

THE WEEKLY PORTAGE SENTINEL.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

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Poetical.

The Song of Seventy.

BY MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER.

I am not old—I cannot be old,
Though three score years and ten
Have wasted away, like a tale that is told,
The lives of other men.

I am not old; though friends and foes
Alike have gone to their graves,
And left me alone to my joys and my woes,
As a rock in the midst of the waves.

I am not old—I cannot be old,
Though tottering, wrinkled and gray;
But I look on my journey as I would
Call me not old to-day.

For, early memories round me throng,
Old times, and manners, and men,
As I look behind on my journey so long
Of three score miles and ten.

I look behind, and am once more young,
Buoyant, and brave and bold,
As I look on my journey as I would
Call me not old to-day.

I do not see her—the old wife there—
Shrivelled, and haggard, and old,
But I look on my journey as I would
Call me not old to-day.

I do not see you, daughters and sons,
In the likeness of women and men,
But I look on my journey as I would
Call me not old to-day.

And, as my own grandson rides on my knee,
Or plays with his hoop or kite,
I can well recollect I was merry as he—
The bright-eyed little wight!

'Tis not long since—I cannot be long—
My years so soon were spent,
Since I was a boy, both straight and strong,
Yea now I am feeble and bent.

A dream, a dream—it is all a dream!
A strange, and dream, good sooth;
For old as I am, and old as I seem,
My heart is full of youth!

Eye hath not seen, tongue hath not told,
And ear hath not heard it sung,
How buoyant and bold, though it seem to grow old,
Is the heart forever young.

Forever young, though life's old age,
Hath o'er my nerve unstrung;
The heart, the heart is a heritage
That keeps the old man young!

The Lucky Thought.

BY MRS. MARY C. VAUGHN.

"I don't see what we're ever going to make of Dick, wife," said James Whately, as he laid down his pipe and turned to go into his bedroom. "I don't believe he'll ever be of any use to me on the farm, and he says he don't want to learn a trade. I ain't able to give him an education, or not college learning, at any rate, and it troubles me to know what's going to become of the boy, that's a fact."

"Perhaps I'd better talk with him, father," replied the mild tones of Mrs. Whately, "and see what he wants to do. He is old enough now to have some idea of the way in which he would like to employ himself in the future."

"That's a fact, wife, he is," answered Mr. Whately, from the bed-room, where he had been during the dialogue, preparing for rest. Then he added, in sleepy tones, as he laid his head on the pillow, "I dare say you know all about it now. Dick's a real mother-boy, and I guess you're both of you a good deal above me, anyhow."

Honest James Whately was even nearer right in his "guess" than he knew, but I do not suppose Mrs. Whately thought anything of that as she sat there alone, busily employed, long after her worthy husband gave audible tokens from the adjoining room, of his departure to dream land; nor as she read a few pages from the book which she drew from beneath the pile of mended garments that lay in her basket, nor even afterwards, as she sat an hour in deep and anxious, but not sorrowful, thought.

She was "above" her good husband in many respects, being a woman of strong, good sense, a great deal of native refinement, and considerable culture. She had received an education rather better than was common among girls of her class, and a taste of reading had led her to seek further instruction, and had developed her powers of thought. She loved her excellent husband devotedly, and though her neighbors often spoke of her as a superior woman, she never seemed to think of herself in that light in relation to him, though she had doubtless wished many times, that he would take more interest in that world of information and thought, that books were constantly opening to her.

No doubt, though happy and united in heart and purpose with her husband, she had experienced many lonely hours when her soul craved sympathy in its higher aspirations; but as her boy grew, and developed beneath her watchful affection, that feeling was gradually removed. He was all she could desire—brave, earnest, thoughtful, yet full of the fire and spirit of a high nature. He was her companion and friend, as well as child; and many were the conferences the twin had held, in which the boy's ambitious dreams found shape and utterance, and all the mother's intense, smothered aspirations and enthusiasm were clothed in vivid, starting words. The boy loved his father, but he worshipped his mother next to God, and was rewarded by such a deep, swelling, passionate flow of fondness, as a mother alone can bestow upon the child who is at once her pride, and hope and joy.

The boy was a genius, his mother believed, for he understood her aspirations, and had lofty ones of his own which she could scarcely follow. He longed for a career, a fair chance in the race of life with his fellows, and was confident, with all his soul, of success. But Mr. Whately had been heard often to declare, that the Whately farm had descended for several generations from father to son, and it was to be Dick's, and Dick must be a farmer, as all the Whatelys had been from time immemorial. This was the one subject on which he had differed from his wife, who had naturally wished that her boy might have such opportunities of education, and such a field for the exercise of the talents which she believed he possessed, as he deserved. But hitherto the husband had been inexorable, and to-night's dialogue had given the first intimation of a relenting disposition.

Mrs. Whately had received it quietly, for she was well used to repressing emotion. But it was not because she did not feel much. Her mind went trembling away into the future, beholding first the boy's delight when told of his father's relenting disposition; then following the course of the years that should develop Dick's talents and give him knowledge, and power, and strength, till at length the goal of all his wanderings was reached, and she saw her boy worthily filling his place in the broad field of life, useful, rich, and famous. This later vision followed her into her dreams, and disturbed with great joy and pain, the uneasy slumbers into which she fell, just as the summer dawn came peeping through her window.

A week later, and it was decided that Dick should not be a farmer, but in the matter of discharging money for his education, Mr. Whately was yet firm. He wanted to build a new house, and there was needed a considerable sum to be laid out on the farm, so that if Dick was to get "learning" he must help himself.

This did not seem so great a hardship to the boy, but the mother thought sadly that eighteen years of his life had been spent in toiling on the farm, and many more must pass before he could, by such slow degrees, complete the studies necessary to prepare him for his chosen pursuit. She was sorely troubled. She was quite willing to live on, still, in the old, but comfortable house, quite willing to work harder than she had ever done, to dismiss one servant and fulfill her duties, to sacrifice in dress, and even in

that greater need—books and newspapers; but Mr. Whately would hear of no change in her habits. For the first time her smooth brow was a slight frown, as she thought how she had aided her husband in amassing the wealth that was surely his, by practicing household economy, by avoiding equally the extremes of meanness and wastefulness, by constant industry, by scores of hints and suggestions, gained from her reading, that applied to the cultivation of the soil had coined themselves, and spread a similar prosperity about their home; and she rebelled at this denial of the fruits of her labors to the child for whom she lived and hoped.

But entreaty and remonstrance were alike useless. Mr. Whately, from being firm became obstinate, and Richard and his mother were striving to reconcile themselves to the slow but inevitable delays of an education earned as gained, when an unforeseen circumstance changed the whole current of affairs, and gave the father that opportunity of relenting for which he had, perhaps, been longing.

Mr. Whately got into a dispute with a neighbor about the dimensions and consequence value of a lot he had purchased of him, the neighbor claiming that by actual survey the field contained a larger superficies than had been named in the contract, and as the land was valuable, he was not inclined to abide by his bargain. There were serious threats of litigation, and as both men were obstinate, there was a prospect of considerable trouble and expense.

The evening that followed the quarrel was spent by Mr. Whately in talking over the matter with his family. He was not disposed to give up his bargain, nor to yield to the increased demands of his neighbor. There had been some legal informalities in concluding the bargain, which Mr. Whately had intended to set right when opportunistly served, but which now gave his opponent a decided advantage over him. In the meantime had led her to seek further instruction, and had developed her powers of thought. She loved her excellent husband devotedly, and though her neighbors often spoke of her as a superior woman, she never seemed to think of herself in that light in relation to him, though she had doubtless wished many times, that he would take more interest in that world of information and thought, that books were constantly opening to her.

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Distinguished Females.

Calphurnia, wife of Julius Caesar, was at once the object of his love and admiration. Her wit amused, her understanding charmed, and her sweetness captivated the conqueror of the world. Her mind had been cultivated with the nicest care, and her manners were upon the most perfect model. Anxious to promote the happiness of her people, she in fact became their idol; and it is difficult to say whether she was most venerated, loved, or esteemed.

Plautina, wife to the Emperor Trajan, was as celebrated for the sweetness of her manners as she was for the solidity of her judgment and the refinement of her understanding; and so thoroughly was the Emperor acquainted with the capability of her intellectual powers, that he always consulted her on questions of importance. Yet this flattering compliment to her abilities neither filled her with pride, nor puffed her up with presumption; for her humility was equal to her penetration, and her affability to her judgment; and so great was the ascendancy that she obtained over the Emperor, that historians ascribe many of his noble acts to the influence of her virtues.

Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, was a woman in whom were united great talents, exalted virtues, and refined delicacy. Her perfections were grounded on an innate principle of virtue, which withstood the pernicious effects of bad example; for her mother's character was as much disgraced by censure as her own was adorned by praise.

Margaret Roper, the eldest daughter of the illustrious Chancellor, Sir Thomas More, was a wise and amiable lady. Her learning was almost eclipsed by her virtues. She corresponded in Latin with the great Erasmus, who styled her the ornament of Britain. After she had consoled her father in prison, had rushed through the guards to snatch a last embrace, had obtained the liberty of paying him funeral honors, and had purchased his head with gold, she was herself loaded with fetters for two crimes—for having kept the head of her father as a relic, and for having preserved his books and writings.—She appeared before her judges with intrepidity, justified herself with that eloquence which virtue bestows on injured merit, commanded admiration and respect, and passed the rest of her life in retirement, in melancholy, and in study.

A Majority on the Wrong Side.

Several years ago, a celebrated Methodist minister and revivalist, well known for his eloquence and zeal in converting souls, was preaching in Louisville. The feeling had got pretty well up, and one night after a "powerful" sermon, he came down from the pulpit, for the purpose of receiving mourners, whilst the good old hymn of "Sweet Canaan, I'm bound for the land of Canaan," was struck, and chimed in by hundreds of voices. The hymn was concluded, but he exhorted in vain—his words and appeals fell upon the ears of his congregation without exciting any emotion. At length he concluded to make a bold strike and follow it up with a text, and resuming the pulpit, after a few words exhortation, he solemnly announced that he would put a question, upon which he expected all to vote in view of the estimation they placed on their souls. With his finger raised significantly and in a most solemn manner he announced:

"All those in favor of Christ will please raise their feet."

Only some eight or ten responded to the announcement, and while the minister was watching intently to see them signify their position by rising, a worthy member who was on his feet, interfered and suggested that "the reason might be that the disciples were too modest to vote."

At this juncture a loud voice was heard in the gallery—

"I say brother —, it's no use talking or trying to force the vote—this congregation is for the devil, by at least twenty-five hundred majority."

A TRUE FRIEND.—Thou mayest be sure that he that will in private tell thee of thy faults, is thy friend, for he adventures thy dislike, and doth hazard thy hatred; for there are few men that can endure it—every man for the most part delighting in self-praise, which is one of the most universal follies that bewitcheth mankind.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

POETRY AND PROSE.—"See, nurse!" exclaimed papa, as a smile irradiated the face of his infant, "an angel is whispering to!"

"No, sir," replied the nurse, "it is only the wind on its little stomach."

☞ Jones had been out to a champagne party, and returned home at a late, or rather an early hour. He had hardly got in the house when the clock struck four. "One—two—three—four!" hiccupped Jones. "I say, Mrs. Jones, this clock is out of order; she has struck one four times over!"

☞ A few moments before the death of Humboldt, the sun shone very brightly into his room, rallying for a moment, he said—How grand these rays; they seem to beckon earth to Heaven.

☞ Birds have often seemed to me like the messengers from earth to heaven—charged with the homage and gratitude of nature, and gifted with the most eloquent of created voices, to fulfil the mission.—Bauer.

☞ If a man marry a shrew, are we to suppose he is shrewd?

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 100.] AN ACT To Organize and Regulate an Independent Militia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That for the purpose of creating great efficiency in the militia system, in counties having cities with a larger population than eighty thousand, it shall be lawful for any members of the enrolled militia to embody and organize themselves into independent companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments in provisions and restrictions hereinafter prescribed—and provided such organizations shall be of no charge or expense the state.

Section 2. In each of said counties members of the regularly enrolled militia may organize themselves into companies as hereinafter provided; and each company may ordain and establish by-laws, rules and regulations, which shall be subject to the approval and proper for their good government, and as may not be inconsistent with this act or the constitution of this state and of the United States.

Section 3. That in each of said counties, companies may unite and form a battalion to be composed of not less than two nor more than five companies, which companies shall be designated by the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and shall consist of not less than forty (40) nor more than one hundred (100) men, rank and file; and in addition to its complement of officers and men on the active roll, each company may receive and enroll from forty (40) to one hundred (100) contributing members, who shall be subject to such contributions, duties and services as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the company.

The members of each company shall have power to elect one captain, a first lieutenant and other such officers as may be necessary; and when two companies shall have been duly organized and united, they shall have power to elect a major, an adjutant, a quartermaster, a paymaster and a surgeon; and when four companies shall have united, they shall have power to elect a lieutenant colonel; and when more than five companies shall have been duly organized and united, they may form and organize themselves into a regiment and elect a full complement of regimental officers; all of which said officers shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state, and in all cases of domestic or foreign war, shall be subject to the orders of the governor, and shall be subject to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state, and in all cases of domestic or foreign war, shall be subject to the orders of the governor, and shall be subject to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state.

Section 4. That said companies or other organization as herein provided, shall be separate from and independent of any and all other military organizations or commands whatever in the state, and shall be subject solely to the direct call of the governor of the state and of the regularly constituted civil authorities, for the suppression of insurrection and riot, or the repelling of invasions or the enforcement of the execution of the laws according to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state, and in all cases of domestic or foreign war, shall be subject to the orders of the governor, and shall be subject to the provisions of the constitution and laws of the state.

Section 5. All such companies, battalions and regiments, when organized, shall be armed and drilled as are practicable in accordance with the system of the United States army for like organizations; and while in actual service, shall be governed by the principles of the military laws of the state and the rules and articles of war of the United States.

Section 6. Every battalion or regiment shall, immediately upon its organization, fix a rendezvous, and shall be held in readiness, upon which in each and every year, and at such hours as may be specified, it shall meet for parade and military exercise.

Section 7. Every battalion or regiment shall, once in each year during the months of July, August or September, hold an encampment to continue not less than three days; and the officers and soldiers forming such encampment shall be drilled in accordance with the requirements of the rules and usage of the United States army; and when practicable to be inspected by the adjutant general, and the commandant shall cause five days public notice to be given of the time and place of such encampment.

Section 8. Every active and contributing member of such independent companies shall, while a member of such company, be exempt from labor on the public highways of this state and from service as jurors; and every member who shall have been held to duty, during a period of five years, shall be entitled to a certificate from his commandant showing such service, and shall be exempt from military duty in time of peace.

Section 9. Such independent companies shall be entitled to the use of the public arms of the state subject to the same obligations and restrictions as those imposed upon other military organization in the state.

Section 10. The style of the uniform shall be such as each company may adopt, provided that the uniform of all companies organized into a battalion or regiment shall be one and alike, and the uniform of battalion and regimental officers shall correspond therewith.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[102.] AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the Recording of Land Patents," passed March 14th, 1836.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the recording of land patents," passed March 14th, 1836, be so amended as to read as follows:

Section 2. All patents for lands lying within the State of Ohio granted to any person or persons by the President of the United States, and all copies of such patents duly certified under the official seal of the commissioner of the general land office of the United States, and all exemplifications of the record upon the general land office aforesaid of any patent recorded there, may be recorded in the office of the recorder in the proper county in which such lands, or any part thereof, are situated, and the recorder shall be allowed the same fees for recording such patents as are or may be allowed for the recording of deeds and other instruments of writing.

Section 3. Copies of such record heretofore or hereafter made, duly certified by the recorder under his official seal, shall be received in all courts and places within this State as prima facie evidence of the existence of such patents, and as conclusive evidence of the existence of such record.

Section 4. That the original act entitled "An act to provide for the recording of land patents," passed March 14th, 1836, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the same shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 104.] AN ACT To Punish Trespassers on Public and other Lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any person who shall wrongfully and without lawful authority cut down, fell, box, bore, or otherwise injure or destroy any living tree or tree standing or growing on any lands the property of the State of Ohio, or of any public or private incorporated company, or of any other person or persons, or shall otherwise trespass thereon, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than one dollar, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 2. All prosecutions under this act shall be by indictment before the Court of Common Pleas in the county where the offence shall have been committed; provided, that on complaint before a justice of the peace of the county where any offence shall have been committed, if the offender elect to plead guilty, the justice may, at his discretion, enter his plea, and proceed to pass sentence, and cause the same to be carried into execution.

Section 3. That the act entitled "An act to punish trespassers on the public lands," passed March 31st, 1837, be and the same is hereby repealed; provided, that this repeal shall not affect any offence heretofore perpetrated contrary to the provisions of said act, but the same may be prosecuted as if this act had not been passed.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 107.] AN ACT To amend and supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment and government of Reform Schools," passed April 2, 1858.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the board of commissioners for reform schools are hereby authorized to expend upon the buildings now erected upon the State Reform Farm, twelve hundred dollars in addition to the amount fixed by law in section nine of the act to which this is supplementary; provided that such additional expense shall be confined to useful and necessary improvements.

Section 2. Any person that shall entice any youth detained upon the State Reform Farm to escape, or aid and abet him in his escape or shall, after being notified by the superintendent of said State Reform Farm, harbor him, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or confined in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. The State Reform Farm is hereby declared to be a special road district, and the chief officer upon said farm is hereby vested with all the powers of a supervisor of roads for said district. He is authorized to alter the public roads upon said farm in such manner as shall be found necessary for the general plan and outline of the same; provided, however, that no alteration shall be made by which existing roads shall be greatly lengthened, or their grade materially increased, or their general use to the public materially impaired; and provided further, that such alterations be approved by the county commissioners of the county of Fairfield.

Section 4. The city council of any city in this State are hereby authorized to apply such moneys as they may deem proper, but not to exceed three thousand dollars in any one year, towards the establishment of one or more reformatories in said city, of such a character as is fixed by law in sections sixteen and seventeen of the act to which this is supplementary.

Section 5. That section six of the act to which this act is supplementary be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 6. "The said board of commissioners shall continue to consist of the three members now appointed for the period of their appointment, and their powers and duties shall be as designated in this act. Their successors shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the senate, one of their number being designated by the appointing power as said, acting commissioner, and all of them to hold their offices for three years from the day of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless vacancies occur from death, resignation, or removal, for cause as herein provided. Said commissioners shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take an oath or affirmation as required by the constitution of this state, and also give such bond in such amount, and with such security, as may be approved by the governor, said bond to be deposited with the treasurer of state. The acting commissioner shall receive a salary not exceeding eighty-four dollars per month, to be paid quarterly, and to be fixed by the said board of commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the governor, but no other fees, perquisites, or personal expenses whatever, and two advisory commissioners shall receive five dollars per diem for the time actually employed, but no traveling or other expenses or fees whatever. The acting commissioner shall reside on the farm and devote all his time to the duties of his office. The board may appoint a matron to reside upon the farm at a compensation not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum. The board shall meet at least once a month but no per diem shall be paid to any commissioner for more than forty-five days in any one year; and the salary and per diem shall be paid out of the treasury of the state, on the order of said board of commissioners upon the warrant of the auditor of state.

Section 6. Sections 6, 18, 19 and 20 of the act to which this is amendatory, are hereby repealed.

Section 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 108.] AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to establish alterations in State and County Roads," passed March 25th, 1854.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to establish alterations in state and county roads," be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 1. That all alterations of state or county roads, that are now or shall hereafter be lawfully made and established, shall form a part of said road, and so much of the original road as lies between points at which the alteration intersected, or intersects, shall be and remain vacated.

Section 2. That the original section one to which this is an amendment is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 111.] AN ACT To amend the act passed March 17, 1856, supplementary to an act passed March 2, 1853, to provide for draining and reclaiming certain Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section one of the act passed March 17, 1856, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for draining and reclaiming swamp and overflowed lands granted to the State of Ohio by an act of Congress approved September 23, 1850,' passed March 2, 1853," be so amended as to read as follows: Section 1. That the county commissioners in any county in which any of such swamp or overflowed lands may be situated, and for the draining and reclamation of which contracts have heretofore been or shall hereafter be let, under the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, may, at their discretion, renew or extend the time of performance of such contracts when the same have expired or are about to expire by the limitation of said act, upon the same terms as originally made, said contracts not to be renewed, or the time of performance thereof extended, for a term of more than two years beyond the time of their expiration under the act to which this is supplementary.

Section 2. That the first section of the act to which this is amendatory be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 114.] AN ACT To authorize County Agricultural Societies to sell Fair Grounds in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That when any county agricultural society in this state shall desire to sell its fair grounds, for a term of more than two years beyond the time of their expiration under the act to which this is supplementary, it may, at its discretion, renew or extend the time of performance of such contracts when the same have expired or are about to expire by the limitation of said act, upon the same terms as originally made, said contracts not to be renewed, or the time of performance thereof extended, for a term of more than two years beyond the time of their expiration under the act to which this is supplementary.

Section 2. That the first section of the act to which this is amendatory be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 115.] AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of permanent leases thereon," passed April 16, 1852.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section second of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 2. The trustees of any original surveyed township to which such lands may belong shall, at least thirty days prior to taking of any such vote, cause not less than eight notices to be posted up in as many of the most public places of such township, notifying the legal voters resident therein to meet at some convenient place and time therein specified, and then and there cast their ballots for or against the sale of any such lands belonging to such township, and if such vote result in a refusal to sell said lands, the trustees may in the same manner authorize the taking of a subsequent vote or votes as often as they may deem proper; provided, that no such subsequent vote shall be taken until one year shall have elapsed since the last preceding vote.

Section 2. That the second section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of school lands and the surrender of permanent leases thereon," passed April 16th, 1852, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

March 26, 1859.

[No. 116.] AN ACT To prevent the running at large of swine.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That it shall be unlawful for the owners of any swine in the State of Ohio, said swine being of the age of sixty days or more, to suffer the same