

THE WEEKLY PORTAGE SENTINEL.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

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Poetical.

"I Have Kept the Faith."

"I have kept the faith," read a child-voice low,
By the deepening flush of the sunset glow,
And a holler thought in her heart was stirred,
As slowly she pondered each burning word;
Ere the moon walked up o'er her path of gold,
Or the stars had lighted the darkness wild,
She had clasped the book to her guileless breast,
With a murmured prayer, as she sank to rest,
"I will keep the faith!"

"I would keep the faith!" and she turned her eye,
By its tears all dimmed, to the temple by;
"There should rest no stain on the heart within,
To dim the bright crown which a maiden would win."
Oh, ye treasured words from that childhood hour,
Ye have saved a soul by your holy power;
And an echo sped through the glorious skies,
Like a harp's sweet thrill when a bright song dies,
"I will keep the faith!"

"I have kept the faith," said a dying girl,
While the death-damp moistened each "ring curl,"
And her eye grew bright with a radiant glow,
So joyfully she waited her summons to go;
Oh how strong true hearts bleed with anguish there,
"Mid the choking sob, and the broken prayer;
Still they felt 'twere bliss, if the white lips say,
As the soul bursts forth to its home away,
"I have kept the faith!"

"Thou hast won thy crown!" and the angel smiled,
"Tis 'ent Father's gift to the unfeeling;
All thy toils are o'er, all thy warfare done;
Thy soul is filled—thy victory won!
All the glory be God's!" and the waters rang,
With the anthem loud, which the ransomed sang;
Then a deep voice filled that land so bliss,
"Enter, beloved, to thy joy, and thy rest,
Thou hast kept the faith!"

Miscellaneous.

Life in a Stocking.

Life has been likened to almost every thing, and has been looked upon in as many different ways as it can be turned by Fancy's shuttle in the rattling loom or busy brain. But in all the different ways Life has been presented to you, have you ever seen it compared to a stocking? If not please a moment and listen. At first the stocking is not a stocking, nor the life a life, but each a skein of yarn, pure, clean and waiting to be reeled off. Sometime to be sure the yarn is clouded, mixed and even gray, but with care it will all knit in and nicely blend together. There are no breaks, no tangles in it now as you look at it ere it starts upon its course, but thread is frail, the needles may bend or break and a steady hand must watch them now their life-work is begun.

Look at the stocking and look at the life-stitch by stitch do they progress, and how nicely are those stitches all linked together, held by a single thread—the thread of the stocking and thread of life—and yet as long as the thread is unbroken so long will the stitches hold together.

But see!—there is a stitch dropped, the thread broken and tied again, and it leaves an ugly scar—a knot—a mended life. The stitch dropped may be smoothed over, the broken thread mended, but the stockings the life are mended; the first miss-stitch is made, the first warning given.

There is magic music in the click of the knitting needles plied with nimble fingers, and there is music too in the click of Time's knitting needles as he knits away at the young life, now laughing a merry strain and, again one mournful as a dirge.

Sometimes the knitting needles grow rusty and the half-knit stocking is laid away; but the hands that held the needles first grew tired, were folded over the still breast, and laid to rest when the stocking and the life were nearly half done.

There is a great deal of sewing in the stocking, and so there is in the life; more sewing than doing, the best foot put forward, the bright side out, and the seam stitches upmost.

There is the widening, too—the stocking grows the life expands, the purpose grows strong, the hands grasp for more—and then comes the narrowing. The thread has been held so loosely, so many stitches have been dropped along the life-road, the thread of hope broken so many times, that we begin to narrow in the life-stocking, to draw more closely within ourselves, and guide the needles with a more careful hand. Then comes the footing—there is a good deal of footing in life, a good deal of trudging—the foot-path is well beaten—the feet are grown weary and sometimes they refuse to go further, the life-tramp ceases and for a while we rest.

All along the stocking and the life there are black, red and white threads—those are the way-marks.

When you were knitting the stocking your mother put those threads in that she might know when your stock was completed, your ten times round knit, and you could easily pull them out again; but in the wool of life they are firmly woven, and if you brush the dust away they are as plain as ever; you pull them out, but in vain.

In the stocking those way-marks are only threads, but in the life they are great joys, and griefs; graves which draw you down to earth where hopes and hearts are buried, and jewels that draw you up to Heaven—yes, even jewels in our Father's casket.

As you glance back on the way you have come even to the casting on of those first life-stitches, you see a great many knots mended but not hidden, a great many stitches dropped, the thread held loosely till knicked and tangled, many needles rusted and broken, and a great many way-marks you would gladly brush with the dust away.

The knitting goes on, the ball of yarn grows smaller, the life dwindles away, the stocking is almost done—then comes the toeing off, the last stitch is bound off, the thread drawn through and broken, and the stocking and the life are done!

Bread Upon the Waters.

BY IRENE.

Can you, my dear Lucy, open your heart to my child, and receive him into your home, when I am gone! To none other can I so cheerfully commit him; with no other friend so trustfully leave him. Will you be to him a mother, and when you ask God's blessing on your own loved ones, remember the orphan boy, of

Your dying Cousin, EMILY.
Tear after tear fell upon this brief, sad note, as Lucy Ford held it in her hand. She was thinking of the past, when she and Emily were sisters, sharing each others confidence, and spending much together the days of childhood and youth, scarce separated, till Emily married, and removed from her early home, since when they had seldom seen each other. Two or three years since she had been left a widow, and how she was dying, and her child would soon be alone in the world. Could she shut her heart against such an appeal; could she refuse the dying mother's request! And yet, she knew the boy to be one which would cause her much care and anxiety, and require of her a great responsibility, for since his father's death he had been left much to his own ways, as Emily, with her poor government, failing health, and numerous cares, had exercised little control over him. And now a bright boy of fourteen summers, he was without energy of character, or aims of life, and had contracted reckless, pernicious habits, which caused her to shrink from taking him into her own family and as the companion of her own son about the same age. But she had a mother's heart, and with a true woman's ready sympathy, she thought of the good of the boy, of the double need there was that such a one should have kind care, and judicious training, and in her own mind had already answered the letter.

Handing it to her husband, she said, "Here, James, read this, and then tell me how I shall answer it."
James Ford needed but a moment to decide, and as he folded the letter, he said, "Do you not know my answer, dear Lucy; have I a heart to refuse such a request, and though other friends may give him a home, can we withhold from ourselves an opportunity for doing so great a good!"
"No; I well knew your answer," replied the wife; "but can we assume so great a responsibility!"
"And," said the eldest daughter Harriet, who was present, "is there not danger that Frederick will have a bad influence over Alfred, who you have endeavored so carefully to keep from evil influences without?"

The father sat for a moment, as the weight of the inquiries forced themselves upon his mind, and then answered, "The care and responsibility will indeed be great, the sacrifice we may be called upon to make not small, and our fears on Alfred's account not wholly groundless; but if we assume such a duty, looking above for assistance, we have the promise of strength sufficient for our day."
"And, Harriet, do you not remember that sentence which we marked in Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus,' 'Let him who gropes painfully in darkness, or uncertain light, lay this precept well to heart; Do the duty which lies nearest thee, which thou knowest to be a duty; thy second duty will already have become clearer.' Here our first duty is to befriend the orphan boy, and remove him from the temptations of city life, and God will assist us in the right discharge of our further duties; and can we not trust the result with him? Let us look on the bright side, and hope, amid all the fears which naturally arise, that good, not evil, will follow our efforts, and have faith to believe that it will be so."

"Yes," replied the mother, "we will cheerfully receive him into our hearts, and by love and kindness strive to win him to truth and virtue."
"And I," said Harriet, "will be a sister to him, as I would, in like circumstances, another would be to my brother, and he shall never know our hesitation or fears on his account."

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust!" all that was mortal of Emily Martin is consigned to its last home, and her orphan boy has become an inmate of the family of James Ford, there sharing the same advantages with their own, attending the same school, assisting in the labors, sitting around the same fireside, joining in the same sports, loving and beloved by them all.

And here the affectionate solicitude bestowed upon him, with the mental and moral tone of the family, where improvement and intelligence were combined with entertainment and playful vivacity, to make home more attractive to its inmates than elsewhere, began to show their influences upon him, and stimulating to more correct deportment, and higher and more earnest views and aims of life. And yet, with this to encourage them, the parents saw, with many fine qualities of mind and heart, how much there was, both in nature and education, which needed careful and constant training; much which caused anxiety and a great responsibility to rest upon them.

Often there was cause for fresh fears of his influence over their own; often the mother, remembering the last request of the dying mother, prayed yet more fervently for her own, and him committed to her charge, and thus, trusting in her God, was comforted. And here, amidst their hopes and fears, while the orphan boy is passing the most critical years of life, we leave them till those

years shall have passed, and can tell the work therein wrought.

Six years have elapsed since Frederick Martin entered the family of James Ford, and now, on the threshold of manhood, he is leaving the home become to him so dear, to go forth into the world, and act for himself in life's drama. Emotions, too great for utterance, crowd upon him as he thinks of the disinterested kindness, care, and affection, that has been bestowed upon him in the home of his adoption, and gratitude, such as a child can never feel towards its own parents, fills his heart as he thinks of all this, and every favor he has received from them; but a still deeper emotion fills his breast as he thinks, and now realizes what he was when he entered there, and how different he might have been from what he is now, had other influences than such as he had been under, been exerted over him. He shudders as he looks upon youth entering the paths of ruin, or plodding in life aimless or sordid; and thanks God he is saved, while he prays more earnestly for strength to ever resist temptation, and for grace to walk in the paths of duty, truth, and holiness. He resolves that his benefactors shall never have cause to regret their kindness, and the thought of them stimulates him to higher, nobler purposes and aims in life.

Tears, good wishes and prayers follow him by those to whom he is second only to their own, and as they look gratefully, and not a little proud upon the manly youth, they feel that the bread cast upon the waters has already returned to them again.—They forgot the care and anxiety of the past; they think not of worldly returns; they wait not to know if, in life's changes, he is yet to befriend them or theirs—no, not this; they think of the new founts of love opened in their own, and in the heart of each one of their family; they think of the gratitude, affection, and sympathy bestowed by him upon them, and which he carries with him into the world, and more than all, they think of him, the object of so much love, care, and solicitude, going forth into the world a true man, and a Christian. One in whose bosom beats a kind, warm heart, with a mind intelligent and active, still seeking culture and improvement, with correct moral habits, firm and upright principles, and a man in character and purpose of life. Thus, with hearts overflowing with gratitude, they look upon him, and thank God that He is indeed blessed them, and their efforts in duty, and labors of love, and with their prayer still following him, that he may be kept in the paths of truth and duty, they feel that even now they have more than their reward.

Woman's Love—A Beautiful Incident.

Six years ago, a young man just entering life under the influence of rum, committed a crime against society, was tried in this city, convicted, and sent to Waupun, where he served out his time behind the prison bars. Before his trial, a fair girl had promised to link fortunes with him, and cruel was the blow to her. But she loved him.—All through the six long years did she wait for the day of his release. With a true woman's heart she believed him innocent—innocent at least before God; and like the magnet, she held on her steady way, her heart pointing ever to the future. Long were the years to him. Slowly passed the hours, seconds were minutes—minutes hours—hours days—days weeks—weeks months—months years, and the years like ages. Every rolling of the prison-bell struck deep to his heart and every sunset took another thread from his skein. Nor were the hours less weary to her. Hope, that blessed angel, sat beside her by day, and reposed on her pillow by night. Some there who were laughed at her holy love—who sneered so meanly at her lover—a prisoner miles away. But little mattered it to her. Ought might sneer—she remained true to her heart and him. Others might laugh—she wept. Others might point to a man in prison-garb, toiling away from morn till night, with but one star to guide him on. She saw but the honest soul that might be saved—or be lost—and woman that she was nerved herself to bear their gibes and jeers. Blessed words came to him in his lonely cell—words of love—of hope—of kindness—and stronger grew the heart of him who had truly his better angel watching over his unbroken nature. Each word from her lightened the heart as they slowly went by and longer grew the day on which liberty was to come. Men visited him, and with careless or speaking eye threw into his cell a maddening thought on which his soul must feed and tremblingly shrink to the darkest corner of his living temple. Then a letter from her would dash aside the dark curtain and beckon him to a spot of sunshine, out side, and beyond his present reach. So passed the years. Friends died, and he wept bitterly. The sin was long since more than atoned for, and at last the little spot of sunshine crept to his cell, and entering by the key-hole of the door, led him forth into the bright rays of liberty. He was conducted to the office of the prison by McGraw, and a citizen's dress instead of a prison suit was given unto him, and into an inner room, where stood she, who, years before, had promised before God to be his. What a meeting! 'Tis not for us to speak of it.—On the evening train the two arrived in this city, and were by one of our divines joined in marriage. We were a witness of the ceremony, and never shall forget it—never forget the eye moistened with tears of happiness, nor the throbbing of the heart that had so long waited and trusted. Saved, say

ed! May the future be all the brighter for the dark cloud that was so long hung over it, and true friends be ever ready to lend a helping hand. We believe in woman's love—a woman's devotion—the more after knowing the facts above stated. God bless true heart, wherever found.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Sheridan's Wit.

The following is an authentic anecdote in connection with the Drury Lane theater, rebuilt by Holland, the architect, in 1794, and by him leased to Sheridan, who became largely in his debt.
Holland could never obtain a settlement or an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theater, at his usual resorts; but he was no where to be seen.—At last he tracked him to the stage door, rushed in, in spite of the opposition of the party porter, and found his manager on the stage, conversing with a party of gentlemen, whom he had invited to show them the theater. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter.
"Ah! my dear fellow," exclaimed he, "you are the very man I wanted to see—you have come most appropos. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met, in a few minutes I shall be at liberty; will you then go into my room together and settle our affairs. But first you must decide an important question here. Some of these gentlemen tell me there are complaints, and lead ones, that the transmission of sound is defective in your beautiful theater. That, in fact, the galleries cannot hear at all, and that is the reason why they are noisy of late."
"Sound defective! not hear!" repeated the astonished architect, and almost staggering back; "why, it is the most perfect building for sound that was ever erected; I'll stake my reputation on it, the complaint is most groundless."
"So I say," retorted Sheridan; "but now well bring the question to issue definitely, and then have a paragraph or two in the papers. Do you, Holland, go and place yourself at the back of the upper gallery, while I stand here and talk to you."
"Certainly," said Holland, "with the greatest pleasure."
A lantern was provided, with a trusty guide, and away went the architect through a labyrinth of dark and winding passages, almost a day's journey, until he reached his distant elevated post.
"Now Mr. Holland," cried Sheridan, "are you there, and ready?"
"Yes," was the immediate answer.
"Can you hear me?"
"Perfectly, perfectly, Mr. Sheridan!"
"Then I wish you a very good morning!"
So saying, Sheridan disappeared, and was two or three miles off before Holland could descend. Another long interval occurred, ere he was able to chase the fugitive to his lair again.

The Faith that Saves us.

In the Highlands of Scotland there is a mountain gorge, twenty feet in width, and two hundred feet in depth. Its perpendicular walls are bare of vegetation, save in their crevices, in which grow numerous wild flowers of rare beauty. Desirous of obtaining specimens of these mountain beauties, some scientific tourists once offered a Highland boy a handsome gift, if he would consent to be lowered down the cliff by a rope, and would gather a little basketful of them. The boy looked wistfully at the money, for his parents were poor; but when he gazed at the yawning chasm, he shuddered, shrank back, and declined. But filial love was strong within and after another glance at the gift, and at the terrible fissure his heart grew strong, his eyes flashed and he said—
"I'll go, if my father will hold the rope."
And then, with unshrinking nerve, cheek unblanched, and heart firmly rooted, he suffered his father to put the rope about him, lowered him into that abyss, and to suspend him with the coveted flowers. It was a daring deed, but his faith in the love of his father's heart gave him courage and power to perform it.

Why Didn't You Take It?

Many a glorious speculation has failed for the same reason that the old American Ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. A correspondent tells the story: "Well, I did come nigh onto taking eight thousand acres, and said Joe, mournfully. 'You see, two of the boys came in one day from an Indian hunt, without any shoes, and offered me their titles to the two leagues just below here for a pair of boots.' 'For a pair of boots?' cried. 'Yes, for one pair of boots for each league.' 'But why on earth didn't you take it?' They'd be worth a hundred thousand dollars to-day. 'Why didn't you give them the boots?' 'Just 'cause I didn't have the boots to give,' said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he owned the two acres of land.

GLIMPSE IN A TENANT.—Landlord.—Good morning, Mr. Jones. Fine day, sir. I've taken the liberty of bringing a receipt for the quarter's rent.—Tenant.—Rent, O, ah! Due last week—you're quick on quarter-day, Mr. Brown. By the way, do you think that none of the doors in this house will shut?—Landlord.—New house, you know, sir. Must have time to settle.—Tenant.—So must I, Mr. Brown. Good morning. (Exit Landlord, unpaid, and unconvinced.)

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 152.] AN ACT

Relating to the Lewistown Reservoir.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That for the purpose of settling with the Miami hydraulic and manufacturing company for the construction of the enlargement of the Lewistown reservoir, and canceling the contract State and said company, the sum of ninety-one thousand one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents is hereby directed to be paid said company by the Auditor of State and Attorney General, in the manner and upon the terms in this act contained.

Section 2. The Auditor of State is hereby directed, immediately upon the passage of this act, to draw his warrant upon the treasury in favor of Boyle & Roach, for the sum of eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, which sum shall be deducted out of the amount in the first section of this act directed to be paid to said company for said enlargement, and when so paid, the receipt of said Boyle & Roach for said company as so much money, and shall operate as an extinguishment of so much of the cost of the enlargement of said reservoir, and shall forever acquit and discharge said company of all liability to said Boyle & Roach for any claims or demands on the part of said Boyle & Roach against said company on account of said enlargement.

Section 3. If the said Miami hydraulic manufacturing company shall not settle with the State and surrender all rights acquired under the contract for the enlargement of said reservoir, and do and perform all other acts required by this act according to the terms thereof then their right to collect water rents for surplus water of said reservoir of the Miami and Erie Canal, shall be suspended; and the Board of Public Works are hereby directed to collect and pay into the State Treasury all water rents of said reservoir or canal, until said rents so collected shall be equal in amount to the sum paid Boyle & Roach, and the accrued interest thereon, computed at six per cent. per annum.

Section 4. Upon the settlement with said company for the enlargement of said reservoir, said company shall be charged with all water rents by them collected upon said reservoir and the Miami and Erie Canal, and with interest thereon from the time the same were received by said company, computed at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and upon payment of the balance due said company, after the payment of Boyle & Roach and the deduction of the water rents, as in this act directed, said company shall convey to the State of Ohio all lands by them owned and held in connection with said reservoir; and the contract between said company and the Board of Public Works, made under and in pursuance of the act of April 7, 1856, shall be void and of no effect; and all leases made and rights acquired thereunder by said company, to all intents and purposes, shall vest in and be enjoyed by the State of Ohio, and the Board of Public Works, on being notified by the Attorney General of the final settlement of all claims as herein provided, shall take possession of said reservoir and its appurtenances, shall contract for and collect all water rents arising out of the lease of the surplus water of the same, or of the Miami and Erie Canal, the sum of [] said contract had never been made, whenever the said company shall perform the matters and things in this section required, the same shall be taken and held as a surrender of the said reservoir and of all the rights and interests of said company acquired under the contract for the enlargement thereof, and the Auditor of State shall thereupon draw his warrant for whatever balance may be due them after making the deductions in this act directed.

Section 5. The capital stock of said company negotiated by E. S. Hamlin to William H. Gibson, and shown by the testimony taken by the treasury investigating committee to be in the hands of C. L. Johnson, is hereby declared to be the property of the State of Ohio, and said company, William H. Gibson, Johnson, or any assignees of them or either of them, is hereby declared annulled and made void; and the pro rata dividend due said stock, on settlement of said company with its stockholders, is hereby directed to be retained as the money of the State of Ohio; and the same shall be credited to W. H. Gibson upon whatever amount he may be found to owe the state on settlement of his accounts as Treasurer of State.

Section 6. The Auditor of State and Attorney General are hereby directed and empowered to settle with said company, under and in accordance with the provisions of this act. All payments of money in this act directed shall be made on the warrants of the Auditor, drawn in conformity to law; and all expenses incurred by said Auditor and Attorney General in the execution of this act shall be reimbursed out of the treasury; and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
March 31, 1859.

[157.] AN ACT
To provide for the semi-annual collection of Taxes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That each person charged with taxes on any tax duplicate in the hands of a county treasurer, or on his option, pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the twentieth day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the twentieth day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the twentieth day of June next ensuing; provided, however, that all road taxes so charged shall be paid prior to the twentieth day of December, in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. When taxes charged against the property of any person shall be paid by instalments, as aforesaid, each of such payments exclusive of road taxes, shall be apportioned among the several funds for which taxes shall have been assessed, in their proper proportions.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to set down the amount of taxes charged against each entry in two separate columns, one-half thereof, exclusive of road taxes, in each column, and adding all road taxes to said first half, with sufficient blank space at the right of each column to write the word "paid," and when payment of

either half of such taxes shall be made, the treasurer shall write in the blank space opposite the same the word "paid;" and the auditor of state is hereby authorized to prescribe such other forms for county duplicates as may seem proper to him, and produce uniformly throughout the state; and it shall be the duty of county auditors to conform thereto.

Section 4. When one-half the taxes, as aforesaid, charged against any entry, on a tax duplicate in the hands of a county treasurer, shall not be paid on or before the twentieth day of December next after the same shall have been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes shall not be paid on or before the twentieth day of June next thereafter, the county treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, as may at the time be prescribed by law, together with a penalty of five per centum on the amount of the taxes so delinquent, (which penalty shall be for the use of the treasurer as a compensation for such collection); and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than on real estate, shall not have been paid on the twentieth day of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than real estate, for the current year, so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this section.

Section 5. When one-half of the taxes charged against any entry of real estate shall not be paid on or before the twentieth day of December in each year, or collected by distress or otherwise, prior to the next February settlement, as authorized by this act, a penalty of thirty per cent. thereon shall be added to such half of said taxes on the duplicate; and if the said taxes and penalty, including the remaining half of such taxes, shall not be paid on or before the twentieth day of June next thereafter, or collected by distress or otherwise prior to the next August settlement, as authorized by this act, a penalty of thirty per cent. thereon shall be added to such half of said taxes on the duplicate; and if the said taxes and penalty, together with the one-half of the taxes charged against such real estate for the current year, shall not be paid on or before the twentieth day of December of the same year, the whole of the taxes of the current year, shall be due and collected by the sale of such real estate in the manner that is or may be authorized by law, and in case the first half of the taxes charged upon any real estate shall be paid on or before the twentieth day of December, as provided in this act, but the remaining half thereof shall not be paid on or before the twentieth day of June next thereafter, or be collected by distress or otherwise prior to the next August settlement as provided in this act, then the same penalty shall be added to such unpaid taxes, and the same shall be treated as delinquent taxes, as provided in this act, and with the taxes of the current year, collected by sale of such real estate as aforesaid.

Section 6. The county auditor, shall, annually, during the month of August, make out and record, in a book to be provided for that purpose, a list of all lands and town lots returned by the treasurer delinquent at the preceding settlement, describing such lands and town lots, in said list, as the same shall be described on the tax duplicate, and charging thereon the unpaid taxes for the year next preceding, together with the penalty thereon, as provided in this act, and also certify the correctness thereof, and the date at which the same was recorded, and sign the same officially.

Section 7. The county auditor shall, annually, on or before the first of October, deliver to the county treasurer the duplicate of taxes required by law to be made out, and the treasurer's office shall be kept open, for the receipt of taxes, from the time of the delivery of the duplicate to the treasurer (except when he may be required to be in the several townships to receive taxes) until the twenty-fifth day of January, and from the first day of April until the twentieth day of July.

Section 8. Each county treasurer, shall, on or before the fifth day of February in each year, settle with the auditor of his county for all taxes that he may have collected at the time of making such settlement; and he shall also, on or before the tenth day of August in each year, settle with the auditor of his county for all taxes that he may have collected, at the time of making said settlement, not included in the preceding February settlement; and at each of such settlements the auditor shall allow to the treasurer on the moneys collected on the duplicate and accounted for by him, his fees, agreeably to the rate or percentage allowed by law at a full settlement of the county treasurer. The full settlement of the county treasurer with the county commissioners, now required by law to be made on the first Monday in June, shall hereafter be made on the first Monday in September annually.

Section 9. In making the settlements required by the preceding section, the county auditor shall carefully examine the tax duplicate, and ascertain from the entries of taxes and penalty, paid in whole or part, and from such other sources of information as may be within his reach, the true amount collected by the treasurer on account of each of the several taxes charged on such duplicate, and the amount remaining in the hands of the treasurer belonging to each fund, and shall give to the treasurer separate certificates in duplicate of the separate sums found to have been collected by him. The county auditor shall also make out and deliver to the county treasurer a certificate in duplicate specifying the amount charged on the tax duplicate of the county for each of the several purposes for which taxes shall have been levied, and also a certificate or abstract, in duplicate, of the taxes which have become due and payable, and which remain unpaid. The county auditor shall also make out and carefully file and preserve in his office a list of the taxes and penalty so due and unpaid, which shall be denominated the delinquent list.

Section 10. Each county treasurer shall, within ten days next after he shall have made each semi-annual settlement with the county auditor, as required by this act, present to the auditor of state and the comptroller of the treasury, each one of the several certificates and abstracts of the county auditor, required to be made out in the preceding section.

Section 11. The auditor of state shall, on the receipt of the certificates and abstracts aforesaid, proceed to settle with the county treasurer for the moneys in his hands belonging to the state, and to ascertain the exact sum of moneys payable by him into the state treasury, and shall certify the same to

the comptroller of the treasury, specifying in the certificate or certificates the amount belonging to each fund, and the total amount to be paid into the state treasury. And on receipt of such certificate or certificates, and finding the same to be correct, the comptroller of the treasury shall issue a certificate or certificates thereof, specifying as aforesaid; and the county treasurer shall forthwith deliver the same to the treasurer of the state, and pay into the state treasury the full amount of all moneys so found to be in his hands, and belonging to the state; and the treasurer of state shall thereupon give to such county treasurer a receipt or receipts for such payment, as may be required by law.

Section 12. Each county treasurer shall, immediately after each semi-annual settlement with the county auditor of his county, on demand and presentation of the warrant of the county auditor therefor, pay over to the township treasurer, city treasurer, or other proper officer, all moneys in the county treasury belonging to any township, city, incorporated village or school district; provided, that if any township treasurer, or other proper officer aforesaid, shall request, or the trustee of any township, the council of any city or incorporated village, or the board of education of any school district, respectively, shall so direct, the moneys mentioned in this section shall remain in the county treasury, to be thence drawn by the proper local treasurer, on the warrant of the county auditor, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars.

Section 13. If, at any time, when the interest on, or any portion of the principal of the funded debt of the state is about to fall due, the money under the control of the commissioners of the sinking fund, applicable to the payment thereof, shall be insufficient for that purpose, said commissioners shall give written notice to the comptroller of the treasury of the amount of such deficiency; and the comptroller, on the requisition of the auditor of state, shall draw in favor of the treasurer of state on the several county treasurers, or on such of them and for such sum or sums each as he may deem most convenient, not exceeding the amount by them respectively collected for the sinking fund, at the time and times of so drawing; and such drafts, if paid, shall be evidence of the payment of the same therein specified into the state treasury, and shall on delivery thereof to the comptroller, be credited and allowed to the county treasurers respectively in making the semi-annual settlements. Upon drawing such drafts, the comptroller shall charge the same to the treasury of the amount of such deficiency; and the comptroller, on the requisition of the auditor of state, shall draw in favor of the treasurer of state on the several county treasurers, or on such of them and for such sum or sums each as he may deem most convenient, not exceeding the amount by them respectively collected for the sinking fund, at the time and times of so drawing; and such drafts, if paid, shall be evidence of the payment of the same therein specified into the state treasury, and shall on delivery thereof to the comptroller, be credited and allowed to the county treasurers respectively in making the semi-annual settlements. Upon drawing such drafts, the comptroller shall charge the same to the treasury of the amount of such deficiency; and the comptroller, on the requisition of the auditor of state, shall draw in favor of the treasurer of state on the several county treasurers, or on such of them and for such sum or sums each, as he shall deem most convenient, not exceeding the amount by them, respectively, collected for drawing the same at the time and times of so drawing; and shall charge the same to the treasury of state on account of general revenue; and in other respects the comptroller, treasurer and auditor shall be governed by the provisions of the next preceding section.

Section 14. Whenever the auditor of state shall ascertain that the moneys in the state treasury, belonging to the general revenue, will probably be insufficient in amount to pay the appropriations from that fund, he shall notify the comptroller of the amount deemed necessary to make up the deficiency until the next semi-annual settlement of the county treasurers; and thereupon the comptroller shall draw therefor, in favor of the treasurer of state, on the several county treasurers, or on such of them, and for such sum or sums each, as he shall deem most convenient, not exceeding the amount by them, respectively, collected for drawing the same at the time and times of so drawing; and shall charge the same to the treasury of state on account of general revenue; and in other respects the comptroller, treasurer and auditor shall be governed by the provisions of the next preceding section.

Section 15. County treasurers shall take possession of their offices on the first Monday of September next after their election, and shall hold the same for two years thereafter, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and if any person elected to said office shall fail to give bond and take the oath of office, as prescribed by law, on or before the first Monday of September next after his election, the office shall be held to be vacant, and shall be filled as provided by law.

Section 16. The act entitled "an act to provide for the semi-annual collection of taxes," passed April 12, 1858, is hereby repealed, but notwithstanding this repeal, the twelfth section of said act shall continue in force until the first Monday in September next, and provided, that this repeal shall not affect the existing rights or liabilities of any person or persons, civil or criminal, but the same may be prosecuted as if the said act were not repealed.

Section 17. 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.
April 3, 1859.

[No. 158.] AN ACT
To amend an Act to regulate the manner in which the Grand and Petit Jurors shall be drawn and summoned in Hamilton County, passed May 1, 1852, (50 vol. L. E. 9.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That an act to regulate the manner in which grand and petit jurors shall be drawn and summoned in Hamilton County, passed May 1, 1852, (50 L. E. 9.) be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the first district, acting in conjunction with the sheriff of Hamilton county, as soon as reasonably may be after the passage of this act, if he has not already so done, to draw from the names selected and deposited in his office as grand jurors, fifteen ballots, on which such names are written; and the fifteen persons, so selected, shall be summoned forthwith by said sheriff to appear before the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, to serve in said court as grand jurors, with such powers, duties, and privileges, as are given imposed, or secured by the general law regulating grand juries in the state of Ohio, and subject to all the provisions of the general law.

Section 2. That it is hereby made the duty of the judges of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, as soon after the passage of this act as practicable, and annually thereafter, to fix and apportion among the several wards of the city of Cincinnati, and townships of said county, according to the last state census taken in said county, the number of grand and petit jurors, having the qualifications of electors, required to serve as petit jurors in said court, for trial of civil cases, and petit and grand jurors for the trial of criminal cases, to be selected by the township and ward trustees for the ensuing year, as soon after this as practicable, and therefor in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "an act to regulate grand and petit jurors in Hamilton county," passed February 9, 1833; and the judges of the court of common pleas shall also fix and