

# THE PORTAGE SENTINEL.

"OPPOSITION TO TYRANNY, IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

RAVENNA, OHIO, MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1851.

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## The Portage Sentinel.

BY SAMUEL D. HARRIS, JR.

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rearages are paid, except at the option of the  
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From the Cleveland American Advertiser.

### Where the Money comes from.

The following lines were written by a young  
lad of this city after reading in the newspapers  
an announcement that a Merchant Tailor paid  
\$25 for the first ticket to Jenny Lind's concert.

Where did you get that money, my dear?  
The widow and the homeless maiden:  
For this their lives with wasting toil,  
And heart corroding woe are laden.

And O, how many aching eyes—  
How many fingers worn and weary—  
How many hearts at midnight shed,  
In narrow work rooms cold and dreary.

How many warm and loving hearts,  
And generous feelings without measure  
Blighted by slow emolument want,  
This sum ask cost—this treasure.

For this within her quivering frame,  
The anxious mother labors early,  
And when the shadowy night comes down  
Toils on for those she loves so dearly.

Yes, though she adds the midnight hours,  
Till nature can endure no longer,  
The wretched pittance will not keep  
Her dear babe from the wolf of hunger.

For this the motherless young girl—  
Though grateful slumber wraps creation,  
Prolongs her suicidal toil;  
Repose for her would be starvation.

For with a courage hardly met,  
That any form so frail should wear it,  
She has resolved, what'er life's woe,  
In stainless purity to bear it.

Will she not falter, day by day,  
To find her pale cheek pearly growing?  
Or shuddering feel the hectic flush,  
In mocking beauty o'er its glowing?

Her soul uncheered by any joy  
Grows dark as bitter thoughts come o'er her;  
To that young heart of mirth and love,  
How awful seems the waste before her.

Thus with a brave though breaking heart,  
Tells many an uncomplaining woman,  
Their virtues meet a lingering death,  
Beneath the Juggernaut of Mammon.

LOUISA.

Louisa is right. Too many splendid fortunes  
Have been built upon breaking hearts; and too  
much splendid benevolence is but the caking  
of unrequited toil. We intend no personal  
allusion to the ticket buyers, as though they  
were sinners above other men; but sometimes  
when we look upon an establishment which has  
absorbed the substance of a hundred other  
help inquiring how many half paid days work  
have been thrown in to make up such a sea  
of affluence.

From the New York Day Book.

### The Battle of Life.

The saying that one half of the world  
knows not how the other half lives has  
grown into a vulgar adage. It is true and  
untrue, for one half the world do not live  
at all—that is they have no life worth hav-  
ing. The constant struggle with poverty  
and the temptations which surround it, the  
longings ever forcing themselves upon the  
heart for to nothing better, and the thou-  
sand disappointments that are invariably a  
tendant upon every hope and wish; the  
heart burnings, the gasping after good  
that vanishes as it approached, the bitter  
knowledge that the other half of the world  
feels for them no sympathy, and the envious  
jealousies that these thoughts engender  
cannot be called life.

Life must have soul. How many have  
died in soul and have no chance of life?  
Did each carry a mirror in his breast that  
reflected to the passing world the hopes  
and fears, the struggles of good and evil, the  
bitter thoughts and the mad resolves that  
each heart nourished, what a picture of  
human misery would be presented to our  
gaze. Walk down Broadway; how beau-  
tifully the sun shines—how all glitters,  
look at the jewels—the articles of taste  
and luxury—presented at every turn to  
please the eye of the passing thousands—  
How the silk rustles and the satins shine  
and feathers nod over lovely forms, and  
what a smile is upon every lip. Trust it  
not, it deceives what! All that is horrible,  
deceivable, mean heart breaking and agoniz-  
ing. Not one of all this gay and  
cosmopolitan happy throng is happy; some  
secret wish remains ungratified—some  
dreadful crime preys upon the heart, and  
remorse is working there—working unseen  
and hidden, but surely, fatally. That  
smile shall vanish, that laughing eye grow  
dim, and all is unveiled—that dreadful  
agonies alone shall stand revealed. What  
is life to such a one! A mockery, a very  
mockery! Oh, how often the wish, "would  
that I had ne'er been born," is dwelling in  
the heart.

Take your pampered son of luxury, who  
from his cradle has never known a want  
nor dreamed of a wish that was not gratified;  
and go with him to his splendid home, sit  
with him at his well spread board and feast  
with him upon the delicious products of  
every crime, brought from far and near to  
please his palate and renew his appetite;  
sit with him at his fireside, go with him to  
his club—join in his games and hear his  
laugh and see his merry look. 'Tis false;  
his life is all one lie; he does not know one  
happy hour, his pampered body is a wretched  
changeling house, where misery under the  
guise of happiness, sits brooding evermore.  
His life is all excitement—he takes the  
goods the gods provide, as a matter of  
course, he is one of the chosen few, and he  
uses these things—were made for, and he  
uses them without one thought of all the want,  
misery and wretchedness by which he is  
surrounded. Can that man be happy!

Now come with us again. We leave  
this gaudy throng and turn into this by-  
street. What a change. Do not let it  
surprise you. Its change is only external  
—the inner view is just the same. Come  
let us go down into this cellar, whose rot-  
ten, tottering steps can scarcely support  
our slipping feet. How noisome and  
how dark—now look around you, see the  
green slime upon the walls—the festering  
rotteness of everything around—no light,  
no fire, no sound. Yes, there is a sound  
—listen! it is a moan, it comes from that  
poor pallet of straw upon which, now that  
our eyes are used to the darkness, we per-  
ceive a miserable form reclined. Her  
sunken cheeks and hollow eyes proclaim  
that Death had laid his hand upon her, and  
that her life of misery in this world is  
nearly over.

"I'm dying, John; come near me because  
I cannot see you, for my sight is going  
fast." She addresses this to you figure  
crouched there upon that old table. It is  
a man, but what a man. He sits with his  
knees drawn up to the chin, his hands  
pressed against his forehead and his eyes  
fixed with a demonical look upon the  
ground. He is clothed in rags, and his  
unshorn beard, his haggard look, his with-  
ered form and the horrible expression of  
his face make him a picture of despair,  
grim, ruthless, unutterable, hopeless despair,  
as the sound of her voice breaks upon the  
ear, he starts like one aroused from a dread-  
ful dream—glazes at us for a moment but  
says nothing; then as he recollects, rushes  
with a single bound beside the form of her  
who lies there dying—dying of what?  
Starvation! He takes her hand—the  
rough and desperate man—as tenderly as  
when he took it first, in years gone by,  
and printed on it the kiss that thrilled his  
heart, and made her bosom bound with  
hope and joy.

"Mary! Mary! It is too late. As he  
released the hand the arm drops nerveless  
by her side. He places his hand upon her  
heart—all is over. He bursts into an  
angry of grief and throws himself beside  
her. They have fought the battle of life  
together—both have been worsted—both  
were outcasts; one is dead—the other had  
better be.

Let us leave this place and cross the  
street. The "Tom" is opposite, and as  
luck will have it, we are just in time. A  
crowd of men and ragged boys are follow-  
ing those two police officers who have in  
charge an old man; he walks listlessly up  
the steps, heedless of the crowd around him,  
and stands now before the justice.

"What is the charge against this man?"  
inquires the magistrate.

"A Dutch grocer steps forward to reply.  
"He stole a piece of pork from my store."

"Who saw him?"

"I myself, your honor. He was stand-  
ing on the corner, and when I was wash-  
ing some coal he slipped in and took to  
pork; and I catch him mit to pork in  
his hand."

"Make your affidavit." An oath is soon  
made and the man is about to be sent to  
jail.

"Why did you steal this pork?" inquires  
the magistrate as he is making out the  
commitment.

"Listen to the prisoner:  
"I did take the pork, your honor, but I  
was hungry. I had spent all the money I  
had at his store, and for two days past  
had had nothing to eat. I asked him to  
trust me this morning, and he refused. I  
was starving—I was desperate—and I took  
it."

"It was a thief, officer."

"Shall we follow him to prison; shall we  
see that old grey headed man locked in a  
filthy, loathsome cell, with the worst of fel-  
ons, for obeying an instinct of his nature?  
No, we have no time. Here is another  
"case," but how different. The culprit is  
well dressed—as neat and unwrinkled as  
though he had just emerged from the hands  
of a careful valet. How he swaggers in  
—how the sequacious officers nod—how  
polite the magistrate. "A private room!"  
"Oh! certainly." Mr. G.—is too respect-  
able a man to be examined before the gap-  
ing, vulgar crowd—a private examination  
certainly! Not so private, however, but  
we can hear it. Oh, it's nothing! Mr. G.—  
is only a defaulter to the amount of some  
ninety thousand dollars; he says it  
will be "all right," and so it will. Look  
at the papers in the morning and see if it  
is not. He is of such good family; so rich;  
so respectable; such a clever fellow; that  
it is impossible that he should be sent to  
jail. No, he is allowed to depart on his  
"parole of honor," to appear and answer  
the charge. A fess will be made for a time,  
but it will soon die out and be forgotten—  
"But the trial?" you ask. Pshaw, man! it  
will never come to a trial. The rich man's  
word, the habeas corpus, will prevent any  
such disagreeable risk. It would be a dis-  
grace to the whole circle of the upper ten  
to put such a man on his trial like a com-  
mon criminal. If he were like the other,  
now some poor starving wretch that nobody  
cares about, and that stole a morsel  
to keep him from death, and enable him to  
fight the "Battle of Life" a little longer,  
it would be a different matter, but he is so  
respectable, and looks so fair and smells so  
sweet, that it would be a living disgrace to  
his family connections to send him to  
Sing Sing.

You are amazed. We will show you  
some more scenes in the Battle of Life, as  
fought here in New York, that will aston-  
ish you more. We have rambled long  
enough to-day.

Deal gently with those who stray.  
Draw them back by love and persuasion.—  
A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind  
word is more valuable to the lost than a  
mine of gold. Think of this and be on  
your guard ye who would chase to the  
grave an erring brother.

REMEMBER MOTHER.—A word gently,  
yet earnestly spoken to your child, hath  
more effect than the most violent outbreak  
of passion.

## Have a Trade.

By all Means have a trade: Don't go  
up and down in the world, and find nothing  
you can put your hands to. No matter if  
you don't have to work for a living. You  
may not always be prosperous like you are  
now. This is a muting planet. Thank  
heaven we live in no promigeneure nor  
hereditary successions. Each man is mor-  
ally bound to labor.

Have a trade, we repeat. Educate your  
hands. The man that is up to-day may  
be down to-morrow. Have something you  
can turn your energies to when time pinches.  
It will be an everlasting resource. We  
never knew a man who, with a good trade,  
could not get a good living, and much more  
with a right application. What though  
you are going to college, or into a profes-  
sion? The case is not altered. You need  
it just as much. It will come in play every  
day of your life. It is so much the better.  
Discipline of the hand should always go  
before that of the head. We never knew  
a college boy who wasn't better for a sub-  
stantial trade. He always graduates with  
highest honors. He is sure to be a scholar.  
The story is, he knows how to work—to  
pore—to conquer. He but transfers him-  
self from the shop to the study.

Young men decide at once to learn a  
trade. Apply yourself with all your mind  
and heart, and be its master. And when  
you graduate and ask your diploma, if you  
do not want, or are not obliged to work at  
it, you have laid by so much, and such a  
kind of wealth can never be lost or taken  
from you.

Character of Andrew Jackson.

By T. D'Arcy McGee.—"The charac-  
ter of Jackson will be an historical study  
for a thousand years. He is one of those  
angular outliers which almost defy time  
to make them commonplace. Like Sextus,  
Quintus, Columbus and Cromwell,  
much reflection does not beget the sense of  
dimness, but of substantiality. We have  
blood and bone in every incident of his life  
and every word he has uttered. Truly it  
has been said, 'he was one of the sincerest  
of men. Philosophers might be puzzled at  
the rigid sequence of his life and language,  
did they not know that there are some na-  
tures which founded upon certain radical  
principles, can only live a life of tunity or  
of madness. Jackson could never have  
become inconsistent, unless he had gone in-  
sane."

"American national character has, since  
his day, partaken equally of Jackson and  
of Franklin. The Quaker thrift, the prover-  
bial calculation remains, but with it is  
mingled a strange and elemental ardor, a  
desire of territory, a sense of power, and a  
Spanish audacity unknown to the revolu-  
tionary generation. The Virginian Presi-  
dents had the manner of courts and the  
discipline of English Benchers. The man  
of the West, tough as the hickory trees  
through which he has so often marched,  
was as natural in his style, habits and  
wants as any hunter of the prairies. When  
the "White House" was threatened with a  
mob, he dismissed the naval and military  
officers who volunteered their guard, load-  
ed his own and his nephew's rifle, and so  
prepared, the President of the United States  
awaited his foes in the Executive mansion.  
He would not use a sheet of the public pa-  
per; he allowed no lackies to attend on his  
person. In small things and in great, he  
was singular among great men; but all his  
singularities when compiled will be found  
to constitute a grand, original, and com-  
pact soldier statesman."

George Thompson, M. P.

The following remarks from the pen of  
the late Hon. Silas Wright, were written  
in 1839, when George Thompson, we be-  
lieve, was on his first visit to this country:  
"That foreigners, ignorant of the nature  
and character of our institutions, and owing  
no duty or obligation to them; that citizens  
of that country which forced domestic  
slavery upon us, though it was an institu-  
tion best calculated to put off the day  
when we should venture to spurn the pro-  
tection of a monarch's arm, or attempt to  
liberate ourselves from the despotism of a  
monarch's power, should be willing now  
to disturb the harmony of our country to  
break its peace, and perhaps overturn those  
enoble institutions which are so rapidly  
conducting us to wealth, and power, and  
greatness, by means of that very institu-  
tion which was intended to perpetuate our  
colonial bondage is not strange. That the  
subject of that monarchy, schooled to bow  
before an earthly throne, and to cringe and  
tremble, and be silent in the presence of  
hereditary aristocracy, should visit our  
country to lecture us upon the subject of  
liberty, may not be as strange as it is lu-  
cidious; but that the high-minded citizens  
of our republic should be led away by  
such teachers, into conflicts with their po-  
litical brethren, into excitements which  
threaten, not the quiet and harmony of their  
country merely, but the perpetuity of that  
sacred character by which she exists as a  
united nation, is strange, is more than  
strange."

"TIS GREASE! BUT LIVING GREASE NO  
MORE!"—The Buffalo Courier Gives an  
amusing account of a gentleman who  
mounted a barrel of lard to hear and see, on  
the arrival of the Mayflower, with the Presi-  
dent and suite. Just as he was listening  
with attention to the speeches, the barrel  
head gave way and easily and noiselessly  
went his "third button" in the "great staple  
of Ohio," exclaiming: "La-a-r-d have mercy  
on us!"

A landlady in Philadelphia, it is said  
makes her pies so light that her lodgers  
can see to go to bed without a candle, after  
eating a moderate sized piece.

Many of our modern criticisms on the  
work of our elder writers, says Coleridge  
remind me of the connoisseur, who, taking  
up a small cabinet picture, railed most  
vehemently at the absurd caprice of the  
artist in painting a horse sprawling. Ex-  
cuse me, sir," replied the owner of the pic-  
ture, "you hold it the wrong way; it is a horse  
galloping."

## Facts for the curious.

The dead exceed five-fold the minutes  
since the creation.

Texas derives its name from an Indian  
word, signifying beautiful.

The people of London, annually drink  
about 9000 tons of chalk.

Milk, so nutritious when taken as food,  
if injected into the veins acts as a deadly  
poison.

In Hindostan, unmarried females, more  
than sixteen years of age are regarded as  
infamous.

Deborah, from the Hebrew, means a  
bee; Rachel, a sheep; Sarah, a Princess;  
and Hannah, the gracious.

In Chinese works there are at least  
thirty thousand verses which may be said  
to be dedicated to love!

There is a plant growing in the springs  
of Iceland, which not only flowers, but  
bears seeds in water hot enough to boil an  
egg.

Some patient curiosity-hunter has found  
that the number of grains in a bushel of  
wheat weighing sixty-two pounds is up-  
wards of 639,000.

The earth, and those planets which,  
through their satellites, form what is called the  
solar system, move through space at the rate  
of thirty-five miles an hour.

The larva of the "great green moth" in-  
creases their weight one hundred and forty  
times in an hour, and when full grown, are  
72,000 times heavier than when first  
hatched!

The ancient cooks carried their art to  
the most whimsical perfection. They  
were able to serve up a whole pig boiled on  
one side and roasted on the other.

In the reign of Henry I, about the year  
1130, a sheep could be bought in England  
for fourpence, and wheat enough for feed-  
ing one hundred men a whole day cost but  
a single shilling.

Snails were a great luxury among the  
ancient Romans. Pliny tells us of a man  
who had invented a mode of fattening  
snails, by which a single shell was made to  
contain more than a quart.

Smoothing irons seem to be rather a late  
invention. About the time of Elizabeth  
and James I, large stones, inscribed with  
texts of Scripture, were used for the pur-  
pose of ironing.

It has been calculated that if those who  
have gone before us to death, were all liv-  
ing, and distributed equally over the sur-  
face of the earth, the United States would  
contain a population of at least three thou-  
sand millions.

In the Canary Islands there are to be  
found trees which yield an abundance of  
pure fresh water in the driest seasons.—  
In China, tallow is produced by a certain  
species of plants; and in Chili there are  
trees which daily supply the people with  
salt. In California the women make soap  
by boiling a plant, called the soap-plant,  
which, for washing clothes, is said to be  
superior to any other.

## A new Astronomical Instrument.

A correspondent of the Newark Daily  
Advertiser, writing from Cincinnati, men-  
tions the recent meeting in that city of the  
"Association for the Advancement of Sci-  
ence," and says:

"One of the most notable events that  
occurred during their meeting was the tri-  
umph of Professor Mitchell, of our Observa-  
tory. He has distanced all former modes  
of observing the right ascension and decli-  
nation of the stars by a new method of mag-  
netic rotation. He presented this method  
at the annual meeting of the Association  
in New Haven last August. But it seemed  
incredible that a single man, without funds,  
and with a comparatively rude machine,  
should thus rival and surpass the profound-  
est astronomers of the world, aided by the  
finest instruments art could construct, and  
all the appliances which the kingdom  
could furnish. So the coolest heads were  
shaken incredulously. The professor then  
demanded the appointment of a committee  
to examine the invention, and report at  
their next meeting. This was accordingly  
done, and at the head of it was placed the  
man that was the most incredulous, Pro-  
fessor Pierce, of Harvard, one of the leading  
mathematicians of the age. The commit-  
tee, after a thorough examination of the  
members, clerks, and sergeant-at-arms of  
the General Assembly, the additional sum  
of eleven thousand dollars; for paying the  
salaries of the Governor, Auditor,  
Treasurer, and Secretary of State, the At-  
torney General, Fund Commissioners,  
Members of the Board of Public Works,  
Librarian, and the Warden, Physician,  
and Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, the  
annual salary of Physician to the Peni-  
tentiary being four hundred and fifty dol-  
lars, and the Librarian being six hundred  
dollars, the additional sum of six thousand  
dollars; for paying the Secretary of the  
Governor, clerks in the Auditor's office,  
two clerks in the Treasurer's office, clerk  
in the Secretary of State's office, and Sec-  
retary of the Fund Commissioners, includ-  
ing the additional salaries allowed by the  
appropriation act for 1850, nine thousand  
dollars; for contingent fund for the Govern-  
or, three thousand dollars; for contingent  
fund for the Auditor of State, two thousand  
dollars; for contingent fund for the Sec-  
retary of State, one thousand dollars; for  
payment of the salaries of the Judges of  
the Supreme Court, President  
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and  
Judges of the Superior and Commercial  
Courts of Cincinnati, and the Superior  
Court of Cleveland, and the Reporter of  
the Court in Bank, twenty-nine thousand  
dollars; for salaries of the Superintendent,  
Physicians, Steward and Matron of the  
Lunatic Asylum, three thousand two hun-  
dred dollars, for provisions, household ex-  
penses, clothing, servants, fuel, stationery,  
labor, medicines, contingent expenses and  
repairs for the Lunatic Asylum, twenty-  
nine thousand four hundred dollars; for  
salaries of the Superintendent and Steward  
of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,  
one thousand five hundred dollars; for sal-  
aries of the teachers, matron, and assist-  
ants of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,  
four thousand five hundred dollars; which  
shall be paid quarterly, and a separate ac-  
count thereof kept by the treasurer of the  
Asylum; for provisions, household expen-  
ses, clothing, fuel, labor, servants, and con-  
tingent expenses of the Asylum for the  
Deaf and Dumb, seven thousand five hun-  
dred dollars; for salaries of the Superin-  
tendent and Steward of the Asylum for the  
Blind, one thousand five hundred dollars;  
for salaries of the teachers, matron, assist-  
ants and artisans of the Asylum for the

## LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 81.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend  
the act entitled 'An act for the preservation and  
repair of the National Road, and for the  
collection of tolls thereon, passed March 13,  
1843,'" passed March 8, 1851.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the  
National road shall be placed, by the Board  
of Public Works, under the superintend-  
ence of one resident engineer, to be ap-  
pointed by said Board, who shall hold his  
office for the term of one year, and shall  
qualify and give bond before entering on  
the discharge of his duties, and shall per-  
form all the duties heretofore performed  
by two resident engineers upon said road,  
in the same manner as is provided in the  
act or acts hereby amended; and such re-  
sident engineer shall receive for his ser-  
vices the same compensation paid to other  
resident engineers in the employment of  
said Board.

Sec. 2. So much of the act hereby  
amended as divides the National Road into  
two divisions, and all acts or parts of acts  
inconsist with the provisions of this act,  
be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN F. MORSE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
Speaker of the Senate.

March 25, 1851.

[No. 82.] AN ACT

To repeal "the act to encourage the killing of  
wolves," passed Feb. 9, 1831, and the act  
amendatory thereto.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the  
act to encourage the killing of wolves,  
passed February ninth, eighteen hundred  
and thirty-one, and the act amendatory  
thereto, passed March seventh, eighteen  
hundred and thirty-five, be, and the same  
are hereby repealed.

JOHN F. MORSE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
Speaker of the Senate.

March 25, 1851.

[No. 83.] AN ACT

To provide for publishing the New Constitution.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the  
County auditors, in the several counties  
in this State, be, and they are hereby re-  
quired to cause to be published in their re-  
spective counties, for one week, a correct  
copy of the new Constitution, in every  
weekly newspaper published and in gen-  
eral circulation in such county, before the  
first day of May next, at a rate not exceed-  
ing the price paid for publishing the gen-  
eral laws, to be paid out of the State Treas-  
ury on the order of the Auditor of State.

JOHN F. MORSE,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,  
Speaker of the Senate.

March 21, 1851.

[No. 84.] AN ACT

Making appropriations for the year 1851.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the  
following sums be and they are hereby ap-  
propriated, out of any money in the treas-  
ury, to be paid for the year 1851, viz: For  
the payment of the members of the Gen-  
eral Assembly, their clerks, assistant clerks,  
sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, and mes-  
sengers, the additional sum of forty thou-  
sand dollars; for payment of the postage of  
the members, clerks, and sergeant-at-arms  
of the General Assembly, the additional sum  
of eleven thousand dollars; for paying the  
salaries of the Governor, Auditor,  
Treasurer, and Secretary of State, the At-  
torney General, Fund Commissioners,  
Members of the Board of Public Works,  
Librarian, and the Warden, Physician,  
and Director of the Ohio Penitentiary, the  
annual salary of Physician to the Peni-  
tentiary being four hundred and fifty dol-  
lars, and the Librarian being six hundred  
dollars, the additional sum of six thousand  
dollars; for paying the Secretary of the  
Governor, clerks in the Auditor's office,  
two clerks in the Treasurer's office, clerk  
in the Secretary of State's office, and Sec-  
retary of the Fund Commissioners, includ-  
ing the additional salaries allowed by the  
appropriation act for 1850, nine thousand  
dollars; for contingent fund for the Govern-  
or, three thousand dollars; for contingent  
fund for the Auditor of State, two thousand  
dollars; for contingent fund for the Sec-  
retary of State, one thousand dollars; for  
payment of the salaries of the Judges of  
the Supreme Court, President  
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and  
Judges of the Superior and Commercial  
Courts of Cincinnati, and the Superior  
Court of Cleveland, and the Reporter of  
the Court in Bank, twenty-nine thousand  
dollars; for salaries of the Superintendent,  
Physicians, Steward and Matron of the  
Lunatic Asylum, three thousand two hun-  
dred dollars, for provisions, household ex-  
penses, clothing, servants, fuel, stationery,  
labor, medicines, contingent expenses and  
repairs for the Lunatic Asylum, twenty-  
nine thousand four hundred dollars; for  
salaries of the Superintendent and Steward  
of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,  
one thousand five hundred dollars; for sal-  
aries of the teachers, matron, and assist-  
ants of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,  
four thousand five hundred dollars; which  
shall be paid quarterly, and a separate ac-  
count thereof kept by the treasurer of the  
Asylum; for provisions, household expen-  
ses, clothing, fuel, labor, servants, and con-  
tingent expenses of the Asylum for the  
Deaf and Dumb, seven thousand five hun-  
dred dollars; for salaries of the Superin-  
tendent and Steward of the Asylum for the  
Blind, one thousand five hundred dollars;  
for salaries of the teachers, matron, assist-  
ants and artisans of the Asylum for the

Blind, three thousand five hundred dollars;  
which shall be paid quarterly, and a sepa-  
rate account thereof kept by the Treasurer  
of the Asylum; for clothing, provisions,  
furniture, labor, servants, stationery, mate-  
rials for work-shops, contingencies for the  
Asylum for the Blind, five thousand five  
hundred dollars; for State Library, six  
hundred dollars; for stationery for the  
State, the additional sum of fifteen thousand  
dollars; for printing the bills, reports, jour-  
nals, documents, and other matter ordered  
by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives, including binding and covering, the  
additional sum of eighteen thousand dollars;  
for printing, covering, binding the laws and  
Ohio Reports, four thousand dollars; for  
distribution of the laws, journals and docu-  
ments, the sum of five hundred dollars; for  
the compensation and expenses of the Ad-  
jutant General, the sum of three hundred  
dollars, to be paid on the certificate of the  
governor; for the compensation and expen-  
ses of the Quartermaster General, includ-  
ing the sum necessary to pay the deficit  
of 1850, the sum of four hundred dollars,  
to be paid on the certificate of the Govern-  
or; for repairing, cleaning, and taking  
care of the public arms, under the direction  
of the Quartermaster General, to be paid  
upon the certificate of the Governor, a sum  
not exceeding one thousand dollars; provid-  
ed, that no further expenses for repairs and  
cleaning of the public arms shall be in-  
curred; for payment of county treasurers'  
mileage, for repayment of taxes erroneously  
collected, and for balances overdrawn in 1850,  
the sum of four thousand dollars; for ex-  
penses of special elections, one hundred  
and fifty dollars; for payment of wolf-kill  
certificates, one thousand dollars; for the  
purchase of fuel for the Legislature and  
public offices, one thousand two hundred  
dollars; for transportation of convicts to the  
penitentiary, and costs of prosecution, and  
for repaying the amount advanced by the  
treasurer, in eighteen hundred and forty-  
nine, upon the check of the Warden, the  
sum of twenty-two thousand and four hun-  
dred and nine dollars; for salaries of depu-  
ty warden and the clerk of the penitentiary,  
to be paid out of the penitentiary fund; to  
the deputy warden six hundred and thirty  
dollars, and to the clerk seven hundred  
dollars; for payment of the engineer on the  
National Road, seven hundred dollars, to  
be paid out of the tolls thereof; for contin-  
gent fund of Treasurer of State, including  
expenses of paying members of the con-  
vention at Cincinnati, five hundred dollars;  
for contingent fund of the Attorney Gen-  
eral, two hundred dollars; for the payment  
of John Welch, special commissioner ap-  
pointed to examine the affairs of the Zanes-  
ville and Maysville Turnpike Road Com-  
pany, the sum of one hundred and forty  
dollars; provided, the sum of six hundred  
dollars hereby appropriated for the State  
Library, shall be expended in the purchase  
of books, and deposited in the State Lib-  
rary, on or before the first day of October,  
1851.

Sec. 2. For the prosecution of the  
work upon the new State House, and to  
defray the necessary expenses of the pro-  
fitable employment of convict labor there-  
on, as provided by law, the sum of seventy-  
five thousand dollars is hereby appropriat-  
ed, said sum to be drawn from the treasury  
and expended in the manner provided in  
the act passed on the seventeenth of March,  
eighteen hundred and forty-nine, amend-  
atory to the act to provide for the profitable  
employment of convict labor on the new  
State House; provided, that no part