

For such of said companies, who shall be elected annually and hold their office for one year and until their successors shall be chosen and qualified, each director shall be elected at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a director when he shall cease to be a stockholder; the directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in their board, which shall happen by death or otherwise; and in the event of a failure to fill any such vacancy for one month, the stockholders shall fill the same; a majority of the directors of said several companies shall be a quorum competent to transact all business for their respective companies.

Sec. 17. That the directors of said several companies, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take an oath or affirmation, truthfully and impartially to discharge their duties; they shall choose a president from among their number, and shall appoint such officers, agents and superintendents, as they shall think proper; they shall determine upon the amount of any bonds they may require from any officer, and pass upon their sufficiency; prescribe the amount of any installments to be paid upon subscriptions, and the mode and manner of enforcing payment of any such subscriptions, and take the general charge and supervision of said company.

Sec. 18. That it shall be lawful for said directors to enter upon, and take possession of any lands, trees, timbers, roads, streets, alleys, stone and earth, necessary for the laying out and construction of said several plank or turpentine roads aforesaid, and necessary appurtenances and appendages thereunto, doing no unnecessary damage; and if it shall be necessary to enter upon any lands other than public highways, for the right of way and materials for the construction and repair of said several roads, said several companies shall in all respects be governed by the provisions of an act entitled "an act to provide for the regulation of turpentine companies," passed January 7, 1817, and the several acts amendatory thereto; and provided further, that said several companies shall not take more than sixty feet in width for said several roads.

Sec. 19. That whenever any one of said companies shall have constructed their said road by turpicking and draining, and shall have covered the same not less than eight feet wide, with plank at least two inches thick, or shall have covered the same with gravel or broken stone, or other proper material, instead of plank, so as to make a good substantial road, the same shall forever thereafter be and remain a public highway, for the passage of animals, teams and travelers of every description, on the payment of such tolls as the directors may from time to time, establish; and said road, with all its appurtenances, together with all profits and tolls arising therefrom, are hereby invested in said corporation.

Sec. 20. That whenever any five contiguous miles of any one of said several roads shall be completed according to the true intent and meaning of this act, the directors of any such company shall have power to erect gates thereon, and establish a rate of tolls, which shall be levied on all animals, teams, vehicles and property of every description passing on said road, and shall be paid by the owner or owners thereof, or person or persons in possession thereof, before the same shall pass any gate where toll is to be paid; and for the collection of said tolls, the said directors shall appoint collectors and erect gates, and may ask, demand and receive the tolls under this act; provided, however, they shall in no case exceed the rates now authorized to be charged on the Western Reserve and Maumee roads.

Sec. 21. That said several companies shall be entitled to the benefits of all laws for the benefit of turpentine roads; and the collection of tolls which have been or may be enacted by the general assembly of this state.

Sec. 22. That said several companies may at any time contract debts and borrow money, not exceeding in amount, twice the amount of the capital stock of any such company; and to receive the same, may give such bonds, notes, mortgages, pledges and other securities as the directors may deem proper, payable at such time, in such manner and with such rate of interest as may be agreed on.

Sec. 23. That each of said companies may receive subscriptions to the capital stock of such company, by the board of commissioners of any county through which any such road may in whole or in part pass, not exceeding in amount the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars by the board of commissioners of any one county; and the county commissioners of any such county are hereby authorized to subscribe to the capital stock of any such road the sum aforesaid; and to pay the same, they shall have power to sell at public sale any stocks owned by such county in any corporation or company, and shall also have power to borrow money at any rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent, payable semi-annually in advance; and to secure the payment of the same at such time as may be agreed on, they shall have power to make, execute, receive and deliver such bonds, notes, mortgages, pledges and securities as may be necessary or proper to secure the payment of the money so borrowed; and they may also covenant for the levy and collection and appropriation of such taxes as may be necessary or proper to pay the principal and interest on any money so borrowed; and the said board of commissioners of any such county are hereby invested with power to levy and collect such taxes, in the same manner that county taxes are or may be by law levied and collected; provided, that before any such subscription shall be made as aforesaid, by the board of commissioners of any such county, a vote of the qualified voters of such county shall be had in favor of such subscription, in the manner pointed out in "an act regulating the mode of proceeding, where county commissioners may be authorized by law to subscribe to the capital stock of railroads, turpentine roads or other incorporated companies in this state," passed February 28, 1848; provided, also, that the board of commissioners of any such county may, if they deem proper, levy the tax so as aforesaid authorized to be levied, on the real estate only of any such county, at a rate per acre to be fixed by said board; or said board may, if they deem proper, apportion to each township the proportion of tax to be paid by such township, and levy the same upon the real estate only of any one or more townships, as they may deem proper, at a rate per acre to be fixed by said board; and in the remaining townships, said board may levy said tax upon the property subject to taxation for county purposes, and all of said tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as aforesaid.

Sec. 24. That whenever it shall be made to appear by vote as aforesaid, to the board of commissioners of any county, through, into or near which any one of said roads may pass, that a majority of the tax-payers of any one or more townships in said county are in favor of a subscription to the capital stock of any one of said companies by or on behalf of such township or townships, said board is hereby authorized and empowered to subscribe to the capital stock of any one or more of said companies, any amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, or such other sum as the trustees of any such township may order or direct, on behalf of any such township, for the payment of which said board shall make, execute and de-

liver such bonds, notes, mortgages, pledges and securities on behalf of and binding on said township or townships as they may deem proper, payable at such time, in such manner, and with such rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, payable semi-annually in advance, as said board may deem proper; and said board is hereby authorized to levy and collect on such township or townships on behalf of which such subscriptions are made, such amount of tax as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest on all such subscriptions, bonds, notes, mortgages, pledges and securities so authorized to be given; and said board shall have power to levy said taxes either on the real estate only of such townships, at a rate per acre, to be fixed by said board, or on the entire taxable property thereof; or said board may adopt one or more modes of levying said tax on any one or more townships, and the other mode as to one or more other townships; all taxes levied by virtue of this act shall be collected as county taxes are, or may be by law collected. Said board in making a subscription on behalf of any township, and in giving bonds, notes, mortgages, pledges and securities as aforesaid, may covenant for the levy and collection of the taxes hereinafter authorized; provided, that so much of this act as authorizes subscriptions by counties or townships to any plank road company, shall not apply to or be in force in county except Union and Hardin.

Sec. 25. That whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the county commissioners of any county that a majority of the tax-payers of any township in said county are in favor of levying a tax on the taxable property of such township for the benefit of any one of said companies, at such time or times as said commissioners may deem proper, any sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, on any one township, and the same shall be levied at any regular or special session of said commissioners, called for that purpose, and said tax so levied shall be collected as county taxes are, or may be by law levied or collected, and as fast as collected shall be paid over by the treasurer of such county to the treasurer of the company for which the tax may be levied, to be expended and applied under the direction of the proper officers of said company in the construction of the road authorized to be constructed by said company, and said commissioners are hereby authorized to do all acts necessary or proper to enforce or to carry into effect the provisions of this act; provided, that the tax herein authorized to be levied shall be levied within three years from the time the first levy is made; and, provided, no tax shall be levied by virtue of this section for any company to which a subscription shall be made on behalf of any township, as authorized in a preceding section of this act, nor shall any subscription be made on behalf of any township by virtue of the preceding section aforesaid, in which a tax may be levied by virtue of this section.

Sec. 26. That when any person or persons may pay the tax levied by virtue of the preceding section, or when the same shall be collected, such person or persons shall be entitled to receive from the treasurer of the proper county, a separate receipt stating the amount of tax paid, and for what purpose, which receipt shall be transferable by blank endorsement or assignment, and whenever such receipt shall be presented by any person or persons to the treasurer of the company for the benefit of which such tax may be levied, such person or persons shall be entitled to receive a certificate of stock in said company for every amount of twenty-five dollars of receipts so presented, and it shall be the duty of the treasurer of said company to issue certificates accordingly, and such certificates shall entitle the owner to all rights of other stockholders; provided, that this and the preceding section of this act shall only be in force in Union and Hardin counties.

Sec. 27. That whenever a subscription shall be made to the capital stock of any one of said companies by the board of commissioners of any county, either on behalf of a county, or any one or more townships therein, or whenever any bond, note, mortgage, pledge or security, shall be given for money borrowed to pay such subscription, or for interest due or to become due thereon, the making of such subscription and the execution of such bond, note, mortgage, pledge or security, shall be conclusive evidence that the same was authorized, and that all preliminary steps to authorize the same have been completed with.

Sec. 28. That the several companies aforesaid shall have the same rights and privileges as to taxation, that are conferred upon the Milan and Richland Plank Road company, until the General Assembly shall by law otherwise provide for the taxation of the capital stock and property of said companies as other property; provided, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the General Assembly from taxing the capital stock and property of said companies in the same manner as other property is taxed; and be it further provided, that the several companies incorporated by this act shall be subject to the provisions of any general law which may hereafter be passed regulating the basis and mode of assessing damages for materials taken, or for the right of way.

Sec. 29. Each of said companies shall have power to make their respective roads of the materials herein authorized, or any portion of such road of any other kind of material authorized as aforesaid.

Sec. 30. In case this act be not accepted by the respective companies hereby created, and the business operations of the respective corporations commenced under the same respectively in good faith, within the period of three years from the passage of this act, then this act shall, as to all and every such corporation so failing to accept and commence operations in the manner and within the period aforesaid, be wholly null and void, and at any time after twenty years from the time any road incorporated by this act may be completed, the legislature may regulate the tolls to be charged on such road, or the counties through which any such road may pass, shall have the right to purchase such road under such regulations as may be provided by law.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER, Speaker House Reps.
CHARLES C. CONVERS, Speaker of the Senate.
February 16, 1850.

Auditor's Office Sandusky Co. O. }
Fremont, September 21, 1850. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correctly copied from the copies in my possession.
HOMER EVELETT, Auditor Sandusky Co.

Those who are groaning so lustily over what they term the sale of 25,000 square miles to Texas and slavery, assuming an attitude of prayer so unusual to them, and calling on angels to come down and blot out the record with their tears, while they censure members of congress for having done their duty—would appear better doing penance and humbling themselves in sackcloth and ashes, for the sin they have committed in opposing Mr. Clay's adjustment, that would have saved the square miles—the loss of which they grive.

THE FREEMAN:

FREMONT, OHIO.
J. S. FOLKE, Editor.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
OF HAMILTON COUNTY.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ALEXANDER G. CONOVER,
OF AUGLAIZE COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN KELLEY,
Of Ottawa Co.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SAMUEL TREAT,
Of Sandusky Co.

FOR TREASURER,
JACOB F. HULTS.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY,
JOHN L. GREENE.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM OVERMYER, of Washington Twp.

FOR FOUR HOUSE DIRECTORS,
[For 3 Years] WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Woodville.
[For 1 Year.] NATHAN P. BIRDSEY, of Green Creek.

Locofoco Platform for 1850.
The following resolutions were adopted at the Democratic Convention, which assembled in Columbus on the 4th of July, 1850. Let the People of Ohio read and remember them:

Resolved, That with reference to the currency question, the Democracy of Ohio stands upon the Constitution of the United States. The currency fixed by that instrument we desire to restore and maintain, and we will use all legal and honorable means to accomplish this object; and being sincerely opposed to the extension of Banks for the circulation of paper money, we are utterly opposed to any measure being incorporated into the Constitution, by which the Legislature of Ohio would have the power to create any bank for the circulation of paper money.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of all our public officers, after taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to make all payments, in their official capacity, in constitutional currency; instead of paper money; and that we especially demand from the Board of Public Works, that they convert all paper money which may come under their control into specie, and in that shape disburse.

Resolved, That banks of circulation are hostile alike to the equal rights of the people, and the principles of sound political economy; that hard money is the only currency recognized by the constitution, the only currency that endures no man, the only currency that is expedient and just; and we hold it to be inconsistent with the principles of the party for Democrats to participate in creating or upholding banking institutions.

Hard Money Report of the Currency Committee in the Constitutional Convention, July 5th.
"Sec. 1. The General Assembly shall have no power to create any bank or banking institution whatever, or to authorize the making, emission or putting in circulation of any bill of credit, bond, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper medium, intended to circulate as money or currency."
"Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company or corporation, from exercising the privilege of banking, either by issuing or putting in circulation any bank notes, or paper of any description whatever, to circulate as money or currency."
"Sec. 3. The business of banking and dealing in money shall be free to all, subject to such restrictions as may be provided by law; but no special privileges or exemptions shall ever be granted to those engaged in such business; nor shall any person or persons, either natural or artificial, ever be allowed to deal in or issue paper money, so called."
JOHN LARWILL, Chairman.

"They may introduce a clause in the new Constitution forever prohibiting the establishment of any banks of issue in Ohio. Will they do it?"
"We say to the Democrats, do you say they DO NOT do it? The people of Ohio here demand, in a voice that a fool cannot misunderstand, that the new Constitution shall forever prohibit Banks—and we to him who shall trifle with this demand." [Ashland Union.]

Here it is, fellow-citizens! Read it! Ponder it! Make up your minds, Democrats; how many of you are willing to stand on that platform.

Some of your leaders who fear the results of such a platform, and who are afraid to tell you that it is not their platform, that it is only a Whig lie, to get up for electing purposes, hoping by it to deceive men from the ranks of Democracy. It is still to be feared, however, the policy of the Locofoco party, to keep the mass, the honest and the unassuming of their adherents in the dark, concealing from them the consequences which will inevitably result from such a mad course.

Their true position is beginning to be understood! The drapery which they put on can no longer conceal the carcass that is exposed! It is plainly visible and stands conspicuous in its naked deformity. Their appeals to the "dear people," will no longer avail in placing them where they can rob and plunder the county, state, or national treasury. They are aware of this fact. They are becoming sensible of their own misery. They see the People will no longer submit to such a scheme, and they have made a bold and desperate effort, determined that if they cannot rule, they will destroy; they will subvert our free institutions, and bring upon our common country anarchy and confusion.

Read again, their platform! and if you can stand upon and support it, you will have no just reason to complain of their misdeeds.

Business.
For the past two or three weeks our streets have been literally thronged with teams from the surrounding country, heavily laden with wheat, for which they find a ready cash market and remunerating prices. The price averaging upwards of 74 cents. The crop far exceeds any previous year, both in quality and quantity. There is considerable competition among the buyers and thus the farmers are receiving better prices than they otherwise would. Fremont is a first rate point to purchase produce of all kinds, and it will not long before Eastern operators find out the fact (and to us it seems very strange that they had not learned it long ago), and our farmers will then receive still better prices.

Our local position, at the head of navigation of the Sandusky river, our great McAdamized road, crossing the river through the centre of our town, our plank roads running into the richest wheat-growing part of the state, are so many undeniable inducements for men of capital to come and invest in here.

Those who are groaning so lustily over what they term the sale of 25,000 square miles to Texas and slavery, assuming an attitude of prayer so unusual to them, and calling on angels to come down and blot out the record with their tears, while they censure members of congress for having done their duty—would appear better doing penance and humbling themselves in sackcloth and ashes, for the sin they have committed in opposing Mr. Clay's adjustment, that would have saved the square miles—the loss of which they grive.

Whigs' Sixteen Days Only.
Now remains, till you will have to answer the summons citing you to appear at the ballot-box, then and there to declare, whether you are willing to live for the next two years ensuing, under a Whig, or under a Locofoco administration. If you wish to have a Whig Governor, vote for WILLIAM JOHNSTON, if you wish a Whig Senator and Representative in your State Legislature, vote for JOHN KELLEY, for Senator and SAM'L TREAT, for Representative, if you wish to have a Whig Treasurer for Sandusky county, vote for JACOB F. HULTS, if you wish a Whig Prosecuting Attorney, vote for JOHN L. GREENE, if you wish a Whig county Commissioner, vote for WILLIAM OVERMYER, if you wish to have Whig Poor House Directors, vote for WILLIAM ANDERSON and NATHAN P. BIRDSEY. These are the men which compose the Whig ticket. They are men that you can rely on and put confidence in. Then why will you not place them in the offices to which they are respectively nominated? If you make not an effort you cannot expect to see them elected, for the Democracy most assuredly will not do it for you. But if you desire to have the present admirable Banking system of Ohio destroyed, vote the Democratic ticket, if you wish to have the Representatives in the Legislature of the do-worse-than-nothing kind, vote for the Democratic candidates, if you want to see Sandusky county remain in the hands of these destructive, stay from the polls and it will all be accomplished.

Whigs! will you not obey
this summons and be at your posts, and work for the cause is a glorious one, and to be victorious would indeed be honorable. Let not any consideration prevent you from discharging this positive duty with a clean conscience, for the good of your county, your state, your own household and your common country.

If you fail in electing your ticket throughout the state, you need not look for or expect any mercy at the hands of your opponents.—The fiat has gone forth; the *let talions* will be carried into effect and it will not cease to be pushed till every vestige of the wholesome laws and enactments, which have been created by the untiring labors of Whig Legislators have been swept from the statute book.—This is no fancy. It is positive truth. And the Democrats dare not deny it. For proof of our statements read the Locofoco Platform, in another column, and there you will find it all in Democratic language. However strongly they may deny it they cannot make the people believe that they do not stand on this platform.

Be entering then in your efforts, and you can succeed. Truth must in the end prevail. The 8th of October next is the day of contest, and when the morning of that day arrives be ready for its duties and being ready discharge them like freemen.

Fugitive Slave Bill.
We have taken the trouble to look over the votes on the passage of the fugitive slave bill, and we find that of the Northern Whigs only three voted for it and that TWENTY-SIX Northern Locofocos voted for it.

Of those that opposed the measure from the free States, eleven are Locofocos, nine are Free-soilers, and EIGHTY-FIVE are Whigs.

From Ohio three members voted for the bill Messrs. Hoagland and Miller, Locofocos, and Mr. Taylor, Whig. Of the *dodges* from this State, we see that Messrs. OLDS, SWEETZER, Potter and Disney represent that branch.

We learn that Sweetzer left the day before the vote was taken. We do not know how he would have voted, but we know that Mr. Toombs, with whom he claims to have paired off, refused to do so till after the last Saturday, and that he remained and voted for the bill.—What the people of this district, who are opposed to the bill, will think of Sweetzer's desertion of his post at that juncture remains to be made manifest at the polls.

The Illustrated Domestic Bible.
Number five of this beautiful and valuable work is now on our table. It has the recommendations of some of the most talented and distinguished divines both in Europe and America. It is published on the 1st and 15th of the month and will be completed in 25 numbers at 25 cents per number. We would say to those who want a nice family Bible, you cannot do better than to subscribe for this one.

Subscribers who do not wish to work in Numbers, and would like to have it bound when completed, can have it delivered to them, in the various bindings, at the annexed prices: In Sheep, Ruby style, \$7 00
In Half Cal. neat, 7 50
In English Cal. Morocco, Marbled edges, 8 75
In Morocco, extra gilt edges, 10 50

We have made such arrangements that those who wish to take it in numbers as fast as it is published, can have the whole for \$5.00 payable in advance.

Specimen numbers can be seen at this office.
L. M. KEELER, Agent.

Appropriations.
The appropriation bill which has passed the house of representatives, embraces the following items:

Legislative department,	\$753,944 50
Treasury do,	335,750 00
Contingencies of do,	63,195 00
Department of interior,	157,472 75
Contingencies of do,	40,745 00
War department,	86,890 00
Contingencies of do,	43,969 00
Navy department,	75,350 00
Contingencies of do,	11,775 00
P. O. department,	86,720 00
Executive department,	80,000 00
Department of state,	63,160 00
Library of congress,	44,300 00
Mints,	161,177 00
Oregon and Minnesota ter's,	82,700 00
Judiciary,	697,937 00
Light houses,	597,487 35
Hospitals,	99,808 42
Surveys of public lands,	249,759 48
Intercourse with foreign nations,	481,500 00
Miscellaneous,	2,449,858 00
Total,	\$6,404,897 48

The Approaching Election.

FOLLOW-CITIZENS:—Does the frequency of the call to the ballot-box, become irksome to the mind? Does the sound pull upon the ear, and make us indifferent to elections, by which our representative government is to be sustained in its purity? We trust not. We believe every American is aware that a due attention to the elections of town, county, and state officers should be rendered. Though elections are frequent, they are indispensably necessary, to guard against usurpations of power in every department of government, from President down to town officers.

If attending elections require time and expense, it should be recollected, they are but a small tax on the capital we enjoy. Liberty and freedom make this reasonable demand of us. That sacred fire which our Fathers kindled on the altar of our Country, still imparts its rays to every portion of the Union, but its flickering often reminds us, that fuel must be supplied by patriotic hands, or it would soon become extinguished, and political darkness o'erspread our land. The foot of despotism would be planted where now stands the temple of Liberty.

In our representative government, where the whole people are ambitious to support their liberties unimpaird; and where high honors and emoluments are to be obtained by arch politicians, it is not miraculous that two great parties should be organized, under aspiring leaders. This has always been the case, even in mixed governments. The most prominent in England, were in the reign of Charles II, (Whig and Tory) though both favorable to the election of members to Parliament, they differed widely with respect to the King's prerogative, as have lately our Whigs and Democrats, with regard to the veto power of our Presidents; the Whigs wishing to restrict and limit it, the Democrats intent on enlarging and extending it.

Although party spirit is too often the cause of scurrility, detraction of character, and abuse, we firmly believe that competition in politics, has a beneficial tendency. It keeps up a train of reasoning and reflection in the minds of the people, that enables them to discover their true interests, and determine which of the party measures have effected the most good, and would in the future procure the best success; the measures then, independent of party discipline, become their object; to them they will adhere and give their sanction.

We shall soon have an opportunity of determining by our votes, whether Whig or Democratic measures we most approve. And it is not a source of gratulation that a revolution of sentiment has taken place in the minds of many of the common people? That we have now a Whig administration carrying out principles conducive to the interests of the whole Union? That we have had Whig Governors since the reign of Mr. Shannon, who had the address to secure his election, by pleasing the fancy of a majority of the people, by presenting the shiners before their eyes and abjuring paper currency, and by denouncing entirely the banking system, when he came to act in his official capacity he strongly advocated! Like a true penitent, he acknowledged his error, determining henceforth to be honest in his expressions on that subject, told the people his folly, and that he had become convinced that the state of Ohio could not dispense with banks, for the lack of specie. That a paper currency was necessary for the welfare of the state, and the interests of all classes. That if we do not have such currency of our own, it would be thrown in upon us from neighboring states, in which event we could not discriminate between the good and the bad, and a ruinous state of business would soon exist.

Though Mr. Shannon was denounced for his honest convictions, and frank confessions, by the stiff-necked, hot-headed leaders of the hard-money party, who wanted to ride into office on the hobby of specie currency, the great body of the people were convinced he was right; hence Messrs. Tod and Weller who professed to stand upon the metallic platform, were rejected. The people became satisfied that banks on a proper basis, so bill-holders were secure, were of the utmost importance to the farming interests of the state.—The furtive machinations of those candidates, the cant and slang of their partisan demagogues, availed them nothing, the people had become alive to their own interests, and the consequence was, that probably, the best banking system was soon adopted, that any state had hitherto enjoyed.

Another test is soon to be made of the wishes of the people of Ohio, upon the subject of banking, as also of "individual liability," in case of incorporated companies, for roads, canals, &c., &c, whether each subscriber to stock shall be accountable for all debts of the company, or only in proportion to the amount he subscribed. We have now before us two eminent and talented men, as candidates for the Governorial chair, but with opposite views upon those two points, so it is plain they cannot both be right. Judge Wood is opposed to banks in every form, and in favor of "individual liability," that is, if a man worth \$5000 sign \$200 and the company fail all his property shall be taken to pay the debts of the company, and he himself, ever after be held responsible for the balance they may owe.—Judge Johnston holds that each stockholder shall only be amenable in proportion to the amount of his stock. That if it were otherwise, if a moderate stockholder were to be made accountable for all the failures of the company, but few would run the risk of losing all to promote a public benefit. Internal improvements are important to all, every one will admit, so they are not made at the expense of the state or by direct taxation. If chartered companies make them and are remunerated by those who use them, neither the state or people are impoverished. But should no companies form for the work who would do it? the state most surely. For no individual is able to accomplish a work of such expense, and our wants of facilities for travel and transportation require improvements. They must, and will be made.

Which of the candidates then shall we choose? Both talented, but with diametrically opposite political principles. The Governor surely, is not to legislate, but from his high station, he must be expected to have an influence. He has a right to advise to those measures, which to him appear most beneficial, and generally as the executive is of one or the other party, gives a turn and character to the administration.

The slavery question has long been an exciting one. The Whigs have not only been opposed to the extension of slavery, but have strenuously contended that the proviso restricting it was constitutional, whereas the Cassites have obstinately insisted it was unconstitutional, and that the south had a right to carry and hold their slaves in any of the territories now free. This, too, is a bone of contention between Whigs and Democrats, too broad, and too plain to be passed unnoticed, the democrats voting for annexation of a slave state, the Whigs against it. Though they could not repel her, and the consequent war, they may congratulate themselves by extenuating some of the evils perpetrated by the annexation. Their professions now of the love of freedom, confidence in the Wilmot Proviso, can avail that party but little, who voted to admit Texas, and after supported Mr. Cass, only as they manifest their contrition. Their past acts speak louder than their present assertions. True, while Whig Presidents advise to admitting no more slave states, they cry out this is just what we wanted all the time, the assertions of Mr. Cass to the contrary notwithstanding.

Then voters choose between Whig and Democratic candidates at the next election—all good men we admit, but some deemed most lamentably.

Fan ahead—Winchell's Coming.
We have received notice that that drollist of all droll individuals—Winchell—will give an entertainment to the citizens of Fremont, on Monday or Tuesday evening of next week. We advise all fun-loving ones to be on hand. It will be a fine time for poor fellows to get rid of the blues, and also a dangerous place for waistband and suspender buttons.—We have heard him, and can speak from experience.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the ninth installment to the capital stock of the Fremont plank road company is called for, to be paid to John R. Pease, Treasurer of said company, on or before the 1st day of November next. Those interested will govern themselves accordingly.

The Corner Stone of the Methodist Church was laid on Tuesday last. Addresses were by the several Clergymen present.—The work on the edifice will be pushed forward with the greatest possible dispatch.—This will be the fourth church on Main street, and when it is completed will add much to the beauty of that section of our town. A voluntary subscription for the benefit of the Church was made, and over \$200 thus realized.

The North British Review, for August, has come to hand. The contents of this number are, the Scottish University, Penuensis, the Literary Profession, English Language, Messrs. Stephenson Fairbairn's Tubular Bridges, Liberties of the Gallien Church, Wordsworth, Method of the Divine Government, in Memoriam, Trial of Professor John W. Webster, and Christianity in India; containing nearly 200 pages. Price \$3 per copy. Published by Leonard Scott & Co, No. 79 Fulton street, New York.

The Common Schools of this town, will re-commence on the first Monday of October next.

From the Newark Register
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad.
Mr. Edron:—What of the railroad? is now the only question asked. Let us answer. It is in the ascendant.
Toledo, though united with us in her approval of our measures, was not represented either at Elyria or at this place on the 2d inst; she has now declared herself. On Friday evening last, a large and spirited meeting, attended by citizens from Perrysburgh, Maumee, Norwalk and other places, was held there, at which she took ground in favor of this road.—Resolutions were passed, pledging themselves to co-operate in prosecuting the work. We understand it was determined to give notice and take the vote of Lucas county, as authorized by our charter, for a county subscription to its stock.
They have also opened books for individual subscriptions. Fremont and other places west are doing the same, and subscriptions are now being made at the east end of the route. In this county the subscriptions already exceed eighty thousand dollars. This is cheering indeed, but let us not remit our exertions. He who will not take hold himself must not expect others to aid him.

Mr. Kaufman, one of them has always been for it; the other, Mr. Howard, to be against it, but the agony of his apprehensions, when he found it had failed, overpowered the double-hyed hypocrisy of the game he was playing, and prepared the way for the part he took the next day. The vote was reconsidered, the decision of the speaker overruled, and the bill passed, under the vigorous and anxious leadership of the very man who had voted against it the day before.

We look now for peace—for quiet—for the freedom from agitation and excitement which have all along been promised as the result of these bills. Now that all these vexed questions have been settled, and that too, in accordance with their own views, we have a right to demand of congress, and especially of the south that the industrial and general interests of the country shall receive their prompt and efficient attention.

The settlement of the vexed questions which have so long agitated congress, will afford much satisfaction to the great mass of the American people, irrespective of party.

Their settlement has been left by the Whig administration to the immediate representatives of the people, and all sections of the country will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision.

Agitators for mere demagogic purposes in particular localities will probably rail on, but reflecting masses of provincials will agree with a remark of a somewhat distinguished one this morning that "a bad settlement even is better than longer and protracted fruitless agitation."

By the action of congress much has been gained to the cause of freedom.

A STOCKHOLDER

"The Important Work."

A fortnight ago this morning we placed these words at the head of an article, in which we expressed our wishes and hopes for the adoption by the house of representatives of the important measures which had already passed the senate. Those hopes and wishes have now been fulfilled in a manner which has not only given ourselves the highest gratification, but has spread a general joy thro' out the land.

In one particular we were at fault. We mistook the time. It was not the "last week in August." But the first week in September, which was destined to witness the success of the measures of pacification. There seems to be something not inappropriate in this. All know that it was on the 7th day of March that a speech was delivered in the senate, of which we now need say no more than that it treated of all those great topics, and treated them in a manner, with a power, a conciliation, a nationality, which guaranteeing, as it were, similar conservative views in the great body of the north and west, first inspired the friends of the union with confidence in an ultimate happy termination of a fierce and threatening controversy. Exactly six months from that day, that is, on the 7th of September, the general sentiments and principles of that speech received the final sanction of both houses of congress.

It has been a half year of overwhelming interest. To the friends of union and the cessation in congress, it has been a series of incessant labors and of excitement and anxious hours; and to all lovers of the union out of congress a period of deep concern and depression, sometimes approaching to hopelessness.

The measures that are about to become laws are such as to change the entire face of public affairs; to give strength and stability to our institutions; to diffuse confidence throughout all the channels of commerce, and to cheer and gladden all the abodes of industry; to encourage all lawful and honorable enterprises, and to discourage all such as might be pernicious either to the national reputation or the national peace.

Even already the telegraph, from north, south and west, gives us in its reports of the general joy, the assurance that in this enumeration of its probable influences we do not over-estimate the immediate advantages, as we trust we do not the more remote ones, of this action on the part of congress.

The whole of the gratifying circumstance attending the whole of the measures, to be named—and that is the extraordinary good temper and kindness with which the great body of the members of congress, and every one else, saluted each other when the controversy was over.—All rejoiced that it was over, and as we have stated, a large majority rejoiced at the particular result. It was indeed refreshing to see and to feel that a breeze, we had almost said a gale, of old fashioned American feeling pervaded the house, filled as it was, besides its members, with anxious crowds of senators and others.

[Nat. Intellig.]

From the N. Y. Com. & Intellig.
Congress has completed for us a compromise and conciliation. We chronicled on Saturday the passage by the house of representatives, of the bill fixing the boundary of Texas, and establishing a territorial government for New Mexico, and our report on the next page shows that on Saturday the house passed the bill admitting California, by a decisive vote of 150 to 37, and the one establishing a territorial government for Utah, 97 to 85.

The whole country will receive intelligence of this action of congress with satisfaction. It promises to settle the difficulties from which we were threatened, and which have been extended. The position which Texas was likely to assume, and the extent to which she was likely to be supported by the southern states, were such as to inspire alarm even in minds not easily disturbed or excited.

That the great body of the people, either of Texas, or of the south, had any fixed purpose to secede from the union, we do not believe.—The movement was started by political demagogues and was simply an attempt to bully the general government and especially the northern states, into the adoption of such measures as would give them some portion of the agitated territory, by conceding their own spirit into the people among whom they were at work.

It seems probable that if nothing had been done by congress, Texas would have made an effort to take forcible possession of the territory which she claims, and there are two or three southern states, which, in such a contest, would probably have gone to her aid. Such a collision would have made difficult—would have inspired alarm and distrust—and though the result could not have been doubtful, the struggle was nevertheless, to be avoided. So felt and so reasoned many members of congress who did not approve the provisions of some of the bills. They voted not so much for the bills themselves, as for the peace. They voted under the pressure of assurances constantly held out by the National Intelligencer and other high authorities, that to vote against these bills was to "vote for civil war." The phrase was somewhat strong in the mouths of men not accustomed