

that of the rightful owner: Provided, that such land or lot be, in other respects, sufficiently described in the duplicate, and the taxes for which the same is sold, be due and unpaid at the time of such sale.

Sec. 24. When, by the provisions of any former law, the collector of taxes or the county treasurer was authorized to make deeds for lands or lots by them sold, for delinquent taxes, and the same has not been done, the county auditor is hereby authorized to make such deeds to all persons entitled thereto; and the deeds which shall be so made by the auditor, shall be as good and valid in law, as if made by the person authorized under such former law to make them.

Sec. 25. In case any certificate or certificates shall have been at any time issued to any purchaser or purchasers of lands for taxes, under any of the acts heretofore passed on that subject, which certificate or certificates having been mislaid, lost or destroyed, and the fact that such certificate or certificates were so mislaid, lost or destroyed, having been ascertained, the county auditor is authorized to issue new certificates or certificates, which shall be as good and valid in law, as if made by the person authorized under such former law to make them.

Sec. 26. The county auditor shall enter, in a book to be kept in his office, a minute of all deeds by him made for lands and town lots, or parts thereof, sold for taxes; therein naming the person who stood charged with the taxes at the time of such sale, and the date of the sale, the name of the land or estate, a brief description of the land or estate, the quantity sold, the amount for which the same was sold, the name of the grantee in the deed, and the date of its execution.

Sec. 27. When any tract or portion of land, town lot, or part thereof, shall be sold for taxes, and the person to whom it shall be sold, or the county auditor to insert a minute of such redemption, the date thereof, and by whom made, on his record of sales of land for delinquent taxes, and sign the same officially.

Sec. 28. Every tract of land and town lot, offered for sale by the treasurer, as heretofore provided, and not sold for want of bidders, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be forfeited to the state of Ohio; and thereupon all the right, title, claim and interest of the former owner or owners thereof, shall be considered as transferred to, and vested in the state of Ohio, and the county auditor shall annually return by his treasurer, a separate list of all lands or town lots so forfeited, with the description thereof, and the amount of tax due thereon, to the auditor of state; and all such lands until sold or redeemed, and the taxes thereon regularly assessed, in the name of the state of Ohio; which taxes shall be returned annually, by the treasurer, as delinquencies, and credited to him as such delinquencies, in his settlement.

Sec. 29. If the farmer, owner or owners of any tract of land or town lot, which may be forfeited as aforesaid, shall, at any time before the state shall have disposed of such land or lot, pay into the county treasury of the county in which such land or lot may be situated, or into the state treasury, the taxes and penalties due thereon, together with the taxes and penalties which have since accrued on such land or lot, (which sum shall be ascertained and certified by the auditor, the state shall, in such case, relinquish to such former owner or owners, all claim to such land or lot, and the county auditor shall enter such land or lot on his duplicate, with the name of the proprietor or owners.

Sec. 30. The county auditor shall charge the county treasurer with all moneys by him received, under the provisions of the preceding section; and the county auditor shall annually list of lands and town lots, upon which payment shall have been made as aforesaid, specifying therein the proportion of such moneys belonging to the state; and shall forward said list to the auditor of state, by the county treasurer, at the time of paying over the state tax, and the county treasurer shall pay into the state treasury, the state's proportion of such moneys, at the time he pays the other taxes due the state.

Sec. 31. The auditor of state shall, from time to time, furnish the several county auditors with all such forms and instructions as he may wish them to pursue, in the performance of their several duties; and the said auditors shall observe them accordingly.

Sec. 32. If the taxes charged on any land or lot be regularly paid, and such land erroneously returned delinquent and sold for taxes, the sale thereof shall be void, and the money paid by the purchaser on such sale, shall be refunded to him out of the county treasury, on the order of the county auditor, and so much of said tax as has been paid into the state treasury, shall be refunded to the county treasury; and the county auditor shall retain the same in his next semi-annual settlement, and charge the state treasury therewith, in said settlement.

Sec. 33. The county auditor of the county in which any land or town lot shall have been, or may hereafter be sold for taxes, under the provisions of this act, is hereby authorized and required to execute the proper deed therefor, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, whether the said land or town lot shall, at the time of the execution of said deed, continue to be within said county or not, in the same manner as though the said land or town lot still remained within the limits thereof, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 34. The county auditors of the several counties in this state be, and they are hereby authorized and required to execute the proper deed therefor, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, whether the said land or town lot shall, at the time of the execution of said deed, continue to be within said county or not, in the same manner as though the said land or town lot still remained within the limits thereof, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 35. The county auditor of the county in which any land or town lot shall have been, or may hereafter be sold for taxes, under the provisions of this act, is hereby authorized and required to execute the proper deed therefor, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, whether the said land or town lot shall, at the time of the execution of said deed, continue to be within said county or not, in the same manner as though the said land or town lot still remained within the limits thereof, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 36. It shall be the duty of the several county auditors in this state, in filing away the statements of the taxable property of the individual tax payers as returned by township assessors, in pursuance of law, to file the statements aforesaid returned from the different townships in separate bundles, each township's bundle to be kept in a separate statement separately. The county auditors shall be allowed and paid out of the county treasury, the sum of twenty-five cents, and no more, for filing away the statements of taxable property in each township in their respective counties.

Sec. 37. Every county auditor hereafter delivering any certificate of purchase of forfeited lands, or other lands sold for taxes, shall immediately, on his duplicate, transfer the same into the name of the purchaser, charging therefor the sum of ten cents, which shall be considered part of the expense of the sale. And if any county auditor shall neglect to make such transfer he shall be liable to action by any person in

juried thereby as for a neglect of official duty.

Sec. 38. The auditors of the several counties in this state shall cause the list of delinquent lands, in their respective counties, to be published at least four weeks before the first Monday in January, in some newspaper printed in their respective counties, if no newspaper be printed therein, then in some newspaper having general circulation in such county, which list there shall be attached a notice that the whole of the several tracts, or town lots in said list contained, or so much thereof as will be necessary to pay the taxes and penalties thereon, will be sold at the court house, in such county, on the second Monday of January next thereafter, by the county treasurer, unless such taxes and penalties be paid before that time.

Sec. 39. The county auditor shall, on or before the day of sale mentioned in such notice, insert, at the foot of the record, on delinquent list, a copy of such notice, and shall moreover certify on said record, immediately following such notice, the name of the paper, and the length of time such list and notice were published therein.

Sec. 40. Immediately before advertising such list of delinquent lands and lots, it shall be the duty of the county auditor to compare the same with the duplicate in the hands of the county treasurer, and strike therefrom all lands or town lots upon which the taxes, interest and penalty of the preceding year, or any part thereof, have not been paid, and proceed to advertise the remainder, as herein provided.

Sec. 41. In all cases where any county auditor, by inadvertence or mistake, shall have omitted, or in any future year shall omit, to enter upon the duplicate of such county, any lands or town lots, situated within his county, subject to taxation, it shall be his duty, when he shall enter the same on the duplicate of the next succeeding year, to add to the taxes of the current year, the simple taxes of each and every preceding year in which such land or town lot shall have been omitted.

Sec. 42. There shall be hereafter allowed to the publishers of newspapers for advertising the delinquent and forfeited lists of the several counties of this state, a sum not exceeding thirty cents for each tract of land or town lot, or part of lot, advertised in such newspaper, and not exceeding thirty cents for each tract, lot or part of lot advertised in the forfeited list, and a sum not exceeding one dollar per square of three hundred rods, for the first three insertions, and twenty-five cents per square for each additional insertion for the remaining insertions; and that in no case shall a greater sum than one-half of the taxes, interest and penalty due, be allowed for advertising any such tract of land, town lot or part of lot.

Sec. 43. It shall be the duty of the county auditor, to send by mail, to the auditor of state, one paper containing the list of delinquent and forfeited lands, and a copy of the account to (of) the printer, as sworn to by him and allowed by the auditor.

Sec. 44. The several county auditors shall not be required, to assess on the taxable property of their counties, or of any township, city, village or school district, therein for any purpose, nor for all purposes added together, any rate of taxation containing or resulting in any fraction other than a decimal fraction, nor in any decimal fraction less than one-twentieth of a mill; but if the sum required to be raised for any such purpose, result in a fraction less than one-fourth of a mill such fraction shall be dropped, and if more than one-fourth of a mill, the difference between such fraction and one-twentieth of a mill shall be added to such resulting fraction.

Sec. 45. It shall be the duty of the county auditor to furnish to the assessors, such blanks as may be necessary for taking the number of acres of wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat and corn, and the quantity of each produced in their townships, and the said county auditor shall also, as presented after an abstract statement, be returned to him, make out and forward the same to the commissioners of statistics, in conformity with such regulations and forms as the said commissioner may prescribe.

Sec. 46. An act prescribing the duties of county auditors, passed March 23, 1840, section three of an act passed March 22, 1840, to give additional security to land titles in this state; an act passed March 25, 1841, entitled "an act prescribing the duties of county auditors passed March 23, 1840"; an act passed March 7, 1843, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act prescribing the duties of county auditors, passed March 23, 1840"; an act passed March 27, 1849, entitled "an act prescribing the duties of county auditors, passed March 23, 1840"; an act passed March 23, 1849, entitled "an act prescribing the duties of county auditors, passed March 23, 1840"; an act passed March 12, 1852; an act passed March 27, 1853, entitled "an act to receive and preserve certain papers, passed February 24, 1848; be and the same are hereby repealed: provided, that the repeal of the aforesaid acts shall in no wise affect any liability, civil or criminal, nor any rights accrued under the said acts.

Sec. 47. The act shall take effect from and after its passage.

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

April 4, 1859.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing laws with authenticated copies received by me from the Secretary of State, and that they are correct.

C. C. FIELD, Auditor of Georgia County.

THE RUINS OF AN ANCIENT CITY.—A letter from Tehuantepec, in the New Orleans Picayune, says, that Mr. Murphy's survey of Huasteco has demonstrated the entire practicability of that port for a coal and water station; but the most interesting feature in this exploration of the Pacific coast of Mexico, is the discovery of the ruins of an ancient city within a few miles of the sea. The surveying party have brought back a large number of terra-cotta idols, musical instruments, silver rings, *baso reliefs*, &c.; all of which indicate an advanced condition of civilization among the aboriginal people of Mexico. Mr. Murphy's opinion is that the ruins are Toltec, and probably were an epoch anterior to the Aztec invasion and conquest. It is his intention to present those antiquities to some of the scientific societies in the United States, and perhaps make them the subject of a series of lectures.

The Jeffersonian Democrat JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor. CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1859. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Governor, WILLIAM DENNISON, JR. For Lieutenant-Governor, ROBERT C. KIRK. For Supreme Judge, WILLIAM Y. GIBBSON. For State Auditor, ROBERT W. TAYLOR. For State Treasurer, ALFRED P. STONE. For Secretary of State, ADDISON P. RUSSELL. For Public Works, JOHN B. GREGORY. For School Commissioner, ANSON SMYTH.

Republican County Convention. The Republicans of Georgia County are hereby notified that the Delegate Convention will meet in Burton, on Saturday, September 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate Republican Candidates for the following County Offices, to wit: Representative to the General Assembly, Treasurer, Prosecuting Attorney, Recorder, Coroner, Commissioner of Public Works, and Director of County Infirmary; and to transact such other business as may come before said Convention. The Republican voters are, therefore, requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective townships, on Friday, September 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect Delegates to said Convention. The Delegates will be apportioned among the several townships, upon the basis of the apportionment of the year 1859, as follows: Chester, 6; Russell, 6; Bainbridge, 6; Auburn, 6; Newbury, 6; Monson, 7; Chardon, 1; Hamilton, 6; Claridon, 7; Burton, 5; Troy, 7; Parkman, 8; Middlefield, 6; Huntsburg, 6; Montville, 5; Thompson, 7.

The voters at each of the primary meetings, will elect one Delegate to the Senatorial Convention, to be held in Madison, on the 8th day of September next, and one Delegate at large, Georgia County being entitled to nineteen delegates in that Convention. J. S. WRIGHT, ERARTE SPENCER, MARSH SMITH, J. S. MURRAY, D. W. ROBINSON, Republican Central Committee.

Republican Rally! Gov. CHASE, Hon. E. W. ADE, and Hon. F. T. BACKUS will address the people at CHARDON, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1st, 1859.

County Convention. We publish, this week, a call for a Republican County Convention, to be held in Burton, on the 3d of September. Every Republican in the County, should realize the importance of this Convention. Let the primary meetings be fully attended, and we shall have a good Convention and a good ticket.

The Latest European News. The news by the Ocean Queen and Anglo Saxon is to July 21st. The advices are interesting, and the Tribune presents the points in brief as follows: A Conference between Austria, France and Sardinia, to settle the details of the treaty, which is now regarded by all parties, "impracticable," was to take place, but where or when was not known. The treaty which would give rise to dissatisfaction throughout Italy. In Sardinia the popular discontent showed itself in a negative rather than a positive manner, but in Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, the people and the Provisional Governments in their name, declared it a betrayal of their rights, and they would now submit to no such terms. The Papal States there were many symptoms of trouble. The Austrian army was to remain where it was posted at the time of the Emperor's interview at Villa Franca; but the Imperial Guard and detachments from other corps of the French army, were to march to Paris to receive the Emperor. A Paris correspondent states that the greatest activity is manifest all along the French coast, which is being fortified in the most formidable manner. A new Ministry had been formed at Turin, with General Della Marmora as Minister of War and President of the Council. The English Budget, which had been submitted to Parliament, shows a deficiency of about £ 6,000,000, which Mr. Gladstone proposes to meet by direct taxation.

By the steamer Kangaroo, which brings advices to noon of the 21st, we learn that a conference of Austrian, French and Sardinian representatives will meet at Zurich, in Switzerland, in a few days, to conclude the treaty, the terms of which have been agreed upon by the Emperors of France and Austria. France is to be represented by M. Bourgoing, and Austria by Count Colnaredo.

Fires in Newbury. Last Friday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the barn and shed of Mr. Elbridge Hayden, in the west part of Newbury, were destroyed by fire. Mr. Hayden had stored in his barn and shed, 10 tons of hay, over 100 bushels of oats, 30 or 40 bushels of corn, and a quantity of straw, besides numerous valuable farming utensils. He saved nothing except a buggy and a plow. Loss \$2500.—No insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Two or three weeks ago, a barn was burned in Newbury, and the citizens suspect that both were fired by the same hand. We learn that they have offered a reward of \$200 for the detection of the offender.

Professor RAREY.—This world-renowned American Horse Tamer will deliver a Free Lecture in Painesville, on Monday evening next, the 8th instant, and on Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M., will open a class in that place. As he charges but \$10 for a course of instruction in horse-taming, we would suggest to our citizens that they may never have a good opportunity to acquaint themselves with that noble art. We have long desired to become a proficient in horse-taming, and having been favored with a complimentary ticket, shall, if possible, join Prof. Rarey's class.

Hon. Richard Rush died in Philadelphia, on Saturday morning last, aged seventy-nine years.

The Kansas Constitution. The Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die, on the 29th ult. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 13. All the Democrats voted against and refused to sign it. The following outline of the Constitution is given by a correspondent of the New York Tribune.

The word "white" defines the qualification of voters, which excludes negroes, and Indians also; but no black-law provision defaces or disgraces it. The executive officers are as usual, with a School Superintendent. The Legislature has 100 members—75 Representatives and 25 Senators. The Senators are elected each two years; the members of the House each one year; annual sessions of the Legislature are to be held. Corporations are to exist under general laws; banks on a State stock security basis, &c. The Courts consist of three Supreme Judges, and five District Judges (rather too many, perhaps). A State debt not to exceed a million, without a vote of the people. The Constitution can be amended by the action of the Legislature through two sessions, the amendment being submitted a vote of the people. The petition to give women the elective franchise was rejected, but women are guaranteed equal property rights with their husbands, and equal guardianship of their children. They are also allowed to participate in the government of schools, academies, and colleges, and at such elections as to be secured the same privileges as men, by law. A clause in the Bill of Rights is intended to cover the case of all negroes, runaway, or others, and guarantee them a trial by jury.

The Southern Democratic Doctrine. The following is an extract from a speech of Senator Irwin, of Georgia, recently delivered at Griffin, in that State. A report of the speech is published in the Columbus (Ga.) Star.

The proud and enviable condition of the poor man in the south, compared with the degraded white slave of the North, is owing to the existence of African Slavery in the South. If the question of emancipating the negroes was to-day submitted to the people of Georgia, nine out of ten who own no slaves would vote in the negative. Slavery must be maintained in the Union if possible, or if necessary, probably if we may—forcibly if we must. He was once an advocate of the heresy of Squatter Sovereignty, but had repented of and recanted the error. Subsequent investigation had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the Territories and Government of the Union, is that it is both the power and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of Slavery, wherever it exists or may exist upon the common soil.

From what had been said I do not imagine he was in favor of dissolving the Union for slavery. He would surrender the Territory to the States, and let the great objects of its creation, in a confederated Government of their own, the Southern States would enjoy sources of wealth, prosperity and power unsurpassed by any nation on earth. No neutrality laws would restrain our adventurous sons. Our extending policy would stretch far beyond present limits. Central America would join her destiny to ours, and Cuba, now withheld from us by the voice and votes of Abolition enemies. With a Republic larger in extent than all Europe, homogeneous in everything, we should exhibit to the world an example of great wealth and power, which nothing but the hand of God could ever weaken or destroy.

The Washington Constitution is very much offended because, as it alleges, Mr. George Sumner, in his Fourth of July oration at Boston, "entertained his audience with the slavery question, the Dred Scott decision, &c., &c., and thought it not becoming the ladies and gentlemen of the cultivated and refined metropolis of New England, to stigmatize the judicial opinion of the honorable and beloved Chief Justice of the United States as 'the demagogical fallacy of Mr. Taney.'" The one is gravely reprehended as a desecration of the day, the other is passed over with the approbation of silence. A few degrees of latitude make a marvelous difference in some people's judgment.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Lattitudes Alter Offices. The Washington Constitution is very much offended because, as it alleges, Mr. George Sumner, in his Fourth of July oration at Boston, "entertained his audience with the slavery question, the Dred Scott decision, &c., &c., and thought it not becoming the ladies and gentlemen of the cultivated and refined metropolis of New England, to stigmatize the judicial opinion of the honorable and beloved Chief Justice of the United States as 'the demagogical fallacy of Mr. Taney.'" The one is gravely reprehended as a desecration of the day, the other is passed over with the approbation of silence. A few degrees of latitude make a marvelous difference in some people's judgment.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Gov. Chase at Yale's Commencement. At the meeting of the Alumni Gov. Chase was present. He is reported in brief as follows: The President of the meeting then spoke of sister institutions especially of Dartmouth. He spoke of his friend, Rufus Choate, the honor he shed upon his Alma Mater, and said that Gov. Chase of Ohio, would speak for him and for Dartmouth.

Gov. Chase then came upon the stage and spoke in this effect: He knew hardly what to say but thought he might be first cousin to the Alumni of Yale. Dartmouth and Yale were sisters to Harvard. They all had parents in old England. He was not here to commemorate Dartmouth. What eulogy could add honor to such a man of her Alma Mater? He would speak of a young son of Yale. Years ago, when he first began practice as a lawyer in Ohio, he found a graduate of Yale, Hugh Peters, a young man who had come to Ohio. He began well, gained friends, had all the prizes of life before him; one night he slept, he awoke to find himself in a coffin, not the son of Dartmouth. He was himself a New England man. Dartmouth had founded two colleges in Ohio, where Gov. Chase desired they should emulate Yale. He could not forget, too, the common schools. On his right sat the Chief Magistrate of Connecticut, who graduated on a farm; on his left sat the late Chief Magistrate of Rhode Island, who graduated in a furnace.—Gov. Chase was enthusiastically received, and made the best speech on the occasion.

SETTLING THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The bogus Democracy want to elect their President next year. He would speak of why to settle the slavery question. That is the cry with those political hypocrites on the eve of every Presidential election. But what pure gammon! What unmitigated bumbug! Now, if the Democracy have not settled the slavery question yet, although they have been in power all the time, had they not better quit trying? After an attempt of ten or twenty years, they have not only failed to settle it, but have broken themselves into as many pieces as there are States in the Union. But we do not now believe there is a man in the Union who sincerely believes the Democracy can settle the slavery question, or want it settled. In fact they are the only persons who have ever unsettled it. Away with hypocrisy.—Richmond Whig.

DOG VS. SNAKE.—A desperate encounter took place yesterday morning near the house of Mr. Cumber, on the City Point railroad, between a valuable dog owned by that gentleman, and a large snake of the moccasin species, which after a struggle of about half an hour resulted in the death of both. The snake when dead, measured seven feet two and a half inches.—Petersburg (Va.) Press.

THE LITTLE MOUNTAIN is "looking up," decidedly, this Summer. It has never before seemed quite so pleasant as now, or afforded so many facilities for the entertainment of visitors. Stocking, with his spacious Cottage Hall and Dining Room, can accommodate any number of pleasure parties, and we are happy to state that he is being liberally patronized.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Daniel Starks, of Huntsburg, met with a serious accident, on Friday last. A span of horses which he was driving, took fright and ran, throwing him out of his wagon, and badly bruising him. A large gash was cut in one of his shoulders, and it is feared that two of his ribs were broken.

KENTUCKY ELECTION. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—As far as heard from in the Ashland District the vote is close.—In the 6th District, Brown, (Regular), probably elected over Jewett, Independent.—Meigs returns from the 2d District show a large opposition gain. Mallory 900 votes over Holt.

CITY AND JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Opposition about 1100 maj. Mallory, (Opposition), elected to Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The following Congressmen are elected: First District, P. Burnett, Dem.; 2d District, Payton, Dem.; 3d, Brydston, Opp.; 4th, Anderson, Opp.; 5th, Brown, Dem.; 6th, Garrard, Dem.; 7th, Mallory, Opp.; 8th, Simms, Dem.; 9th, Moore, Dem.; 10th, probably 7th, Starnes, Dem.

The returns indicate the election of Magoffin, Dem., for Governor, and that the State Legislature joint ballot will have a small Democratic majority.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT MANN.—We learn with regret that the Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, is dangerously ill at his home in Yellow Springs.

LATER.—The telegraph brings the sad intelligence that President Mann died on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. His loss to the country, and especially to Ohio, is irreparable.—Leader of Wednesday.

The French Emperor's Defence of the Treaty of Peace. The Paris Monitor has the following defence of the peace treaty by Napoleon: Yesterday evening, the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the presidents of which—M. Troplong, Count de Morry and M. Brocher—addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty.

The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said: Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as in a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacle opposed to us, and to accept a conflict on the Rhine, as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution; it was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country.

I have accepted it, it was neither through weakness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and see vanish from honest hearts the delusions of a patriotic hope.

In order to secure the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices have been, 'seen neither losses?' No. We have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army, numerous, brave and well organized.

Piedmont has been deluged from invasion. Her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it. Most all the Sovereigns of Europe have consented to the want of salutary reforms. Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results.

The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe.

Statistics in South Carolina. They take local enumerations there occasionally, as we infer from an article in the Wrentham Register, giving an abstract of a recent census in the "District of Fairfield." The large or small of the region thus designated may be confidently assumed to be of equal importance to determine. But Mr. Robert Hawthorne, the Marshal, gives its population as 21,954, of which total 14,463 are slaves, 64 free negroes, and 7,327 whites. The increase in nine years is 450, and pretty equally divided between the two colors.—This novel mode of attack cannot be so readily as to be considered a novelty. The French found 113 and another 120 years old. Both these venerable "darkies," are represented as sound in health and mind.

No white person was found over 90, from which it would naturally be inferred that the black race is more at home in Carolina than the white. This is confirmed by the fact of disunion, that event so ardently prayed for by fire-eating politicians, should ever become a reality, who shall say that the colored race, who number two to one as in the Fairfield District, shall not rise upon the wings of the wind, and sweep across the face of the land? While our Southern brethren are so anxiously desiring to be freed from more negroes from Africa, let them seriously consider whether they have not seriously as many as is consistent with their personal safety.—N. Y. Times.

Cincinnati Street Railroads. The long discussed subject of Street Railroads has finally been disposed of by the Cincinnati Council. Five contracts for Street Railroad routes have been awarded to the Companies who propose to build and operate them, and on advantageous terms to the city. The corporations are responsible and enterprising, and the city will derive a large annual revenue from the roads. On four of the routes the city is to receive a license of \$20 per annum on each car used, and for each passenger carried, one cent. The companies are also bound to sell packages of twenty-five tickets for one dollar. On the fifth route, the most unpromising of any, the terms differ somewhat from the others, being less favorable to the city. The company is to pay \$25 license per annum, per car, and after the expiration of ten years to carry the work of constructing the roads is to commence immediately, as each company is obliged to begin within thirty days after the contracts are ratified, and to complete their road within a year.

Cleveland Leader.

The Cincinnati Platform. The Washington Union re-affirms the Cincinnati platform; the Richmond Enquirer demands the Cincinnati platform; the Chevalier Forney swears by the Cincinnati platform; Wise, Douglas, Jeff Davis, Sibley, and all the leaders and cliques of the Democracy, insist upon the Cincinnati platform. Why not agree on all sides to adopt the Cincinnati platform at Charleston? Very true, General Bowman says it means non-intervention with niggers in the Territories, while Gov. Wise says it means a Congressional slave code, and Judge Douglas says it is squatter sovereignty; but what else than a platform admirable of all these interpretations will be available at Charleston? We should like to know—"Which of these," said the countryman to the man of the menagerie, "which of these is the hipopotamus, and which is the rhinoceros?" "Either of them will do for the one or the other," said the considerate showman; "you pays your money, and you takes your choice." So let it be with the Cincinnati platform. How else can there be harmony among the brethren.—New York Herald.

We are rejoiced to find that the Renowned Chemist of New England, Dr. AYER, has at length turned his attention to the disorder which hangs like a blight on our community. Our section is as healthy as any other, with one single exception, and that is the Fever and Ague which haunts us on every side. But his remedy does cure, as we should know it must, if he made it. Cast out this baleful distemper from among us, and our section is one of the loveliest spots in the world.

THE HUNGARIAN LEADERS.—A Paris letter says that "Kossuth and Rakoczy, according to private letters from Turin, have both been detained at that place under the strictest surveillance of the French police, to whom instinct no doubt taught that as a treaty was about to be signed between France and Austria, it would not be wise to suffer the perturbators of Hungarian peace to run off to Hungary. The republicans here are furious at what they call the slip which has been given them, and we are waiting with the greatest anxiety for the next news from Italy.

THE MURDERER TYLER AGAIN.—We are informed by a gentleman from St. Clair, that Deputy Marshal Tyler, now in jail in that place, got into a dispute with another prisoner in the jail, on Monday or Tuesday, and in the heat of the moment, he struck the other prisoner, who came out second-best. The effort of the jailer, we are told, for a time were of no avail to separate the combatants, the other prisoner appearing to hold a strong grudge against Tyler.—Detroit Tribune.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN ST. LOUIS.—The Pro-Slavery Democracy in St. Louis have again been routed. At the County election on Monday, most of the Free Democrat ticket was elected.—Leader.

BALLOONING.—St. Louis, July 30.—Prof. Wise made an ascension at eleven o'clock A. M., to day, from Washington Square, intending to descend at or near Lafayette, Ind., where arrangements are made to re-inflate and proceed eastward.

Death of Cyrus Prentiss. It becomes our painful duty to announce the sudden death of Cyrus Prentiss, Esq., an old and highly esteemed citizen of Ravenna.

Last Friday he was on our streets, mingling with his fellow citizens, and transacting his business as usual. That night, he was attacked with dysentery, and on Saturday morning he walked from his residence to the Prentiss House, where he was boarded with his family, and took his accustomed place at the breakfast table. During the day Saturday he was feeble, but did not keep his bed. At five o'clock, A. M., Sunday, the disease returned with renewed violence, and his situation then in a political aspect, obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses.

Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacle opposed to us, and to accept a conflict on the Rhine, as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution; it was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country.

I have accepted it, it was neither through weakness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and see vanish from honest hearts the delusions of a patriotic hope.

In order to secure the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices have been, 'seen neither losses?' No. We have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army, numerous, brave and well organized.

Piedmont has been deluged from invasion. Her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it. Most all the Sovereigns of Europe have consented to the want of salutary reforms. Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results.

The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe.

Statistics in South Carolina. They take local enumerations there occasionally, as we infer from an article in the Wrentham Register, giving an abstract of a recent census in the "District of Fairfield." The large or small of the region thus designated may be confidently assumed to be of equal importance to determine. But Mr. Robert Hawthorne, the Marshal, gives its population as 21,954, of which total 14,463 are slaves, 64 free negroes, and 7,327 whites. The increase in nine years is 450, and pretty equally divided between the two colors.—This novel mode of attack cannot be so readily as to be considered a novelty. The French found 113 and another 120 years old. Both these venerable "darkies," are represented as sound in health and mind.

No white person was found over 90, from which it would naturally be inferred that the black race is more at home in Carolina than the white. This is confirmed by the fact of disunion, that event so ardently prayed for by fire-eating politicians, should ever become a reality, who shall say that the colored race, who number two to one as in the Fairfield District, shall not rise upon the wings of the wind, and sweep across the face of the land? While our Southern brethren are so anxiously desiring to be freed from more negroes from Africa, let them seriously consider whether they have not seriously as many as is consistent with their personal safety.—N. Y. Times.

Cincinnati Street Railroads. The long discussed subject of Street Railroads has finally been disposed of by the Cincinnati Council. Five contracts for Street Railroad routes have been awarded to the Companies who propose to build and operate them, and on advantageous terms to the city. The corporations are responsible and enterprising, and the city will derive a large annual revenue from the roads. On four of the routes the city is to receive a license of \$20 per annum on each car used, and for each passenger carried, one cent. The companies are also bound to sell packages of twenty-five tickets for one dollar. On the fifth route, the most unpromising of any, the terms differ somewhat from the others, being less favorable to the city. The company is to pay \$25 license per annum, per car, and after the expiration of ten years to carry the work of constructing the roads is to commence immediately, as each company is obliged to begin within thirty days after the contracts are ratified