

of real estate by the guardian of a minor.

Sec. 43. The guardian of an idiot or lunatic, whether appointed by a court in this State or elsewhere, may complete the real contracts of his ward, or any authorized contract of a guardian who has died or been removed, in like manner, and by like proceedings as the real contracts of a decedent may, under an order of court, be specifically performed by his executor or administrator.

Sec. 44. If the estate of the idiot or lunatic is insolvent, or will probably be insolvent, the same shall be settled by the guardian in like manner, and like proceedings may be had, as is or may be required by law for the settlement of the insolvent estate of a deceased person.

Sec. 45. The foreign guardian of a foreign idiot or lunatic, appointed in any other State of the United States or the Territories thereof, may possess, manage or dispose of the real and personal estate of his ward, situate in this State, in like manner, and with like authority as guardians of idiots or lunatics appointed by the courts of this State, after complying with the following requisitions:

1. An authenticated copy of the foreign commission of idiosity or lunacy proved, allowed and recorded in the county where such estate is situate, in like manner as is or may be provided by law for the admission to record of an authenticated copy of a will made in any other of the United States.

2. Evidence satisfactory to the court here, before whom such foreign commission is approved, that such idiosity or lunacy, still continues.

3. The foregoing guardian shall file his bond with sureties residing in this State or elsewhere, to the acceptance of the court, conditioned for the faithful administration of his guardianship.

Sec. 46. Whenever the court of common pleas, at any regular or special term thereof, shall be satisfied that a lunatic is restored to reason, or that letters of guardianship have been improperly issued under this act, they shall make an entry upon their journal that said guardianship terminate; and the guardianship shall thereupon cease, and the accounts of the guardian shall be settled by the court.

V. IDIOTS AND LUNATICS IN JAIL, OR UNDER SENTENCE AS CRIMINALS, &c.

Sec. 47. If any person in prison, charged with a crime or misdemeanor, whether in needy circumstances or not, shall, at any time before indictment is found against him, at the request of any citizen be brought before an examining court in the manner provided by the act entitled "an act directing the mode of trial in criminal cases," passed March 7th, 1831; (Collated Stat. 724.) and if it shall be found by the court that such person was an idiot or was insane when he committed the offence, the said court, at their discretion, and the clerk thereof, shall proceed, and the prisoner shall be dealt with in like manner as other idiots and lunatics are required to be, after inquest held by two justices.

Sec. 48. If any person in prison, shall, after the commission of an offence and before conviction, become insane, whether he be in needy circumstances or not, and whether indicted or not, an examining court may be called in the manner provided in the act entitled "an act directing the mode of trial in criminal cases," passed March 7th, 1831; (Collated Stat. 724.) and if such court shall find that such person became insane after the commission of the crime or misdemeanor of which he stands charged or indicted, and is still insane, the said court and the clerk thereof, shall proceed, and the prisoner shall for the time being, and until restored to reason, be dealt with in like manner as other lunatics are required to be, after inquest held by two justices. Provided, however, that if such lunatic be discharged, the bond given for his support and safe keeping, shall also be conditioned, that said lunatic, shall, when restored to reason, answer to said crime or misdemeanor, and abide the order of the court in the premises; and any such lunatic may, when restored to reason, be prosecuted for any offence committed by him previous to such insanity.

Sec. 49. If the lunatic mentioned in the preceding section, shall be confined in the asylum or poor house, the superintendent in whose charge he may be, shall, as soon as such lunatic is restored to his reason, give notice thereof to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, and retain such lunatic in custody for such reasonable time thereafter as may be necessary for said attorney to cause a capias to issue and to be served, and no longer; and such capias may be issued upon precept, filed by said attorney with the clerk of the court of common pleas, by virtue whereof, the said person so restored to reason, shall be again returned to the jail of the proper county, to answer to the offence alleged against him.

Sec. 50. When a person tried upon indictment for any crime or misdemeanor, shall be acquitted on the sole ground that he was insane, the fact shall be found by the jury in their verdict, and the prisoner shall be dealt with as provided in the two following sections.

Sec. 51. If the prisoner is not in needy circumstances, and the court are satisfied from the nature of the offence or otherwise, that it would be unsafe to permit the prisoner to go at large, such prisoner shall be dealt with in the manner provided in the twenty-eighth section of this act.

Sec. 52. If the prisoner is in needy circumstances, the court and the clerk of the court shall proceed, and the prisoner shall be dealt with in like manner as other insane persons are required to be, after inquest held by two justices.

Sec. 53. If any person after being convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, and before the execution in whole or in part, of the sentence of the court, becomes insane, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, to inquire into the facts, and he may pardon such lunatic, or commute or suspend for the time being, the execution, in such manner and for such period as he may think proper, and may, by his warrant to the sheriff of the proper county, or Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, order such lunatic to be conveyed to the asylum, and there kept until restored to his reason. If the sentence of any such lunatic is suspended by the Governor, the sentence of the court shall be executed upon him after such period of suspension hath expired, unless otherwise directed by the Governor.

Sec. 54. When any other persons than those described in the seven preceding sections, shall be confined in jail, and shall be insane, they may be proceeded against by two justices, and sent to the asylum, poor house, or jail, or discharged, upon bond being given for their safe keeping and support, or otherwise, as in other cases.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 55. Should an insane person elope from the asylum, and return to the county from whence he was committed, it shall be the duty of the superintendent, forthwith to locate him and take him back to the asylum, and the sheriff shall be paid by the steward of the asylum, by order of the court, the same fee as is provided in other cases for the commitment of insane persons to the asylum. And before discharging any patient, the superintendent of the asylum may, in any case, examine

in such case and with such sureties as he may deem proper, for the safe keeping of such patient; and no patient who has committed homicide, shall be discharged without the consent of the superintendent, and the written disclaimer of a majority of the board of directors. And no person who may be under charge for homicide, or for any crime or misdemeanor punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary, shall be admitted into the said asylum, without an inquisition of lunacy as above prescribed, previously had.

Sec. 56. For all debts due the lunatic asylum, an action may be maintained in the name of "The Superintendent of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum," and if the action is not founded upon a sealed instrument, it may be in assumpsit, and the declaration, if any is necessary, in the common counts; and in any action upon any bond given for the support or expenses of a patient, or in any other action for the support or expenses of a patient, or for the expenses of his removal from the institution, the account thereof, officially certified by the superintendent and treasurer, shall be prima facie evidence of the indebtedness, and interest shall be chargeable from the time the indebtedness accrued.

Sec. 57. Prosecuting attorneys shall attend to all suits instituted in behalf of the asylum, and shall be entitled to a compensation of five per cent. on all sums collected for the asylum.

Sec. 58. The superintendent may provide an official seal for the asylum, upon which shall be the words "Ohio Lunatic Asylum;" the impression of said seal to a certificate or account to which the signature of the superintendent is annexed, shall be prima facie evidence that such signature is the proper hand writing of the superintendent.

Sec. 59. If any clerk shall neglect to perform any duties enjoined upon him by this act, he shall be removed from office in the same manner as for neglect of any duty.

Sec. 60. The board of county commissioners may allow any sum not exceeding fifty dollars per year, to be paid out of the county treasury, for the support of any idiot or lunatic having a legal settlement in any township of the county, and who is not supported by the county, in the jail or poor house.

Sec. 61. The taxable costs and expenses, to be paid under the provisions of this act, shall be as follows:

To the justice with whom the statement is filed, one dollar and fifty cents.

To the other justice, one dollar.

To the medical witness, who shall make out a certificate as required by the sixteenth section of this act, three dollars.

To the other witnesses and constable, the same fees as are allowed by law for the like services in other cases.

To the clerk of the court of common pleas, in the case of each lunatic found by the inquest to be entitled to admission into the asylum, or sent to the asylum upon the clerk's certificate, two dollars; and the amount of postage upon all communications to and from the superintendent, which said clerk is hereby required to pay. In the case of other lunatics and of idiots, wherein he shall act, one dollar each.

To each person employed by the clerk to commit a lunatic or idiot to the poor house or jail, seventy-five cents per day.

To the superintendent of the poor house, or jail, for keeping any idiot or lunatic, thirty-seven and one half cents per day.

To the sheriff, for taking a patient to the asylum or removing one therefrom, upon the warrant of the clerk, mileage, going and returning, at the rate of ten cents per mile, and seventy-five cents per day for the support of each patient, on his way to or from the asylum.

To each assistant allowed by the clerk, and accompanying the sheriff, mileage at the rate of eight cents per mile, for going and returning. The computation in both instances to be made from the county seat to the asylum by the nearest route usually traveled.

If there be no physician employed, for a stated time, to attend the jail or poor house, the clerk may employ a physician to attend any idiot or lunatic confined therein, and the physician so employed shall receive a compensation not exceeding the rate of two dollars per day; provided that the county commissioners may, if they deem it proper, increase or diminish the same.

The costs specified in this section shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the certificate of the clerk and the order of the county auditor.

Sec. 62. The terms insane and lunatic, as used in this act, include every species of insanity or mental derangement.

The term idiot is restricted to a person foolish from birth—one supposed to be naturally without a mind.

A person with a family is one who has a wife and child, or either.

The words "needy circumstances," when applied to a person without a family, shall mean one whose estate, after payment of his debts and excluding from the estimate such part of his estate as is exempt from execution, is worth less in cash than five hundred dollars; and the same words when applied to a person having a family, shall mean one whose estate, estimated as aforesaid, is worth less in cash, after payment of his debts and the support of his family for one year, than one thousand dollars: Provided that, when the said words are applied to a married woman, her estate, and that of her husband, shall be estimated as aforesaid, and the amount shall determine the question as aforesaid, whether she be in needy circumstances or not, within the meaning of this act.

State patients are those supported in the asylum at the expense of the State; pay patients are those supported in the asylum by their friends, or from the proceeds of their own property.

Every word in this act importing the masculine gender, shall extend and be applied to females, as well as males; and any word importing the singular number only, or the plural number only, may be applied to one person or thing, as well as to several persons or things.

Sec. 63. The act entitled "an act to provide for the safe keeping of idiots, lunatics, or insane persons, the management of their affairs and for other purposes," passed March 9th, 1838, except the seventeenth section thereof, which relates to guardians of deaf and dumb persons, (Collated Stat. p. 567;) the act entitled "an act to provide for the government of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum," passed March 13th, 1838, (Collated Stat. p. 579;) the act to amend the two preceding entitled acts, passed February 18th, 1840, (Collated Stat. p. 569;) the act entitled "an act to amend the act for the government of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum," passed March 13th, 1843, (41 vol. Stat. p. 73;) the act to amend the above entitled act of March 9th, 1838, passed March 12th, 1845, (43 vol. Stat. p. 74;) the act entitled "an act in relation to homicidal insanity," passed March 6th, 1844, (42 vol. Stat. p. 56;) the act to amend the above entitled act of March 9th, 1838, passed March 7th, 1843, (40 vol. Stat. p. 57;) and the same are hereby repealed, except such parts of said acts as relate to the salaries and fees of the superintendent and other officers of the asylum: Provided that the repeal of the said acts, or the acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall not affect any act done, or any right, liability or estate, accrued or secured, or any suit, matter, or proceeding had, commenced or pending; but the same shall be proceeded in, and judicial procedure and remedies in the premises in like manner had, as if this act had not been passed, and all guardians appointed under said acts shall settle the estate of their wards under the same; and, provided also, that in no case shall the superintendent receive a greater salary than is now paid to him.

Sec. 64. No person shall be considered an inhabitant, within the meaning of this act, who has not resided within this State one year next preceding the date of his or her application; and no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, as a State patient, except persons whose insanity or lunacy has occurred during the time such person may have resided in the State.

Sec. 65. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July next.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES C. CONVERS,
March 19, 1850, Speaker of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, April 1, 1850.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original roll, now on file in this office.
HENRY W. KING,
Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SCIOTO COUNTY,
July 1, 1850.
I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing laws with the copy furnished me by the Secretary of State, and find them correct.
GEO. A. WALLER, A. S. C.

THE INQUIRER.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO,
FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR.
REUBEN WOOD.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

A long law published in to-day's paper has crowded out much other matter. Another number, we think, will finish the laws when we shall have more room for matter of other kinds.

Sickness—Precaution.

The season is approaching when bilious disorders, in some form, prevail throughout the country. So far, the health of this place, and indeed of the entire western country, has been good. A few cases of cholera have been reported from time to time, along the great rivers, during the spring. A few have been reported in Cincinnati, though it does not prevail there as an epidemic. We have conversed with several gentlemen just from there, who all say that it creates no alarm. Nevertheless, cholera or no cholera, it behooves us to guard against sickness of all kinds during the hot and sultry season, especially when showers alternate rapidly with scorching suns. Now is the time when our health officers are called upon to perform their duty faithfully. Every pool of standing water should be drained; all accumulations of filth should be removed; and a strict surveillance exercised over every part of the town, particularly in the alleys and back part of lots. It should not be deferred until the sickness is upon us, for it may then be too late, and valuable lives may be sacrificed. The names of the health officers will be found on the fourth page of the Daily Dispatch, and our citizens who know of any existing cause of disease should make it known to the officer of the ward, that it may be removed. Too much care cannot be taken, and the sooner the better.

From Havana.

We have dates from Havana to the 13th inst. The trial of the persons taken at Woman's Island was still going on, on board of a Spanish 74, lying in port, which was guarded by a large number of boats, and no communication with her was permitted. Even the American Consul was refused permission to see the prisoners the authorities stating that they would be tried by the laws of maritime nations and if found guilty, punished accordingly. Mr. Campbell thinks that if our government were to demand the prisoners they would be given up.

The excellent address of the President and Directors of the S. & H. V. R. Co., to the people of Jackson, was mislaid until too late for this paper. It will appear next week; and as it contains facts and figures which will be good at any time and all times, no injury will result from the delay.

The *ad interim* of the Tribune & Clipper, who seems to be quite a pugnacious individual, attacks Dr. John Glover and Mr. McCormick. The writer no doubt wishes to be *in*, but it is not a hard matter to recognize him through his style. In attempting to be particularly cute about the Dr., he casts a reflection upon the office of Canal Inspector, for which the gentleman who lately held it will doubtless feel very grateful. The *ad interim* talks about "dirty work." Now, there is no one within our knowledge who has done more "dirty work," (of all kinds) than this very *ad interim*. The two articles relative to the above named gentlemen are a pretty fair index of the mind that conceived them.

There have been ten operatives married every year, from a single boarding house in Lowell, during the last five years! The matrimonial always runs up to ten, in hot or cold weather, and makes that the sticking point.

It is rumored that the steamer Greenwood is to be a packet between this place and Kanawha.

Rochester Rappings.

The editors of the New York papers who were invited to investigate the Rochester knockings, have done so, and pronounced that the noises are made mechanically—that the alleged correct answers to questions, verbally and mentally submitted by individuals, are the result of mere guess work—that it is a fact, that not one question in ten is answered correctly; and finally, that they can more readily imagine the possibility of collusion and deception "somewhere," (but where?) than they can believe in the theory of a spiritual communication, and especially of such a character as that of the Rochester rappings.

A wealthy farmer in Columbia county, N. Y., committed suicide on last Thursday, by strangling himself between two branches of a tree, in a fit of disappointment, because he did not receive the amount of damages he demanded for the passage of the Hudson River Railroad through his farm.

The commissioners of Pike county have announced that a vote will be taken on the subject of subscription to the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad, on the 17th day of August, by the people on the east side of the Scioto river in that county. The sum proposed we believe for or against which the people are to vote is \$50,000. The Journal says that the subscription will not be made unless Piketon be made a point in the line of the road.

OHIO CREDIT.—The State Journal learns by a despatch from the State Auditor, who is now in New York, that the total premium on the late sale of Ohio Stocks is \$337,000. The amount sold was only \$1,600,000 of 6 per cent, and \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent.

Davidson, one of the men who was stabbed in the Circus at Cincinnati last week has died from the wound received. From the evidence it appears that Walker, the young man who stabbed him, was acting in self-defence.

Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, in speaking of N. P. Willis' threat to cudgel him within an inch of his life, says that he has "lived too long in the world, and encountered too many heroes of all kinds, to be much afraid of anything in the shape of man, woman or devil." Mr. Willis has commenced legal proceedings against Mr. Forrest, in the Supreme Court of N. York for redress. The damages are laid at \$10,000.

Victorial Field Book of the Revolution; or illustrations, by pen and pencil, of the history, scenery, biography, relics and traditions of the war for independence, by Benson J. Lossing. With 100 engravings on wood, by Lossing & Barret, chiefly from original sketches by the author, Harper & Brothers, N. York, 1850.

The above is the title of a work now issuing in numbers, for sale at Stephensons. It is one of the most valuable publications of the day. The typography is clear and beautiful. The wood engravings are far superior to anything of the kind we ever saw before, being almost equal in fineness to those on steel, and for landscape views we consider them superior. Being truthful representations, from sketches taken on the spot, the illustrations give us a vivid idea of the scenes of the revolution and tend more than any work ever published to fix them firmly in the mind. A person who reads this work will always be at home in the history of our glorious revolution. When it is remembered that this is a work which can be read and re-read and handed down to posterity, and never cease to be interesting, everybody should go to Stephensons and secure a copy. Go and examine it at least. Its execution is an honor to American art, as its subject matter must ever be to American valor.

Constable Hays, or Old Hays, as he was generally known, died in New York on the 21st inst., aged 79. He had held his office through all administrations, and had remarkable success in ferreting out rogues.

The Powder Mill of Messrs. Lyman & Fenton, in Bennington, (Vt.) was blown up on the 15th inst. No lives lost.

The wheat in Indiana, it is said looks fine, and promises a rich and abundant harvest.

Lopes. The examination of Lopes, charged with violating the laws of the United States, was terminated in New Orleans on the 17th, and resulted in the binding over of the General in the sum of three thousand dollars, to answer to the charge before the United States Circuit Court.

LOUISIANA FURNISHING ARMS FOR CUBA.—A new feature is about to be developed in connection with the late attempt on Cuba, viz: that arms for the expedition, to a certain extent, were furnished from the Louisiana State Arsenal. The N. Orleans Bulletin says that Adjutant General Rowley has been subpoenaed to give testimony in the case.

Mr. Forrest has been held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, by the Supreme Court of New York, in action for assault and battery, brought by Mr. N. P. Willis.

Assting.

It pains us to learn, as we do through a telegraphic dispatch received in town yesterday, that Mr. Jesse Young, who left here this spring at the head of a mining party in which Messrs Giddons and others were interested, with the intention of making thorough explorations in California, has returned in a state of mental aberration. He was a man of great energy of character and had always enjoyed the most robust health. He was taken sick shortly after his arrival at Panama, and the responsibilities of his situation, together with a tropical sun operating upon an enfeebled state of body, probably conspired to bring about his present condition. We learn that he will be placed in the Asylum at Columbus, where we trust his wonted sanity and vigor of mind, will be shortly restored.

We understand that the steamer Pacific is to be our low water packet between here and Cincinnati, having been purchased for that purpose.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that business is duller now in that city, than it was this time last year, when the cholera was raging so fearfully.

A Mrs. Archer, of Eaton, O., recently presented her astonished husband with four little responsibilities. "Inevitable Archer, would not one suffice?"

The city of Baltimore was visited on the morning of the 21st inst., with a severe thunder storm, which did great damage to shipping and other property.

The consumption of wool in the United States is estimated at ninety millions of pounds each year.

Mr. Benton, on the 19th, made a formal charge against Mr. Foote, of an attempt to assassinate, before the Grand Jury, at Washington, D. C.

Capt. John A. Logan, killed at Cardenas, was a candidate for Congress in the Louisville, Ky., district, after serving as Lieutenant in the Mexican war.

Further news by the Niagara

HALIFAX, JUNE 25.
Denmark.

The propositions of the Schleswigers for opening negotiations of peace with Denmark have been published, but are deemed wholly inadmissible.

Baron Driendorf had returned to Berlin from Warsaw, and the Emperor of Russia is said to have fully approved of all that has been done by Denmark, and united with that cabinet if force alone is to solve the question—its adjournment must not be protracted.

The Holsteiners have fired on the Danish Man-of-war, cruising off the port of Hieberg Haven, the headquarters of the Danish troops in Jutland.

The Swedish General and his troops have received orders to be in readiness to march.

Preparations for hostilities upon a large scale continue in Russia. Still severer laws have been passed against the press.

The king seems to be rapidly recovering from his wound.

Later from Santa Fe.

St. Louis, June 25.
Advices have been received from Santa Fe to the 25th of May.

The convention of delegates had been called and held, which formed and promulgated a constitution for the State of New Mexico. The convention assembled on the 15th of May and lasted eight or nine days, in which time the constitution was formed which would go into effect on the first of July. The subject of the boundaries of the State was deferred, and slavery was prohibited.

In fifteen days after the adoption of the constitution an election was to take place for members of the legislature. Two Senators and Representatives to Congress would soon be elected. Mr. St. Vrain, Judge and Henry Connelly, are the prominent candidates for Governor; and Capt. A. W. Reynolds and Maj. R. A. Wightman for the Senate. It is supposed that Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate to Congress would be elected to the House of Representatives.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 26.
On Saturday morning, H. J. Barnard, of the firm of Stratton & Barnard, book-sellers, of this city, was arrested, for passing counterfeit money. The suspicions of the police have been awakened for some time, in consequence of their observing several questionable characters paying visits to the store.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit \$20 Note, of the State Bank of Indiana was noticed yesterday, by the officers of the Citizens Bank. It is very well executed; but may be easily detected by knowing the characteristic marks.—In the counterfeit, the Reaper (figure of a man) in the upper part of the note is much less distinct, and at first sight seems to have no head. On the right the figure and drapery of the woman is much less distinct. The serpent particularly is quite faint.—[Cin. Atlas.

THE WHEEL-BARROW MAN STILL PUSHING AHEAD.—A gentleman from Fort Kearney informs the St. Louis Intelligencer, that the Scotchman who left St. Joseph for California pushing a wheel-barrow before him, containing his provisions, had arrived at that Fort in the latter part of April, where he contracted for the transportation of 25 pounds of freight for Fort Laramie, for which he was to receive one dollar per pound. When asked if he would not join in a company, he said: "No, no, man, I kin ye'll all break down in the mountains, as I'll gang along myself." He is a man about 65 years of age, well armed and did not appear to be in the least fatigued.

COLUMBUS, JUNE 26.

FRIEND CLEVELAND.—For two days you have not received your regular letters, nor even a reason for the failure, for all of which I am very sorry; but I could not help it. On Monday I was taken sick, and have been confined to my bed ever since. Yesterday, I really thought I was going to "kick the bucket," as the old vulgar saying goes, but to day, I am like the Dutchman's son—"able to sit up on my elbow and eat tea mit a spoon."

It will be several days before I shall be able to get out, but when I do, I shall endeavor to bring things up where I left off.

I am sorry for the misfortune, because I know you have no other source through which to get an account of the convention doings, for the publication of the proceedings in the Columbus papers is just one week behind. I send you two reports as amended in Committee of the whole, which are all that have been acted upon thus far this week.

I learn that there is some excitement out of doors about the cholera, and I should not be surprised if the convention runs away this week.

Yours,
ZED.

Report No. 1. of the Committee on Public Institutions of the State, with the Amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

Sec. 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, deaf and dumb and the blind, shall always be fostered & supported by the State and be regulated by law so as to open all classes alike, subject only to such restrictions as shall be imposed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. Three directors of the Penitentiary shall be elected by the people at the first general election after the adoption of the Constitution, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years, and there shall be elected annually thereafter, one director, who shall hold his office for three years and the trustees of the benevolent and other State institutions, now elected by the General Assembly of the State, with such others as may be hereafter created by law shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the question upon all nominations made by the Governor, shall be taken by yeas and nays & entered upon the journal of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices created by this article of the Constitution until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified, or until the meeting of the ensuing Legislature, and the successor confirmed and qualified.

JOSEPH VANCE,
JAMES B. KING,
THOMAS A. WAY,
JAMES STRUBLE,
JOHN GRAHAM.

Report of the Standing Committee on Jurisprudence, as amended in committee of the whole.

In Convention—Tuesday, June 25, 1850.

Mr. Holt submitted the following: The General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, reform, simplify and abridge the rules and practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, of the courts of the record of this State; and as far as practicable and expedient, they shall provide for the abolition of the distinct forms of action at law now in use, and that justice may be administered in an uniform mode of pleading, without reference to any distinction between law and equity. And the commissioners shall, from time to time, when therunto required, report their proceedings to the General Assembly, subject to the action of that body.

Provision shall be made by law at the same session, for filling vacancies, regulating the tenure of office, and the compensation of said commissioners.

GEO. B. HOLT, Chairman,
S. J. ANDREWS,
H. D. CLARK,
GEORGE COLLINGS,
JOHN L. GREEN,
EDWARD ARCHBOLD,
H. THOMPSON.

Remington's Bridge.

The bridge is being exhibited in Alabama with great success. The Montgomery Journal says:

This wonderful structure continues to excite the interest and admiration of our community and of strangers visiting our city. Notwithstanding its fragile appearance, it hangs as firmly as if it would endure forever. We neglected to mention that the deflection in the center is about 10 feet. Mr. Calvin Sayre, of this city, we learn, was the first to show his faith in its strength, and passed over it on horseback, and then drove over with a horse and buggy. That this was a matter which required true nerve may be imagined when it is recollected that the bridge was then but an open platform, about nine feet in width, without any guards at the sides, and moreover, without the weights which are necessary in these structures to hold them down firmly, and prevent the vibration and unsteady motion usually so terrifying to horses. The vibration in this case was very great—the horse, however, was spirited and courageous, and went on freely. The slightest faltering or swerving from the narrow track would have given our fearless young friend who held the "ribbands" a *hoist* of some 20 or 30 feet downward, which he would have found more rapid, perhaps, than comfortable.

FROM MATANZAS.—The bark Archimedes, Captain Merrill, arrived this morning from Matanzas, June 5th. We learn that the harbor of Matanzas was strictly guarded by a large number of gun-boats, each having a large swivel mounted on the stern, and that the militia was daily drilled on the Plaza. The government is making great efforts to prevent another landing of the Lopez invaders. The sickness had entirely disappeared from the shipping, but there was a few cases of cholera amongst the negroes on the plantations.