessary, to pay any such accruing contingent liabilities, within thirty days after the notice and demand of the same.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 25, 1851.

[No. 80] AN ACT

To amend the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other banking companies.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Control may, at the time, and in the same manner the president is now by law elected, elect an officer to be called the vice President, who may perform any part or all the duties of the president, as said board may direct; the term of office and the bond of the vice president shall be the same as the president.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 24, 1851.

[No. 81] AN ACT

To amend the act to incorporate the State Bank of Ohio, and other banking companies.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Control may, at the time, and in the same manner the president is now by law elected, elect an officer to be called the vice President, who may perform any part or all the duties of the president, as said board may direct; the term of office and the bond of the vice president shall be the same as the president.

JOHN F. MORSE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate. March 22, 1851.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, PORTAGE CO.,

Ravenna, June 4th, 1851. I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the acts passed by the General Assembly of Ohio as certified to by the Secretary of State.

JOHN G. McBRIDE, Auditor.

"A Lawyers Constitution."

Is the Judicial system under the present Constitution, which, by its uncertainties and its delays, amounts to almost a denial of justice, an injury to lawyers? Is the judicial system of the New Constitution, under which justice would be dispensed cheerily, directly and without delay, a Constitution for the benefit of lawyers and pettifoggers? Let men of common sense answer these questions.

Why is it that the Whig Lawyers, who compose four-fifths of the bar of the State, are united almost to a man, against the ratification of the New Constitution? A lawyers' Constitution, forsooth! The man who invented that humbug deserves for his wit a pair of leather g'ggles.—Ohio Union.

USURY IN MARYLAND.—The Annapolis Republican was informed on Friday night last, by Mr. Magraw, one of the committee on revision, that the following section was omitted in article third (the legislative department) of the new constitution:

Section 49. The rate of interest in this State shall not exceed six per cent. per annum, and no higher rate shall be taken or demanded, and the Legislature shall provide, by law, all necessary forfeitures and penalties against usury.

RETURN OF MR. TOD.—We are informed, that a letter has been received from Col. Tod, in which he states that he will be at home about the 20th of next month. This is pleasing news to many of his old friends and neighbors, who anxiously await the opportunity of shaking his honest and generous hand.—Youngstown Republican.

ROBBERY.—The house of LUCIUS TAYLOR, of Nelson, was entered, on the night of the 21st inst., and money to the amount of \$630 stolen therefrom. There was one \$50 note, the balance in \$5 and \$10 notes; mostly of the State Bank of Ohio.—Whig

Fire in Pittsburgh—12 Houses Burned.

PITTSBURGH, May 26—6 P. M. A fire broke out this afternoon in Hays' carpenter shop, on Union alley. The building, together with the tools and contents, was entirely destroyed. The flames spread with great rapidity to Wiley street, destroying Mr. J. Hays and Mr. R. Lafferty's large brick dwellings, and five frame buildings owned by Messrs. McGuire, Barnes, Robinson and Stevenson. The flames thence extended to Catham street, destroying five more houses, owned by Mr. Jacob Hays and Mr. Stevenson. The two brick houses were partially insured.

Powder Mill Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 27. One of J. P. Garesche's powder mills, situated one mile from here, blew up about 10 o'clock this morning. Thomas Aydelotte and John Russell were killed,—two others were dangerously wounded and one slightly. The damage amounts to about \$4,000, and the insurance is small.

The Portage Sentinel.



RAVENNA, OHIO:

Monday, June 2, 1851.

BE UP AND DOING!

That there is an organized determined opposition to the adoption of the New Constitution, laboring secretly yet with their utmost energy for the accomplishment of their purpose, there is no longer any room for doubt. And if we are to secure the adoption of the so much needed reforms, if we are to establish the principles of Equality, it is the imperative duty of the friends of Reform and Progress to be up and doing.

If we would have ALL OFFICERS ELECTIVE BY THE PEOPLE—

If we would have BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE, thus reducing the expenses of the Government \$50,000 or \$100,000 a year—

If we would DISPENSE WITH 160 JUDGES and save their salaries to the people—

If we would REFORM OUR JUDICIAL SYSTEM—

If we would PREVENT THE INCREASE OF THE STATE DEBT—

If we would PROVIDE FOR AN EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION—

If we would BRING ON TO THE TAX LIST \$50,000,000 CAPITAL INVESTED IN BANK, STATE, AND OTHER STOCKS, which have heretofore escaped taxation, and thus save the people HALF A MILLION annually—

If we would PREVENT CORPORATIONS FROM TAKING INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FOR THEIR OWN USE WITHOUT COMPENSATION—

If we would have ALL LAWS GENERAL, conferring the same powers and privileges upon ALL—

If we would SECURE THE RIGHT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION with but little delay and trifling cost, and without a 10 years' struggle to obtain the consent of our Legislative masters to vote the expression of our wishes upon the subject—

Together with many other salutary reforms, Let us Remember that we have a responsible duty to perform, and that on Tuesday, the 17th of this month—two weeks from to-morrow—these questions are to be decided by the people. Let us, then, be up and doing!

Nothing Wrong.

Our sapient neighbor of the Whig can see nothing wrong in the Banks manifesting their determination to resist the law of last winter for taxing them upon their capital stock and surplus and contingent fund the same as other property is taxed. Of course not. We did not expect that a paper that has labored long and ardently to justify a law by which the State and the people have been robbed of over an hundred thousand dollars annually for the benefit of the Rag-Barons, would be able to discover anything wrong in the Banks determining to resist a law by which partial justice was sought to be done the people whose rights have been grossly outraged. It would be a fruitless task to attempt to convince the Whig editor that the bankers have not the right to plunder the people and that it is wrong for the whigs to give them the power to do so, for

"A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still"

We did not, therefore, expect to convert our intelligent neighbor to the doctrine that the rights of the people are common rights, and that, although a corrupt partizan Legislature may confer upon a certain portion of the people the power and privilege to rob and defraud the rest, and though a venal, mercenary press may defend the base and outrageous act, it does not make it right.

Now, what we claim is, that the bankers have no right to be taxed in a different manner nor to a less extent than other individuals; nor can a Legislative enactment make it right. That the Banks have been taxed less than other property by over fifty-seven thousand dollars in a single year, taking their capital and contingent fund as the basis, as shown by the report of the Auditor of State. And now admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the law under which they are organized gives them the power to resist this "additional tax," still their conduct in resisting this law is indefensible upon any other ground than that "might gives right." And what must the honest intelligent portion of the people think of a set of party leaders and a party press that come out boldly and seek to defend the act of building up a privileged order in our midst, and then turn shamelessly to the people and tell them they cannot help themselves—that their rights have been "contracted" away, and that they have no power to resume them! How long shall such a set of party leaders enjoy the confidence of even a respectable portion of their fellows?

The Woman's Rights Convention assembled at Akron on Wednesday. It is represented as a very large assemblage and embracing much talent.

Don't fail to read the reply of Truth to the address of the Whig State Central Committee, which we copy from the Statesman.

Whig Judges and the New Constitution.

Notwithstanding the Whig State Central Committee, backed by the money monopoly power of the State, are striving to array their entire party in opposition to the adoption of the New Constitution, yet, there are those among the leading and most influential men of their party, who not only see the evils in the old Constitution, but understand and appreciate the great benefits and advantages which will accrue to the people from the adoption of the new, and who cannot be swerved from their fidelity to truth and justice, to fall down and do fealty to the monopoly power at the behest of the Central Committee. We have already given the names of three influential leading whigs—Dr. Bennett and Judge Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas county, and C. S. Hamblenton, who were all members of the Constitutional Convention, who are in favor of its adoption. The Painesville Telegraph says that the Hon. PATER HITCHCOCK, who is also a prominent leading whig, and who was a member of the Convention, "is very decided in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution."

The Brown county Union gives an account of a speech made at Georgetown, by Judge GEO. COLLINS, in favor of the adoption of the New Constitution. He was also a member of the Convention that framed that instrument.

Does any one believe that, if the New Constitution were the base partizan instrument which its opponents charge it to be, it would receive the support of these prominent and distinguished men of the Whig party? No, never.

Demagogueism.

The "Portage County Whig" is striving to make capital against the New Constitution upon the ground that it does not allow negroes the right of suffrage. In March last, that precious consistent sheet used the following language upon the same subject:

"The history of the past and present plainly reveal the fact the social and political elevation of the negro to a level with his white brother, in this country is out of the question; and he is not the real friend of the colored man who seeks to conceal this fact from him."

With how much sincerity the puppet of the "Whig" who moves as the Central Committee pull the strings, urges this objection, let the reader judge.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—A Telegraphic despatch from Boston, dated the 26th ult., says:—The Congressional Election in the 2d district resulted in the choice of Robert Rantoul, the Free Soil Democrat, by a plurality of about 1000 votes. In the 4th district, Mr. Thompson, whig, is elected by a plurality not exceeding 150 votes. The few returns received from the 7th district indicate the return of Bishop, the coalition candidate.

DURING the first ten weeks that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was in operation, the number of passengers that passed over the road was 13,263. The freight business during the same time amounted to \$7,000.

SPECIAL ELECTION IN NEW YORK.—Telegraphic despatches from New York dated the 28th ult., state that the special election held the day previous showed the election of three whigs, thus securing the passage of the Nine Million Loan Bill on the re-assembling of the Legislature.

One of the powerful objections to the adoption of the New Constitution is thus given by one of its opponents in a communication published in the Huron Reflector, a whig paper:

"Internal improvements must not cease, for 'circumstances' make it necessary for the State to make a Loan of SEVERAL MILLIONS, and shall she be prohibited? I say No."

Here is the plain, naked question of State debt, or no State debt. The State is already borne down with a debt of over seventeen millions dollars, and, in consequence, the people are burdened and oppressed with taxes to pay the interest without material diminishing the principal. And yet, the opponents of the New Constitution demand a continuance of the power to increase that debt "many millions," until the State shall be completely bankrupt and its entire people and property placed under contribution to, and at the mercy of, Eastern and foreign capitalists. They demand again the privilege of throwing the bonds of the State into the market to be sacrificed at 50 and 75 cents on the dollar; and the people are told that if the new constitution is adopted all works of internal improvement must stop. Their plain language is, that unless the power is continued to plunder the treasury, we shall have no more canals and no more rail roads, and it is by such appeals that they are striving to intimidate the people into a rejection of the New Constitution. But is not their point of attack illy chosen? Have not the people been sufficiently burdened with a State debt to now fix bounds to it, and say thus far have you gone and here let thy mad wave be stayed?

CHOLERA.—This fearful disease seems to be again exhibiting itself in several places. It is principally confined to the Mississippi river. A number of cases have occurred in Cincinnati; and the Pittsburgh Post of the 28th ult. notices the death of a woman who was taken from the steamboat Cincinnati at Wheeling on Monday night last. Little fear, however, is felt of its general prevalence.

Address of the State Central Committee.

The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee on the New Constitution, will be found in our columns to-day, and we commend it to the perusal of all readers. It is a calm and candid appeal to the people upon a question of the most vital importance to them; and clearly points out many of the evils and wrongs of the old constitution, and the advantages that will accrue from the adoption of the new. We again say, read it attentively, and then pass it along the line.

A new Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, has been organized at Springfield, under the free banking law passed by the Legislature last winter. The State Journal learns that "certificates for several new banks under the new banking law have already been filed in the office of the Secretary of State." Ohio will soon have any quantity of rag-mills, and of almost every variety. We have already three different systems, all "perfectly safe," and got up for the especial benefit of the people, of course!

FRESH FISH.—We are under obligation to Mr. A. Travis for a couple of nice fresh Lake Fish. He is in the constant receipt of them by the cars from Cleveland, brought down the same morning they are caught. His stand is at Beckwith's Grocery.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Whig Central Committee and the New Constitution.

EDITOR OF THE OHIO STATESMAN:—Sir: The edict of the Whig Central Committee of May 12, which presents to the whig party the strong points of objection to the New Constitution, is a "rare bird" in its way.

Looking at the high source from which it emanated, and the intelligence of those to whom it is addressed, we would naturally expect a many, vigorous, and honest exposition of serious evils, which would, by reasonable deduction, follow the adoption of that instrument; the cause of which would be the provisions of the instrument itself. I say in finding the names of Galloway, Mason and Olds affixed to that paper we had a right so to expect; but upon a careful examination of the whole address we are compelled to admit that such expectation is most miserably disappointed. The Central Committee find three main causes of objection to the new Constitution in the provisions which relate to "internal improvement," "State credit," and "apportionment;" and I infer from the closing paragraph of this address, if these causes of objection are removed, they are then content with the whole instrument.

I propose replying briefly to the sophistries of the address; and "Elihu" like, delivering "mine opinion." Following the course pursued by the address, the first topic for reply is the chapter on internal improvements, the provisions of which, says the address, "are such that every practical man will admit, that in future every thing of this kind will be completely stopped." Why does this result necessarily follow the adoption of these provisions? Because says the address, they include individual liability for debts, and subjection to repeal. In order to sustain this position the address assumes, first: that all subscriptions for stock in works of internal improvement, are mere gratuities on the part of the subscribers; to which they are urged by motives purely patriotic, and second: that such works seldom pay dividends to make profits.

Admitting this to be true—for the purpose of the argument—how easy is it for the generous subscriber, to carry into operation the noble dictates of his patriotism, and avoid all responsibility. If he truly acts from pure, unmix'd benevolence towards his fellow citizens, in devoting his funds to the construction of highways and bridges, and seeks no selfish gain, present or future in the investment, let him not take out a certificate to the amount he has subscribed—let not his name appear as a stockholder in the company, and he will incur no liability for the debts of the company. This procedure is just and proper, for if he seeks no gain, he would require no certificate of investment; if public works of the kind make no profits, a certificate of investment is useless.

Now if men are unwilling to act thus, it follows that the position assumed by the address is a sheer falsehood, and I dare venture the assertion, that the State of Ohio does not contain one hundred men who would so act.

The truth is, men in this day always expect profits from investments, and without strong and probable presumption in favor of profits—they do not invest, and this rule holds good, as well in the construction of works of public improvement, as in any other business transaction. True the profit may not be directly derived from dividends, which urges the subscriber to take a certificate of stock, and thus make himself a stockholder.

The greatest profit from such investments arises in the enhanced value of the lands through which such works are built and the large increase of trade which they create, and experience fully shows that the expenditure of twenty five per cent. of the value of lands, in constructing good durable roads, and bridges, by which distances are diminished, and the approach to and facilities for markets are increased, is as wise and prudent an investment of money, as a land owner can make, although such road, or bridge should never pay one cent of dividend.

Now as these investments are made for profit, and as they are profitable, and largely so, why should the maker of the investment not be liable for the debts of his company?

Mr. Editor, I have never yet seen any man, who could assign any good reason, why a man should not be liable to pay the debts which he has contracted, either in his own person or by his agent. If you have discovered any one possessed of such genius, you will confer a favor by making his name public.

Yet this liability for debts, is the great reason urged by the address against the new constitution, a reason, founded neither in honesty, or honor.

If it be true that works of public improvement cannot be made honestly—and the address assumes that as a fixed fact—and if it be true that in order for their construction,

men must be allowed to swindle by statute, and perpetrate frauds by legislative enactment—then for one I say let them remain unconstructed; and if the people of the State remain poorer, than they would otherwise be—they will have the satisfaction of knowing their moral rectitude is unshaken.

It is strange, most strange, that whenever a moral evil is opposed, or a wrong stopped, or a moral evil corrected, the leaders of the whig party are always ready to step forward as the unblushing advocates of fraud, wrong, and immorality. I cannot tell whether the individual liability provision will prevent the further construction of works of internal improvement or not—but this I can tell—that among and upon honest men it should not so operate.

But the liability clause is not more frightful in the opinion of the address, than that other provision, which renders incorporated companies, and the individual stockholder liable "to have all their rights swept away at any moment by an arbitrary legislative repeal."

This is sheer nonsense—landedash.—There is not one provision in the whole of the new constitution which not only does not favor, but which permits the rights of individuals to be "swept away by the legislative" enactment—on the contrary, private and public rights in property, are most carefully and strictly guarded, and "shall ever be held inviolate," both by the State and the people.

The writers of the address most certainly knew that, and in insolence, have supposed the people incapable of comprehending the plain meaning of language. They know that, the entire new constitution does not contain one single provision which ought to deter an honest man from giving it a hearty support; although it does not contain many provisions which are a terror to scoundrels, and it may be, the last consideration is the one which operates most strongly on their minds, and gives point to their hostility.

Examine this provision of repeal, and to what does it amount? For illustration I will take a case. The Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, have, under their charter, constructed this road. They have been honest and paid their debts.—They have been wise and obtained a release for their right of way, over the lands through which their road passes, they are an incorporated company, and the individuals composing it, are each, severally stockholders. Now, suppose the charter of this company should, by "legislative repeal," be taken from them to-morrow, in what way would it change the rights of the company and of the individuals composing it and owning the stock?

They would be deprived of their seat and incorporated name in and by which they could sue, and be sued—and the individual stockholders would change in character from stockholders to partners in the great firm of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company. And this is all the change which such repeal would effect. Instead of an incorporated company owning the road, a company of individuals would own it, and in these individuals, and each of them would be vested the property of the road as his and their own private property carefully secured to them and their use, and benefit, against all transgressors by the declaration that, "private property shall ever be held inviolate."

As then, the repeal of a law does not change the rights of parties, in the property, the right of repeal in the General Assembly, cannot seriously be made an objection to the new constitution.

TRUTH.

For the Portage Sentinel.

The License Crisis.

Fellow Citizens, we have now the noble privilege, never before, to my knowledge, granted to the citizens of any State or nation, of making our own law respecting the sale of intoxicating drinks. Others have had a law made, but we are to make the law by our vote. This is right—it is republican—I rejoice and glory in it.

And now, what shall we do? The interests at stake are vast. Look at them.

Large Cost.—By the estimate of President Everett, or Mr. Delevan, or a committee of the New York Legislature, or Mr. Clark of Alabama, or Gen. Cary of Cincinnati, it appears that the cost of intoxicating drinks to Ohio is probably not less than ten million dollars a year.

Much Pauperism.—Of 1500 persons in the Cincinnati poor