The Democrat.

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JOB WORK

Executed at this office with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest possible rates.

Poetical.

LABOR—AN ODE.

BY GEORGE W. BUNGY.

Toil swings the ax, and forests bow;
The seeds break out in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom:
Where towering domes and tapering spires
Adown the vale and crown the hill
Stout labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
And there unrolls the flag of star;
The engine with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came,
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis Labor works the magic press,
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil.
Here sunbrowed toil, with shining spade,
Links lake to lake with silver ties,
Strung thick with palaces of trade,
And temples towering to the skies.

Miscellaneous

SEEKING A WIFE.

A gentleman was seen making long visits at the palace of the Champs Elysees, but it was not to examine the productions of universal industry, nor to gather up the amusing incidents which are always taking place in the crowd. This eccentric person is well known by the frequenters of the Boulevard des Italiens, as a dandy of five and thirty, the inheritor of a property producing an income of ten thousand francs, and who have nothing to do, and possessing a sensitive heart made up his mind to marry. He was smitten with the idea, but he has his fears. Footing the bills was what alarmed him. The enormous expense which women of the present day lavish upon their toilet, caused him a legitimate terror.—Where should he find a young person modest in her tastes who should resist the ruinous temptations to dress? How should he discover this rare merit? How judge of her sincerity through the flattering appearances that marriagable young ladies know so wel. how to assume when they are in the presence of a bachelor?

The exhibition of industry seemed to him to be a good occasion and an an excellent field to make this trial. To the palace in the Champs Elysees he went then to make his observations, which he kept up day after day.

He was seen stationed beside the cases in which were exposed the wonders of the jewellers' art, or posted in the quarter where the cashmeres are exposed. Sometimes he was found near the rich laces, and sometimes in the gallery where the Lyons silks display their magnificence.

Young ladies who did not know they were watched, expressed frankly their impressions and their wishes before these wonderful and splendid articles. 'O, what beautiful diamonds, and how fortunate would one be who could marry and have such," they cried. "O, what admirable cashmeres; I will have one like that in my corbeille, and one like that!" "But just look at this one!" "O, magnificent, I will have that too!" "That makes three." "Ah, well, we have not got half through the list; a husband who knows how to live, could he do less than put six cashmeres into the corbeille?"

Thousands of young ladies expressing themselves thus, showing their covetuousness, their vanity, their vexation, their coquetry, came before him, and every evening as he quitted his post, pensive and melancholy, he said, with a sigh:

"They are all the same, I must still remain a bachelor." Every day the sad truth became more evident to him, which he bewailed in something like these words:

"At the present time, in Paris, a gallant man who has only ten thousand francs income, is not rich enough to marry. He must elect between celibacy and ruin."

But he was wrong to be so obsolete in his despair, and to include all the marriagable ladies in the circuit of his reprobation. There are exceptions, at least there was one.

After three months distressing trial, the despairing bachelor saw a young lady pass near the diamond case, who only threw upon the jewelry a disdainful glance. He followed her to the cashmeres, she barely threw upon them a careless look. Laces stretched out like nets did not detain her a single minute. Rich silk stuffs found her indifferent, she did not honor them with a glance. But, on the other hand, this extraordinary young person stopped a long time before the household utensils; examined them carefully, and made to her mother who accompanied her, very sensible observations upon the advantages of those various objects, and the economy which would arise from their use.

The bachelor, enchanted and ravished, followed this admirable young lady—he did not breathe freely until he learned she was not married. He asked her hand, offered her his ten thousand—was accepted, and will everlastingly bless the universal exhibition—at least he hopes to.

Philosophy.

First class in Oriental Philosophy attention. Thibbles, what is life?

Life consists in money, 2,40 horses and a fashionable wife.

Good! Next—What is death?

A paymaster that settles everybody's debts and gives them a tombstone as receipts in full of all demands.

What is poverty?

The reward of merit generally recived from a discriminating public.

What is religion?

Do unto others as you please, without allowing a return of the compliment.

What is fame?

A six-line puff in a newspaper while living, and fortune of your enemy when dead.

Class dismissed—go home to your dinners.

☞"Father," said a country shoemaker's son, as he was pegging away at a new shoe, "they say that trout bite well now." "Do they," exclaimed the old daddy, looking sharply at the boy over his spectacles; never mind, you stick to your work, and they won't bite you."

☞"Ma, what is homicide." "Why a homicide, child, is one who kills another."—"Well, ma, when Jack Nebb killed our old Tom cat, that was a Tommycide wasn't it?" "Pshaw, child, be off, and don't bother me."

HOPE.

HOPE! What would we do were it not for this encourageing, cheering beacon? 'Tis this which buoys us up through all the vicissitudes, trials, afflictions and troubles of life. It bids us look forward to a relaxation of the galling chains of oppression which are perhaps now weighing us down, as it were, into the dust. It bids us to expect a mitigation of the cruel punishment under which we may now be suffering. It tells us that our afflictions and sorrows shall be redressed, and joy, health and peace flow as a river in their stead.

But says the despondling one: I have hoped on from year to year, still my trials seem to increase; my afflictions are more severe; my troubles and sorrows know no bounds; tell me not of hope! it is all delusion; all an empty, vain anticipation of something we may never realize. Why then do I hear the motto held forth to all the world, "Hope on, hope ever." Ah! despondent heart, do you not know that after all earthly hope is lost there is a hope of heaven, to those who prove faithful—yes, a relaxation, a mitigation, a total release from all vexations of this troublesome world, and a blissful exit into that world of blessedness and life immortal beyond the skies, 'a mansion which Christ has gone to prepare for us all who have washed our robes in the blood of the Lamb.' But there is a task to be performed, a work to be done ere we can be prepared to reach that land of unending joy. First, we must have a pure and loving heart, loving all mankind both friend and foes, for what will it profit us if we love only those who love us? Pure from all the errors and contaminations of this world; from envy, malice, hatred, revenge, with all their contending emotions.

But, instead of these we must bear with the faults and imperfections we find in others, having the knowledge that none are exempt from faults. We must, while seeing the mote in another's eye, also see the beam in our own. Not only this, we must be regenerated renewed, born again—having a new life—showing to the world that a correct walk and upright conduct are the only true promotion of happiness and bliss in earth or in heaven. Beside this, we must have charity, for without charity it profiteth nothing. Resisting evil, seeking good, striving for the attainment of the pearl of great price Hope on. What would the world be were it not for this? Despair would reign supreme were it not for this beacon star to guide us o'er the rocks and shoals of life's tempestuous sea.

Then hope on, hope ever; though there are many things in this short life which almost send despair to the heart, yet look upward, onward, heavenward, and, at last gain the coast of bliss securely.

"Who shall say that fortune grieves me,
While the star of hope she leaves me.."

HOMELY WOMEN.

We like homely women. We have always liked them. We do not carry the peculiarity far enough to include the vicious ugly, for since beauty and money are the only capital the world will recognize in women, they are the more to be pitied than admired; but we have a chivalric, enthusiastic regard for plain women. We never saw one who was not modest, unassuming and sweet tempered, and have seldom come across one who was not virtuous and had not a good heart. Made aware early in life of their want of beauty by the slighted attentions of the opposite sex, vanity and affection never take root in their hearts; and in the hope of supplying attractions which a capricious nature has denied, they cultivate the graces of the heart instead of the person, and give to the mind those accomplishments which the world so rarely appreciates in women, but which are more lasting, and in the eyes of men of sense more highly prized than personal beauty. See them in the street, at home, or in church, and they are always the same, and the smile which ever lives upon the face is not forced there to fascinate, but is the spontaneous sunshine reflected from a kind heart—a flower which takes root in the soul blooms upon the lips, inspiring respect instead of passion, emotions of admiration instead of feelings of sensual regard. Plain women make good wives, good mothers, cheerful homes, and happy husbands, and we never see one but we thank Heaven that it has kindly created women of sense as well as beauty, for it is indeed seldom a female is found possessing both.—To homely women we, therefore, lift our "tile" in respect; the world will extend the same courtesy to beauty. San Francisco has but few plain women, but all such we intend to make life subscribers to the Golden Era, in view of their worth to society.

Rich Fancies.

In no other class shall we find a greater exuberance of fancy, or more exaggerated ideas in regard to wealth, power and luxury, than in a thorough-bred loafer. A few days ago, a couple of individuals being seated in a nook near a wharf, at which a California bound vessel was lying, their conversation naturally ran upon gold—as neither of the twain was possessor of a single red cent—and they amused themselves by wishing for the precious metal.

"Bill," said one to the other, "I'll tell you just how much gold I wish I had and I'd be satisfied."

"Well," said the individual appealed to "go ahead—I'll see if you've the liberal idea of a gentleman."

"Well, Bill I wish I had so much gold that 'twould take a 74 gun ship, loaded down with needles so deep that if you put in another needle she'd sink—and all those needles to be worn out making bags to hold my pile."

Bill threw his crownless hat upon the pavement with indignation, and exclaimed:

"Darn it, why don't you wish for something when you undertake it? I wish that I had so much yours wouldn't pay the interest of mine for the time you could hold a red hot knitting needle in your ear.

Boxing the Compass.

'Pat,' said the captain of the schooner Anna Maria Matilda, 'can you box the compass?'

'Oh, be jabbers, yis,' replied the raw recruit from the Emerald Isle.

'Well, go at it then,' replied the captain, who at that moment was called to another part of the vessel. Half an hour afterwards the captain found the compass was missing.

'Pat! here, you lubber-head, where's the compass?'

'Faith 'it's in the hould, sir.'

'What is it doing there?' roared the infuriated officer.

'Why, didn't yer honor tell me to box the compass—and didn't I mind yees? I packed it away, sir, in one of thim empty boxes of soap, nailed it up tight, and put it in the hould. I boxed it all safe, sir.'

☞An Irishman who had been fined several weeks in succession for getting drunk, coolly proposed to the judge that they should take him by the year at a reduced rate.

CHURCH AND STATE.

It is a curious and instructive inquiry to move an eye along the history of empires, and see with what uniformity in all ages, in all countries, and under every form of religion, it has been the practice to make its regulation an affair of the civil government. The Pagans, the Jews, the Christians, and the Mahommedans, have all alike submitted to learn their pathway to Heaven, through the rulers of the State. Religious toleration is of modern date, and owes its existence to a progressive knowledge of the true spirit of the religion taught by our Savior. He addressed the understanding, the faith, and the heart. He did not commission the power of the State to disfranchise, imprison, mutilate, or burn, those who remained Infidels. This has been on the part of the temporal authorities, a flagrant usurpation of that power which belongs to God alone.

Since the advent of our Savior, there has been no personage, either human or divine, whose belief, prayers, or death, could save any soul but his own. If there be any one great truth clearer than another, it is this; that each human being must abide the consequences of his own religious faith or conduct in life. This truth lies at the foundation of religious freedom. Where an individual must stand or fall upon his own merits or demerits, he should be allowed perfect freedom in choosing and following his own course.

There is no right so essential and so sacred to man as that of religious freedom. It is because every professor of every creed feels and recognizes the value of this right, that religious persecutions and wars have always been so bitter and so bloody. It is for the same reason that we see martyrs marching to the stake, the scaffold, and the guillotine, with the courage and firmness of heroes, and with the radiant smile of hope beaming on their countenances They believe that the portals of Heaven are open to their admission, that the bright angels stand ready to bear their spirits to the bosom of their god. What an example did Christ himself, the greatest of all martyrs, bequeath, in his sublime death, to the world. How striking and how just is the remark that "Socrates died like a Philosopher, but Jesus Christ died like a God!"

In the most bigoted and benighted ages, there have been men of firmness and faith, raised up by the Creator, to bear witness to the truth of religious freedom, by their glorious death, in resisting the despotism of State religion.—What authority has one man to *force* his belief upon others? Have they not the same right to force their belief upon him? If I, a Protestant, go to my neighbor, a Catholic, and say to him, "You are on the road to Hell! you must renounce your religion, abandon your church and disclaim the supremacy of the Pope"—how would he answer me? By telling me to mind my own business, or to attend to my own soul, by pursuing the course of conduct toward the Protestant church that I had recommended to him.

The American people and the world owe to the fathers of our Republic, a debt of gratitude for that immortal guarantee of the right, in these words of the Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of any religion, or prohibiting the free use thereof;" nor can any religious test be required as a qualification for office. Here, at least, we find the true principles of government, relative to religion, fixed on a firm basis. We believe it is unexampled in the annals of nations. Some European governments, it is true, "*tolerate*" certain dissentive creeds; but in the very act of doing so, they declare the power to control them.

There are a few mischievous agitators who would, if they could, practically deny or abridge the right of religious freedom altogether; but their numbers are small, and their influence is less than none at all; scurrilous abuse and malicious falsehood do no harm to a good cause. They only recoil on the heads of those who propagate them, and strengthen the side that is assailed. It has been beautifully and truly said, that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated, when truth is left free to combat it." To no subject is this observation more justly applicable than to that of religion.

The Christian Religion is a *divine plan of Democracy*, established by God himself. According to its declarations, all men are free before their Maker. The king and the beggar will sit on the same seat in Heaven, and he who wore the diadem, and he who flaunted in rags on the earth, will be clothed in the same bright garment before the Eternal Throne. A religion that teaches these sublime doctrines is peculiarly suited to our institutions. It needs no State protection. It breathes a higher, holier, and purer atmosphere than that which envelops the office-seeker and the politician. Were it exposed for a single hour to the contact of this foul breeze, its purity would be gone, and its eyes would be turned from the contemplation of things on high, to the wretched cares and distracting perplexities of this world. Ambition would enter the shrine and the very ark before which David danced, would be desecrated by hands that reeked with sacrilegious corruptions. We feel no apprehensions of such a catastrophe. Let every man, agreeably to the lights before him, choose his own way to Heaven, and let whoever would bar this road, be regarded as both a bigot and a tyrant. [Pittston Herald.

☞As the season of high winds is approaching, the following humorous instructions how to "catch a hat," may not be regarded as im portune:

"There are few moments in a man's existence, when he experiences so much ludicrous distress, or meets with so little charitable commiseration, as when he is in pursuit of his own hat. A vast deal of coolness, and a peculiar degree of judgement, are requisite in catching a hat. A man must not be precipitate, or he runs over it; he must not rush into the opposite extreme, or he looses it altogether. The best way is to keep gently up with the object of pursuit, to be vary and cautious, to watch your opportunity well, get gradually before it, then make a rapid dive, seize it by the crown, and stick it firmly on your head; smiling pleasantly all the time, as you thought it is a joke as any body else."

☞For low spirits, we recommend a clear conscience, fresh air, lots of exercise, and a taste for a flute. "And it came to pass when the evil spirit was upon Saul, that David took a harp and played with his hand; so Saul was refreshed, and was well and the evil departed from him." In treating diseases of the mind, music is not sufficiently valued. In raising the heart above despair an old violin is worth four doctors and two apothecary shops.

☞The six plagues of a small town are—a lawyer with great knowledge, great sophistry, and no sense of justice; an ancient physician, with no skill or manners; a preacher without any conscience; a talking woman; a politician without principles; and a man of letters who eternally dogmatizes.

LAWS OF OHIO!

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To repeal the act entitled "an act to prohibit the circulation of Foreign Bank Bills of a less denomination than ten dollars," passed May 1, 1854.

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the act entitled "an act to prohibit the circulation of Foreign Bank Bills of a less denomination than ten dollars," passed May 1, 1854, be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall effect any action or prosecution that may have been commenced under the provisions of the act hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H FORD,
President of the Senate.

March 5th 1856.

AN ACT

To amend section 105 of an act of the jurisdiction and procedure before the justice of the Peace, and of the duties of Constables in Civil Courts, passed March 14, 1853.

SECTION 1: *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That section one hundred and five of an act of the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace, and of the duties of Constables in civil cases, passed March 14, 1854, be so amended as to read as follows: Section 105. If either party fail to appear at the return day of the summons, or fail to attend at the time to which a trial has been adjourned, or fail to make the necessary bill of particulars, or fail in the proofs, the cause may proceed at the request of the adverse party, and in all cases where a sett off or counter claim has been filed before the dismissal of the cause by the plaintiff, the defendent shall have the right of proceeding to the trial of his claim, although the plaintiff may have dsmissed his action. In no case shall it be necessary to prove the execution of any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or contract, or other written instrument, or any indorsement thereon, upon which suit is brought, or set off or counter claim based, unless the party sought to be charged as the maker, acceptor or endorser of such bond, promissory note or bill of exchange, shall make and file with the Justice of the Peace, before whom the suit is pending, an affidavit that such instrument of writing was not made, given, subscribed, accepted or endorsed by him.

SECTION 2. That section 105 of said act is hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

March 5th, 18 6.

AN ACT

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

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the several provisions of the law in force in this State, concerning the settlements of the estates of deceased persons, and also the remedies and proceedings therein given against executors and administrators appointed by the law of this State, shall apply to and be in full force and effect as to any foreign administrator or executor appointed by the laws of any other State and residing in Ohio, or having assets or property in the same, and the several Courts of Probate and of record shall have like power and authority over said foreign executor and administrator the same as if appointed by the laws of this State.

SECTION 2. Any court in this State having chancery powers may compel any foreign administrator or executor, residing in this State, or having assets or property in the same, to account at the suit of any heir, distributee or legatee, who are residents in this State, and may make distribution of the amount found in his hands to the respective heirs, distributees or legatees according to the law of the State granting said letters; and when there are suits pending, or any unsettled demands against said executor or administrator by the heirs, distributees or legatees entitled thereto in case the amount paid shall be needed for the purpose of paying debts of said estate.

SECTION 3. When any foreign administrator or executor has wasted, misapplied, or converted any of the assets of said estate, or has insufficient property to discharge his liability on account of said trust, or his sureties may be irresponsible, any distributee, heir or legatee, may compel him, in any court having chancery powers, to secure the amount that may be respective due to them as aforesaid, and any of his sureties may require indemnity on account of their liability as bail, and the several provisional remedies and proceedings of the code of civil procedure shall apply to the person and property of said administrator or executor, and said court shall have full power and authority to make any order or decree touching his property and effects, or the assets of said estate, necessary for the safety and security of those interested therein.

SECTION 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and shall apply to any suits now pending in any of the courts of this State.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

March 5th, 1856.

AN ACT,

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May 3, 185 , and the acts amendary thereof and supplementary thereto.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That whenever one-fourth of the legal voters of any incorporated village of not more than one thousand inhabitants organized under the act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed May 3, 1852, and the acts amendary thereof and supplementary thereto, shall present their petition in writing to the Mayor of such incorporated villages setting forth that it is the desire of three-fifths of the voters of the village to surrender the corporate rights thereof, and praying that an election be held to determine the same, the Mayor shall give notice by publication in a newspaper (if one be printed in such village,) and by pasting up in five of the most public places of the village written or printed notices that a vote will be taken on the question at the next election for officers of the village, which notice shall be given not less than twenty nor more than thirty days prior to the election. The ballots shall contain the words "for surrender" or "against surrender," which shall be deposited in a separate ballot box, and if three-fifths of the votes given at such election shall be in favor of the surrender, the village shall thereafter cease to be an incorporated village.

SECTION 2. Elections held under this act shall be held and conducted in the same manner and by the same officers as other elections in such village, and the laws of the State regulating elections so far as applicable thereto, shall govern the same.

SECTION 3. The officers holding such elections shall forthwith certify and cause to be delivered to the county Auditor, a poll book of such election, and the county Auditor shall, on the receipt thereof, if three-fifths of the votes cast be in favor of the surrender transmit to the Secretary of State a certificate of the fact.

SECTION 4. The surrender of corporate rights under this act shall not be held to effect rights accrued or liability incurred under such incorporations, or the power to settle claims, dispose of property, levy and collect taxes to discharge liabilities, but the same shall remain in full force and effect, as also the corporate character of such village in respect thereto, and all taxes which may be due and unpaid, and all moneys remaining in the treasury of such incorporated village shall be collected and applied to the objects for which the same were raised, and in case any moneys shall remain on hand after the liabilities of such incorporated village shall have been discharged, the same shall be paid into the common school fund of the district in which the said village may be located.

N. H. VAN VORHES.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD.
President of the Senate.

March 10, 1856.

AN ACT

To amend the act entitled "an act to establish a Code of civil procedure," passed March 11, 1853.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That section two hundred of the "act to establish a code of civil procedure," be so amended as to read as follows:

SECTION 200. When the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, shall make oath, in writing, that he has good reason to and does, believe that any person or corporation, in said affidavit named, has property of the defendant in his possession, (describing the same,) if the officer cannot get possession of such property, he shall leave with such garnishee a copy of the order of attachment, with such writ endorsed that he appear in court and answer as provided in section two hundred and fourteen.

SECTION 2. If the garnishee shall not reside in the county in which the order of attachment shall be issued, the process shall be served by the proper officer of the county in which the garnishee shall reside, and the answer of the garnishee shall be made before the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the garnishee may reside, within the time required for the filing of answers by garnishees. Any special examination of such garnishee, which may be ordered by the court, shall be in the county in which he may reside, and should suit be brought against such garnishee, under the provisions of section two hundred and eighteen of this act, such suit shall be brought in the county in which the garnishee shall reside. The clerk of the court of common pleas before whom the answer aforesaid shall be made shall transmit the same to the clerk of the court in which the suit shall be commenced, in the same manner as depositions are required to be directed and transmitted, and shall receive for his services such fees as are allowed by law for taking depositions, and to clerks for furnishing certificates with their seals of office attached.

In all cases in which a garnishee shall admit an indebtedness to the defendant, and the court shall order a payment of the same, or any part thereof, to the plaintiff, if the garnishee shall not pay the same according to such order execution may issue thereon as upon judgements for the payment of money.

The service of process upon a sheriff, coroner, constable, master commissioner, marshal of an incorporated village, or other officer having any money claim or other property of the defendant in his possession, or in which the defendant may have any interest, shall bind the same from the time of such service, and shall be a legal excuse to such officers to the extent of the demand of the plaintiff, for not paying such money or delivering such claim or property to the defendant as by law, or the terms of the process in his hands he would otherwise be bound to do.

Original section two hundred of the act aforesaid is hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

March 17, 1856.

AN ACT,

To amend an act entitled an act authorizing County Commissioners to grant further time for the completion of Free Turnpike Roads, and paying for the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That section first of the act entitled an act authorizing county commissioners to grant further time for the completion of free turnpike roads, and paying for the same, passed May 1, 1854, be so mended as to read as follows: Section 1: That when the commissioners of any free turnpike road shall fail, either for want of time or sufficient means to complete such road, it may be lawful for the county commissioners of such county or counties, through which said road may be located, to grant such extension of time for the completion of the same as to them may seem reasonable and proper. And it is hereby further declared to be lawful, in all cases of indebtedness for the erection of bridges upon the line of such free turnpike roads, for said county commissioners to discharge said indebtedness from the treasury of the county in which said bridge or bridges may be located: provided always, that said county commissioners may further continue, or cause to be continued, such special taxes as were by the original act or acts amendatory authorized to be assessed for the construction of such road, upon application of a majority of the residents who are chargeable with such special tax.

SECTION 2. That the original section one be and the same is hereby repealed.

March 17, 1856.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

AN ACT,

To amend the sixteenth section of an act entitled "an act relating to the organization of Courts of Justice and their powers and duties," passed February 19, 1852.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That in every instance where a judge of the court of common pleas is, or shall be, interested in the event of any cause, proceeding, motion or matter pending before the said court, in any county of his district, or where there shall not be a quorum of the judges of the district court of any district by reason of interest, on affidavit of either party to said cause, proceeding, motion or matter pending, or his counsel, showing the fact of such interest, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, to enter upon the docket thereof, an order directing that the papers and all matters belonging to said cause, motion, proceeding, or matters pending in which said judge of the court of common pleas, or of said district is interested, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the court of a county of one of the adjoining districts; or if both parties consent thereto to the clerk of a county of another subdivision of the same district, and when a copy of said docket entry, together with all the files belonging to said cause, motion, proceeding, or matter pending, shall be filed with the clerk of the court to whom the same may be transmitted, said clerk shall docket said cause, motion, proceeding, or matter pending, and thereupon the same shall proceed to final judgement or determination, in all respects, as though the same had been originally commenced in said court last mentioned.

SECTION 2. That the sixteenth section of the act "relating to the organization of courts of justice, and their power and duties," passed February nineteenth one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, be and the same is hereby repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS H. FORD,
President of the Senate.

March 17, 1856.

I hereby certify that the foregoing acts are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office. JAMES ALBERT.
Aduitor, Preble County, O.

Occupation.

What a glorious thing it is for the human heart. Those who work hard seldom yield themselves entirely up to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands and mournfully feeds upon its own tears weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away, into a funeral pall, the strong spirit is shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes our master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves wrestle not with the torrent!—rather seek by occupation, to divert the dark waters that threaten to overw elm you, into a thousand channels, which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present, and give birth to fresh flowers that will become pure and holy, in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow man.

Perfect Bliss

Should you desire to make a Yankee—(the real "git out," "tu hum" "tarnal critur") superlative happy, and unspeakebly happy, give him a big pine stick a sharp jack-knife, with the privilege of whistling unconstrainedly. The whole universal world never did know, nor never can know, any greater bliss than is experienced by Jonathan under such auspicious circumstances. Give him his pine stick and jack knife, and he would be happy even in Purgatory; and we are not quite sure, were his knife very sharp and his stick large enough, that he would not manage to make himself as comfortable as the case would permit, "in the other place."

☞No house, says Henry Ward Beecher, is complete without two pieces of furniture—the cradle and the old arm chair. No house is full that hath not in it a babe and a grand father or a grand mother. Life becomes more radiant and perfect when its two extremes keep along with it. The two loves which watch the cradle and serve the chair are one. But how different in all their openings and actions. To the child the heart turns with more tenderness of love. To the aged parents love is borne upon a service of reverence.—Through the child you look forward—through the parent you look backward. In the child you see hope, joys to come, brave ambition, and a life yet to be drawn forth in all its many sided experiences. Through the silver-haired parent, you behold the past, its scenes enacted, its histories registered.

HIGHFALUTIN LETTER WRITING.—A young boarding school miss, out west, who seems determined to soar above the common-place vulgar style of the present day, sent the following excuse to her female friend:—"Fondly cherished Clementine—it is not in the power of my elocution to excogitate an epistle of efficacy—the intense frigity of the circumambient atmosphere has congealed the placid aqueous fluid of the enormous river Mississippi—that it is with the most imminent and superlative reluctance I am constrained to procrastinate my egress to the environs of your magnificent residence."

WHO FROWED DAT CAT?—As a very respectable colored gentleman of Boston, a dealer in second clothing, was passing down Brattle street his place of business, some evil disposed person, coming up behind him, threw the frozen carcass of a cat and hit him on the back. Instantly wheeling to the right about fare, the insulted citizen exclaimed, in a voice half choked with indignation.

"I—I—I'd give five dollars to any gemmen who would point out de noxious individual who frowed dat 'freezd cat at me"

☞"You look rather flat.' said the tea-kettle to the pancake.

'I should take this as an insult,' was the reply, 'if you had not been steaming it.'

☞A wag passed by a retailer's shop and seeing him measuring out molasses, called out to him:

'Sir, you have a sweet run of business.'

☞"Have you said your prayers, John?"

"No, ma'am; it aint my work. Will says the prayers and I the Amens. We agreed to do it because it comes shorter."

☞An Irishman, giving his testimony in one of our courts, a few days since, in a riot case, said, "Be jabers, the first man I saw coming at me, when I got up, was two brickbats."

☞Robert Schuyler, the New York defaulter, (who has been killed twice by printing ink,) is after all alive, in the little town of Brugge, Germany.