NOW READY.

THE REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO

OF A GENERAL NATURE, IN FORCE AUG. 1, 1860.

COLLATED BY

Hon. Joseph R. Swan,

WITH NOTES OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Contained in twenty-nine volumes of the Ohio and Ohio State Reports.)

AND REFERENCES TO PRIOR LAWS,

BY LEANDER J. CRITCHFIELD, Esq.

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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES,
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The Ohio Statesman

MANYPENNY & MILLER, Publishers.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, Editor.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

☞ *ADVERTISEMENTS, TO INSURE INSERTION, should be handed in by TWELVE O'CLOCK on the day of publication.*

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1861.

Democratic City and Township Ticket.

MAYOR,
WRAY THOMAS.

CITY MARSHAL,
SAMUEL THOMPSON.

CITY TREASURER,
WALSTEIN FAILING.

CITY CLERK,
J. JONES RUNSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR,
FRANCIS COLLINS.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS,
OTTO DRESEL,
STARLING LOVING.

COUNCILMEN,
1st Ward—FRANK HOWARD.
2d Ward—S. S. RICKLEY.
3d Ward—JOSIAH BARBER.
4th Ward—HORACE WILSON.
5th Ward—J. H. STAURING.

ASSESSORS,
1st Ward—A. CHEERS.
2d Ward—HOSEA MILLER.
3d Ward—N. HOLMES.
4th Ward—JOHN WEAVER.
5th Ward—WENDELIN SELIGER.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES,
ALEXANDER MOOBERRY,
ELIAS GAVER,
JOHN M. KERNER.

TOWNSHIP TREASURER,
ISAAC H. MARROW

TOWNSHIP CLERK,
A. C. KING.

CONSTABLES,
WALTER L. TURNER,
J. P. REMMY,
JOHN BROWN.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM KNOX.

☞ There are two vacancies in the Ohio delegation in the U S House of Representatives, to be filled by special election—that caused by the appointment and acceptance of Mr. CORWIN, of the 7th District, as Minister to Mexico, and that occasioned by the election of Mr. SHERMAN, of the 13th District, to the United States Senate.

Nullification, Secession—Concession, Coercion.

Some ultra Republican papers, when commenting on the course of Mr. BUCHANAN, during the interval between the Presidential election and the 4th of March 1861, with reference to the rebellion in the Cotton States, were in the constant habit of deploring that we had not a JACKSON in the Chair of State. "O that JACKSON were now President," quoth these Republican oracles. It was very true that Gen. JACKSON was not President; and in our opinion equally true that Mr. BUCHANAN did not fill the full measure of a President, if we take Old Hickory as the standard. From the days of JEFFERSON to the present time, we have had but one ANDREW JACKSON in the White House, and it is not probable we shall have another very soon. Such men do not often appear.

While denouncing BUCHANAN, (which we think was quite ungrateful on the part of the Republicans) the most ardent irrepressibles told us that they had just elected a second JACKSON, and that honest Old ABE LINCOLN, the Rail Splitter, would, very soon after his inauguration, rebuke treason by hanging the traitors. He would teach South Carolina a lesson, they said, and, by his bold and courageous policy, crush out rebellion in the South in double quick time. He would do as JACKSON did on a former occasion, when South Carolina rebelled against the laws of Congress, and with equal success. He would overthrow secession with the same promptitude that JACKSON did Nullification. Thus did our Republican oracles bluster, brag and bloviate—but they have ceased to do so any longer.

The Illinois Rail Splitter has been in the White House nearly four weeks, surrounded by the CHASES, SEWARDS, CAMERONS, and all the chief men of the Republican school, and in that time, he and his advisers have demonstrated to the world that they are all destitute of capacity; that they have no reverence for the Union or veneration for the Constitution; that the laws may, for all they care, be trampled under foot with impunity. In fact, instead of checking the rebellion in the South, they have encouraged and promoted it; and, to all appearance, the Administration is now pursuing a policy which will result in the permanent dissolution of the Union, and the formation of two or more confederacies. Instead of LINCOLN being a second JACKSON, he turns out to be a most transparent humbug, wholly destitute of any of the Executive qualities or the administrative talent so necessary in the character of a President.

Gen. JACKSON was a man whose soul was filled with a burning love for his country. He met all the assaults upon the integrity of the Union with a patriotic, energetic line of policy, and in that line he never wavered. Whether on the field of battle, in a territory full of traitors, or in the Executive Chair, he was prompt to resist any demonstrations against the Union of the States, and ready at all times to lay a heavy hand upon traitors.

With such characteristics, he was nevertheless always ready to hear the complaints of *every* person or section, and to treat them with due consideration. Thus, while he promptly put the Army and Navy both in motion to resist the spirit of nullification in South Carolina, he urged upon Congress such a modification of the tariff as he thought justice and equity required; and finally, through the aid of Mr. CLAY's compromise bill, the concessions which Gen. JACKSON suggested were yielded, and the rebellion was peaceably put down.

But General JACKSON never tampered with the Nullifiers—he never admitted the right of secession, or in any way encouraged those who advocated it, and were he President to-day, we should see a different state of things from that which now exists. The sentiment which "Old Hickory" uttered on the 8th of January, 1832, in the toast he sent from the White House to the Democratic celebration at Brown's Hotel—"The Federal Union: It must be preserved," would be taken up, and echoed and re-echoed through all parts of the land, North and South, East and West, until it would nerve the hearts of all patriots, and crush out the plans and designs of all traitors in every quarter of the Union.

But the "second" JACKSON is a humbug, a counterfeit, a man without force of character or fixed principles, and deplorably deficient in true courage; and hence everything is going to destruction under the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Rail Splitter and Union Splitter.

The Constitution of the Confederate States.

On the 8th of February, 1861, the Congress of the Confederate States, sitting at Montgomery, Alabama, unanimously adopted the "Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," which is in the main a copy of the Federal Constitution of the United States. The preamble to this Provisional Constitution declares that it is to continue in force for one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur.

The Montgomery Congress has since adopted a Permanent Constitution, under the title of the "Constitution of the Confederate States of America." The ratification of the Conventions of five States is made sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution, between the States so ratifying the same. When five States have thus ratified the Permanent Constitution, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution is to prescribe the time for the election of President and Vice President and for members of Congress, and to prescribe generally for carrying the new government into effect under the Permanent Constitution.

This Constitution is, in all essential respects, similar to the Constitution of the United States. But the Congress which adopted the former had the advantage of experience, as to the operation of the Federal Constitution, and have, therefore, made some deviations from the latter, which are generally admitted to be, in some particulars, decided improvements. We shall specify some of these changes, and leave our readers to judge of their relative merits.

The first inquiry naturally will be, what provisions does the Confederate Constitution make in regard to slavery and the slave trade? It provides that the citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of the Confederacy, with their slaves and other property, and that the right of property to said slaves shall not be thereby impaired. The clause relating to fugitives from service is similar to that in the United States Constitution, except that the phrase "No slave or other person held to service or labor in any State or Territory," is used.

The Constitution provides that in all the Territory belonging to the Confederacy, the institution of negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and the Territorial Government; and that the inhabitants of the several Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take any slaves lawfully held by them into any of the Territories.

The importation of negroes of the African race, from any foreign country, except the slave holding States and Territories of the United States, is forbidden; and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. Congress has, however, power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State or Territory not belonging to the Confederacy.

New States (either slaveholding or free) may be admitted into the Confederacy, by a vote of two-thirds of the whole House of Representatives, and two thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States.

Some of the provisions which are claimed to be improvements upon our Federal Constitution are the following:

That Congress shall not appropriate money except by a two-thirds vote, unless it is asked by some responsible head of department and is estimated for; that no claims shall be voted for, unless a judicial decision is first had to establish their justice; that no extra compensation shall be allowed for service rendered; that the President has the power to veto any single item in an appropriation bill, and that every law or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, which shall be expressed in the title.

All bounties to sustain particular branches of business are prohibited, and duties upon importations for the purpose of protection are not allowed. In providing for a postal service, the Constitution requires that it shall be self-sustaining after the first day of March, 1863. Congress is prohibited from appropriating money for internal improvements to promote commerce, except to furnish lights, beacons, &c., and to improve harbors. This latter provision will leave such projects as a Pacific Railroad to be undertaken, if undertaken at all, by private enterprise.

The reader will be satisfied, we think, upon comparing the Constitution of the Confederate States with our own Federal Constitution, that the former can justly lay claim to superiority in some important respects. In some few particulars, it may be open to objection. But there does really seem to be nothing in either which should prevent an immediate re-union and restoration of harmony under one General Government, as heretofore. We close with the following extract from an article in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, commenting upon the two Constitutions:

In the main, the changes suggested are improvements upon the United States Constitution, which probably the people of the latter Government would never be able to secure in their organic law, through the forms prescribed in their Constitution. Possibly, a compromise at some future day may be presented, which will include the approved provisions of both Constitutions, and the two sections again harmonize under a new and improved Constitution, such as experience has suggested as necessary to union and fraternity.

—The United States Army is in rebellion! In other words, it has been satisfactorily ascertained at the War Department, through the officers in command of the several posts at which the army is distributed, that the rank and file refuse to be employed in ammonsding, fusilading and bayoneting their fellow countrymen. They declare that they were enlisted to fight Indians, Mexicans, British, French, Spaniards, or any other enemies of the country who might present themselves, but not to fight the Americans. So the business of coercion is at a dead lock, for the good and sufficient reason that "coercives" are not forthcoming.—*N. Y. Express.*

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 25.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon a call of the Senate, 21 Senators answered.

On motion of Mr. STANLEY, the Senate resolved itself into committee of the Whole, on the orders of the day, Mr. Smith in the chair, and after some time spent therein, rose and reported back the general appropriation bill, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. PARISH moved to strike out the appropriation for Superintendent of the State House, on the ground that that is a supernumerary office—and he advocated the abolition of that office, as an economical measure. The motion was discussed at length, and was finally carried—the word Janitor being inserted instead of Superintendent.

Mr. McCALL moved to strike out $1200 for the salary of this office and insert $600, but afterwards withdrew it.

Sundry other amendments were made, and the bill was made the special order of the day at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

President MONROE signed sundry Joint Resolutions and bills, to wit:

H B 290—Amending the inspection act of 1831.

H. B. 301—Amending sections 32 and 35 of the road act.

H. B. 359—To make a free road of a toll road in Greene township.

S. B. 204—Defining the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of Shelby and Geauga counties.

S. B. 240—To enable purchasers of lands in the Scioto Salt Reserve, in Sackson county, to obtain deeds.

S. B. 244—Regulating duties of surviving partners.

S. B. 261—Providing for the collection of certain taxes.

S B 263—Regulating the prosecution of claims against the State.

S. J. R—Concerning a National Convention.

S. J. R. No. 102—For the preservation of Census Returns, &c.

S. J. R. No. 105—Concerning election of United States Senator.

FIRST READING

H. B. No. 323—To encourage the organization of Fire Companies.

RESOLUTIONS.

H J R. No. 115—Relative to a joint committee on the Public Works, was referred to the committee on Public Works.

H J R. No 118—Relative to the claim of E. P. Grant Laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MONDAY, March 25

Mr. DICKEY, from the select committee to whom was referred H B. 302—To amend the laws regulating chattel mortgages, reported the same with amendments, which were agreed to, when the bill was set for a third reading on Thursday next

Mr. McCUNE, from the select committee to whom was referred S. B. 78—To amend the laws relating to ditches, reported the same back with an amendment, which was agreed to, when the bill was set for a third reading on Wednesday next.

The Judiciary committee reported back H. B. 396—Supplementary to the justices' code, and recommended its indefinite postponement, which motion was agreed to.

The committee on Claims made a report on the claim of the State against S W. Andrews, late Quartermaster General, for the sale of old arms, and recommended that the Attorney General be instructed to settle with him for $500, which was agreed to.

Mr. SLUSSER, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 221, reported the same back, when the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. DICKEY offered the following resolution of amendment to the constitution, which was ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio has heretofore decided that all male persons of the age of twenty one years, being residents of the State of Ohio, and having more white than black blood in their veins, are, under our present Constitution, electors, and thereby eligible to office, &c., therefore,

Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, If the same shall be agreed to by three fifths of the members elected to each House, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State of Ohio to vote on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1861, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for section one of article five of the Constitution, viz:

SECTION 1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides, such term as may be provided by law, shall have the qualification of an elector and be entitled to vote at all elections; *Provided*, that no person having any admixture of African blood shall be considered a white male citizen within the meaning of this section.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the committee on Finance, reported back H. B. No. 403—In relation to the annual settlement of county officers, when the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. No. ——To reduce the number of common pleas judges in the State, recommended its passage; Mr. Andrews, on his own part, protesting against the discontinuance of a judgeship in the 1st sub-division of the second district, and the alteration of the 3d district.

Mr. HUGHES moved to amend by excepting the additional judgeship in the sub-district including Butler county.

On motion of Mr. SLUSSER, the resolution directing members to deposit copies of their speeches with the State Librarian, was taken from the table, when the resolution was lost—yeas 30, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. VINCENT, the resolution directing a committee to examine into the manner in which the public money has been expended on the Public Works during the past year, was taken from the table, and after being amended so as to require the committee to report previous to the *sine die* adjournment of the Legislature, it was adopted.

Mr. STOUT offered a resolution directing the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to examine into the matter and report whether any of the Directors of the Penitentiary are interested in contracts.

On motion of Mr MUSSON, the resolution relating to the purchase of a statue of Simon Kenton, was taken from the table and referred to the committee on Public Buildings.

S. B. 232—Concerning the rights and liabilities of married women—was read the first time.

S. J. R 104—Relative to the collection of bank taxes, in certain cases, was referred to the committee on Finance.

S J. R 106—Relative to the payment of the late John C. Wright, as Peace Commissioner, was adopted—yeas 71, nays 4

H. B. ——To provide for the payment of the funded debts of municipal corporations with the Senate's amendments, was taken up, when

Mr. BALDWIN opposed the amendment.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 54.

A communication was received from the Comptroller of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of inquiry from the House, in relation to the expenditure of the canal fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STOUT presented a letter from the Treasurer of Noble county, in relation to the taxing of oil wells, which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. WOOD introduced H. B 461—To provide for killing blackbirds in Ottowa county, which was read the first time.

The Judiciary committee reported back H. B. 321—Relative to the opening of the water courses, amended by a new bill, when the substitute was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. CHASE, the report on the claim of E. P Grant was taken up, when

Mr. CHASE referred to the circumstances under which the claim arose, and suggested that the subject be referred to the Board of Public Works.

Mr. DAVIS moved that the report and resolutions be referred to the committee on Public Works.

Mr. KRUM said that, as this was only a question whether the State is liable to an individual for damages from their neglect to keep the canal in order, he moved that the subject be referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. COX explained the obligation of the State to pay this claim, and objected to a further reference of the subject.

Mr. SLUSSER objected to the frequent reference of subjects from one committee to another, thus delaying business.

The motion of Mr. DAVIS was disagreed to.

The resolution referring the subject to the Board of Public Works was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. CONVERSE, the resolution for the admission of James Kehoe into the Institution for the Blind, was taken from the table.

Mr. RUKENBROD opposed the adoption of the resolution, on the ground that the case was not such an one as deserved further extension of time in the Blind Asylum. The young man in question had already received the benefit of a full course of study in the Institution—he has a good trade, and has been offered a dollar per day for his services, at broom making, which he refused to accept—he is now twenty-two or three years of age, and is not, as has been stated, dependent on the labor of his friends for support. He therefore opposed a change in the general rule of the Asylum in this case, also, for the reason that there was not room to accommodate him, except only at the expense of others who are deserving of the advantages of the Institution, and who should be there. Should the Legislature admit the young man Kehoe, he would also ask for the admission of one of his constituents, educated at the same Asylum, and whose claims are just as great as are those of the young man now seeking admission, contrary to rules and justice. He hoped the resolution would not pass, or any like it, until the Legislature saw fit to enlarge the capacities of the Asylum to such an extent that *all* the blind of the State might be received and cured for.

Mr. ANDREWS thought the applicant was a proper subject for admission into the Asylum, and he hoped the charity of the State would be exercised in this small matter.

Mr SCOTT, of Warren, opposed the resolution, and quoted the report of the committee on Benevolent Institutions on this case, in which the same facts are stated as those mentioned by Mr Rukenbrod.

Mr. WOODS advocated the resolution, as it was a small affair, and several cases of those now in the institution are parallel to this one.

Mr. McCUNE opposed the resolution, and referred to the law governing the Institution, to show that the request of Kehoe ought to be granted.

Mr. CONVERSE said the report was erroneous in some of its statements, in reference to this young man, that might affect his character, which, he said, was good and deserving.

The vote was then called on the resolution, which resulted—yeas 32, nays 47.

Mr. VORIS offered a resolution that hereafter when this House adjourns, it shall be till nine o'clock A. M. of the next secular day; when

Mr. STOUT gave notice that he would discuss it

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1861—10 A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodwin.

(The Message from the Governor transmitting the communication from the President of the United States, concerning a National Convention, on yesterday, was, on motion of Mr. ORR, laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.)

SECOND READING.

H. B. No. 323—To encourage the organization of Fire Companies.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. PARISH had leave to introduce S. B. No. 287: To abolish the office of Superintendent of the State House, and to amend the law of 1861, concerning the completion of the State House. The bill provides for the appointment of a Janitor of the State House, with the powers now vested in the Superintendent of the State House, at a salary of $800 per annum—to hold office for two years.

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE.

Mr. BREWER, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 121—for the relief of Mount Pleasant Boarding School, recommending its passage.

Mr. BREWER presented an elaborate report, setting forth the facts upon which the bill is based, in detail. The bill is to relieve the institution from the payment of certain taxes under the laws exempting property for educational purposes from taxation. The subject was thoroughly discussed last winter, and the bill was referred to Mr. Brewer to investigate the subject.

A motion to read the bill a third time was lost.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STANLEY, the special order, being the General Appropriation bill, was taken up. The amendments in the committee of the Whole were taken up *seriatim*.

A motion to appropriate $300 instead of $800 to compensate the Attorney General's clerk, was debated at length and prevailed by the following vote, viz:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Breck, Brewer, Bonar, Fisher, Glass, Harsh, Jones, McCall, Moore, Morse, Newman, Orr, Parish, Ready, Schleich, Smith and Stanley—17.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Collins, Cox, Cuppy, Foster, Garfield, Holmes, Key, Laskey, Monroe and White—10

Absent—Messrs. Cummins, Eason, Ferguson, Harrison, Perrill, Potts, Potwin and Sprague.

Mr. COX moved to strike out $300, and insert $600. Agreed to—yeas 17, nays 13.

The Finance committee reported an amendment to strike out the appropriation of $2,000 for the Superintendent and Janitor of the State House, and insert $800 for the Janitor, which was agreed to by the committee of the Whole yesterday, and came up this morning for action.

Mr. KEY opposed the amendment, and moved to amend it so as to retain the Superintendent, and pay him $600, and the Janitor $800.

Pending the question, the Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 26, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clapp.

Mr. NIGH presented the memorial of W. W. Smith and 21 others of Lawrence county, against the further immigration of colored people.

The following bills were read a second time and referred as follows:

H. B 452; To authorize the township trustees to examine the books, vouchers and moneys in the township treasury. Finance.

H. B 453; by Mr. McCLUNG, on leave; To require the county commissioners of Miami county to institute proceedings in *quo warranto* against turnpike, plank-road and other road companies, in certain cases. Judiciary.

H. B. 454; by Mr. FELLOWS—To amend the act entitled "an act defining the powers and prescribing the duties of the Board of Public Works," passed and took effect March 24th, 1860. [57 vol., Stat., 73] Public Works.

H. B 455—To amend the first and third sections of an act providing against the evil resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio, passed May 1, 1854. Temperance.

H. B. 456—To provide for the payment of the State debt. Finance.

H. B. 320; by Mr. KRUM—To regulate and limit the fees and salaries of county treasurers; was read a third time, when

Mr. KRUM explained the object of the bill, that it was to reduce the fees of county treasurers to what will be a proper standard. He was satisfied that the fees county treasurers now receive constitute an annual salary nearly double that of almost any other pursuit in life. He compared the economy of payment by salaries and fees, showing that an annual salary is more certainly economical, and more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, than payment by fees, and intended by the Constitution. He considered the relative security of faithfulness under the two systems, to show that no better attention to business was ensured by fees than salaries. He presented a list of counties, with the salaries proposed under his bill, and the income of treasurers under the present system.

Mr HUGHES moved that the bill be laid on the table which was agreed to.

Mr ANDREWS moved that the bill be taken from the table, and that it and H. B. 366—Prescribing the fees of county treasurers—be referred to the committee on Finance.

H. B. 363—To amend sections 6, 32 and 34 of the act entitled "an act for the assessment and taxation of property," passed April 5, 1859—was laid on the table.

H. B. 381; By Mr. CLAPP—To prevent the use of camphene as a burning fluid—was read a third time; when,

On motion of Mr. FLAGG, it was amended by striking out the provision making it manslaughter to sell camphene, when death shall result.

Mr. FLAGG advocated the passage of the bill, and pointed out the serious consequences of its use.

Mr BERRICK thought it was unnecessary to pass such a bill, as the good sense of the community would regulate the matter; and he thought we might with safety rely upon the introduction of coal and rock oil for its final extirpation.

The vote was then called on the passage of the bill, whibh resulted—yeas 32, nays 48.

H. B 321—By Mr. HITCHCOCK—To provide for removing obstructions and improving the channels of rivers for the purpose of draining marshy or low lands in this State—was read a third time, when

Mr. HITCHCOCK stated the object of the bill, which is to provide for the improvement of a large amount of swamp lands on the Cuyahoga River.

Mr. STEDMAN explained that the draining of this land might injuriously affect the water power at the village of Hiram, in Portage county, though he was not able to state exactly about it.

Mr. VINCENT moved that the bill be laid on the table, which motion was disagreed to.

Mr. VINCENT objected to the bill, as it had been changed from a general to a local measure since it was introduced.

Mr. BLAKESLEE explained the circumstances connected with the locality, in favor of the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON explained that though the bill is changed to a local, its general features, so far as respects the adjoining country, had been retained.

Mr. STEDMAN moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of one

Mr. CLAPP advocated the bill, as, from his knowledge of the locality, he was certain it would promote the health of a large portion of the country.

Mr. HILLS suggested that the committee be made up of the Representatives of Summit, Portage, Cuyahoga and geauga counties

Mr ROBINSON moved the previous question, which was sustained, when

The vote was called on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas 65, nays 16.

H. B. No. 401; By Mr Hills—To amend an act entitled an act to regulate the fees of clerks of the courts of common pleas, passed May 1st, 1854, and to repeal section six of said act—was read a third time, when

Mr. McCLUNG explained that the bill was to require the county officers to pay for all blanks and stationery used in cases where they have specific fees.

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, opposed the bill, as it would afford no material saving, while it would materially disturb the public business.

Mr HUGHES moved that the House take a recess, which was agreed to.

Mr. HILLS said the law at the present time does not provide for the furnishing of blanks to county officers except the Clerk, and only stationery for that office, that a great abuse had grown up, by which blanks are supplied, that he would cut off by this bill.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, said that as the bill had been changed since it was first introduced, he moved that it be laid on the table and printed.

The House then took a recess.

THE "LORDS" OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The roll of the Lords of Great Britain shows that there are 30 spiritual lords and 427 temporal lords, reconing Lord Auckland among the former as Bishop of Bath and Wells. The spiritual lords are 26 English prelates and 4 Irish, the Irish prelates on the roll this session being the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Down, Ossory and Cosk. Of the temporal lords, three are of the blood royal, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover,) and the Duke of Cambridge. Then follow 20 dukes, 22 marquises, 131 earls, 18 viscounts, and 223 barons. Assigning all such peers to the rank and title by which they are commonly known, and speaking popularly, the temporal lords are, a prince, a king, 27 dukes, 35 marquises, 170 earls, 31 viscounts, and 162 barons, The whole number in the House, therefore, is 457; a generation ago it was not 400.

A WEIGHTY DECISION.—The Supreme Court of California (Judges Field, Cope and Baldwin) has affirmed the judgment of the Court below, whereby it was established that the owner of land in California, under a patent from the United States, owns all that grows upon or is buried within that land—owns from the centre of gravity to the top of the highest tree—the same as in our older States. In 1853 that same Court decided that the minerals embedded in such lands belonged to the State, by virtue of Spanish Mexican law and the principle of Eminent Domain. That decision is now completely reversed, by a unanimous decision rendered on the 15th ult., and the right of the owner of the soil to the minerals contained therein is declared absolute. The parties litigant were Moore against Shaw, and Fremont against Flower, and the point may now be considered settled.—*New York Tribune.*

TIT FOR TAT.—At St. Paul, recently, a Rev. Mr. Fisk declared "that John Brown was a second Jesus Christ." Some sensible men assembled to consider certain political matters concerning the domestic relations of Minnesota, and in view of the above adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The Rev. Mr. Fisk, of St. Paul, has declared from the pulpit, "that John Brown was a second Jesus Christ;" therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Fisk has made himself a *second Balsam's ass*: provided, however, nothing herein contained is intended to slender the original ass, by intimating that Mr. Fisk is his lineal descendant.

LOSS OF PROPERTY AND SON in law.—A merchant in New York, who had become badly involved, concluded to convey real estate and stocks to one of his clerks, who had solicited his daughter's hand in marriage some months before, and whose suit he indignantly refused. His resolution being taken, he "explained matters" to the astonished clerk, who readily fell in with his employer's plans. The property was soon transferred; the merchant failed, "losing everything but his honor;" and the clerk immediately sold the real estate and stocks for what cash he could get and fled to Cuba, leaving the merchant to mourn over the depravity of human nature.

A DILEMMA.—Old Abe's administration is just now in a most woful fix. If coercion is attempted toward the seceded States, the Border slave States will go out of the Union, and the country will be lost. If a pacific policy is adopted, the Chicago platform will go to pieces, and the Black Republican Party will be broken into fragments. The President's position may now be likened to an intoxicated individual, who was one very cold night holding on to a spile in the edge of the dock, and who thus moralized: "If I hold on here," said he, "I shall certainly freeze to death, and if I let go I shall fall in the water and be drowned"

A GIANT IN EMBRYO.—The Springfield (Ill) Journal says that Mr. George Howard and lady, of that place, are in possession of a prize in the nature of a mammoth baby. Its age is six months, and it weighs sixty one pounds. Mr. Howard is a saddle and harness maker, of Springfield, and lives on Adams street. Neither he nor his wife are above the medium stature. This child is, without doubt, the largest, taking its age into consideration, that has been on record. It is said that its strength is fully in proportion to its stature—it lifts and throws the chairs around as easily as a boy of five years

—The Montgomery correspondent of the Columbus *Times* writes that the navy bill provides for four commanders, four captains, and four hundred marines; and that the four commanderships will be, no doubt, given to Commodores Rousseau, of Louisiana, and Tatnall, of Georgia; and Captains Randolph, of Alabama, and Ingraham, of South Carolina. He also adds that the president intends keeping in position the present postmasters throughout the Confederate States, who have discharged all their duties.

—The Washington dispatches say the greatest trouble of the Administration with the army is that the commanders do not know who to trust. Thousands of the troops say that they will not fight against Americans. They did not enlist for that purpose, and will not do it. The authorities have plenty of evidence of this.

Minor News Items.

—There are now no Cadets at West Point from the seceded States.

—Greek coins have been found in England, within a short period—supposed to have been brought there by the Romans.

—The Bank of England lost £2,159—about $10,000—last year by forgeries. This is less than the average.

—Sir Arthur Cotton, an eminent engineer in India, says that to produce cotton in that country successfully will require irrigation by means of canal communication with rivers.

—Martin Van Buren is the only individual who has filled the four highest positions under the American Government. He has been U. S. Senator, Secretary of State, Vice President and President.

—During the three months ending February 20, the Adams Express Company conveyed to the United States Mint at Philadelphia, $5,400,000 copper cents, to be exchanged for the nickel ones. Of this amount, $1,100,000 were sent from Boston and the East.

—Upon our great Northwestern lakes in 1860, no less than 76 vessels were wrecked, and between three and four hundred lives were lost. For six years the aggregate losses, as reported by the Board of Underwriters, were $11,252,618, and nearly two thousand lives.

—The last census of the several provinces gives the following results for the kingdom of Italy: Piedmont, 3,815,637 inhabitants; Sardinia, 573,115; Lombardy, 2,771,647; Modena, 609,138; Parma, 508,784; Tuscany, 1,779,338; ex-States of the Church, 1,960,360; Naples, 6,843,355; Sicily, 2,231,020—total, 21,092,020 inhabitants.

—Secretary Chase has our most cordial sympathies Our correspondent announces *thirty-two bushels* as his proportion of applications up to this writing, and the cry is "still they come." At this rate the Treasury building will soon be full, and he will have to secure outside storage room.—*Cin. Gazette.*

GROWLING.—The Democrats in the Republican ranks say they don't get their share of the Washington crumbs. The New York *Post* (ex Dem. and now Rep) as if in dudgeon, thus sums up:—Ex Whigs 22, ex Democrats 4.

A WONDERFUL PROGRESS.—The Melbourne *Herald* states that in less than a quarter of a century Australia has increased from a population of 170 to 530,000 persons; and in ten years has exported 23,000,000 ounces of gold.

—Mrs. Gaines is receiving a great many attentions in Washington since the decision in her favor. Though depending upon the pension given her by Congress for her husband's services, and now becoming a millionaire, her greatest joy is that, by this decision, she is recognized as the only legitimate child of Daniel Clark, and the attempt to place a bar sinister upon her escutcheon has failed.

—An American and a Mexican, having got into an affray in a gambling saloon in Monterey, they drew their knives, when several of the natives rushed up to help their countryman, whereupon the American attacked the whole of them, killed two, seriously wounded three others, and then found himself alone in his glory, all the rest of the Mexicans—gamblers, spectators and all, having fled from the saloon.

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The salaries of the ministers to London and Paris are $17,500 each; to Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Pekin, Turin, Mexico and Rio Janeiro, $12,000; to Santiago and Lima, $10,000; to all other courts, $7,500. The consuls at London and Liverpool have a salary of $7,000; at Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, $6,000; at Calcutta, Paris and Japan, $5,000; at Hong Kong, Alexandria, Foo-chow, Vera Cruz, Panama, and Callao, $3,500; Glasgow, Frankfort, Constantinople, Tripoli, Tangier, Amoy, Ningpo, Lahaina and Valparaiso, 3,000.

—The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* denies the assertions of the letter purporting to have been written by Judge Robert Lyon, of Abbeville, S. C, which originally appeared in the Waco (Texas) *Gazette*. It says that there is no Judge Robert Lyon in South Carolina. The letter, it will be recollected, asserted that the secession movement had proved ruinous to South Carolina, pecuniarily, and that a regular stampede of planters was taking place.

Loss of Sleep

Is there anything more wearing to both mind and body than loss of sleep, or if any difficulty or disease can be oftener traced to other than loss of sleep, then experience has lost its power, or Sidney Smith, the great English Physiologist, is not to be relied upon. Of this, let the experience of thousands answer, and try the Tolu Anodyne, and they will be ready to endorse the remark of one of the friends of the proprietors, who writes, "were the directions to be covered with sovereigns to purchase, I would not be without it." This all will experience by its use. See advertisement, and call for pamphlets.

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

DIED,

At Cleveland, March 20th, THOMAS LOUGH, son of S. B. and Sarah R. Jackson, aged 1 year and 18 days.

At H. S. High's, in Brown tp., on Monday, March 25th, at 6 o'clock P. M., ALBERT C., oldest son of JOHN G. and FANNIE THOMPSON, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, corner of Third and Mound streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Board Wanted,

EAST OF HIGH AND NORTH OF Town Street, for a man and his wife, who will pay not over $8.00 per week, and for a lady and young child who would pay $5.00 per week. At least two good rooms wanted with fire and lights, no other boarders preferred, in some quiet and respectable location. Address with real name and full particulars,

mar25:2td* E. W., Columbus P. O.

(Journal copy twice.)

David A. Fisher's Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has this day been appointed by the Probate Court of Franklin county, Ohio, Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of David A. Fisher, late of Truro township, in said county, deceased. Dated this 9th day of March, A. D 1861.

march25:ditw3w* JOHN WRIGHT.

A NEW HOOP SKIRT.

BAIN & SON,

No. 29, SOUTH HIGH STREET.

Have just received a new make of HOOP SKIRTS finished in a manner far superior to any yet introduced for

DURABILITY AND GRACEFULNESS.

mh 23.

Canton Mattings.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, White and Red and White Checked of superior quality. For sale by

BAIN & SON,

mh23 No. 29 South High st.

House for Rent.

A FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSE, corner of High and Long. Enquire of

mh21-d3t. J. H. RILEY.

FOR RENT—A Brick House, on Gay street, containing eight Rooms. Apply to S. M. Mills, or at the "American" to S. S. COX.

mh20 d1w.

A CHANGE.

HAVING, ON THE 9th INST., PURchased of E. R. WEAVER his entire stock of Dry Goods, at No. 103 High St., with the view of changing my location, I will sell until the first day of April, without reserve,

AT COST FOR CASH!

Fancy Dress Silks, Fetings, Buttons, Trimmings, &c