

THE Tiffin Tribune

HOSTILE ALIKE TO THE DESPOT AND DEMAGOGUE. FEARLESS FOR TRUTH, FOR GOD, AND HUMANITY.

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Poetry.

The Comet.

BY W. W. HOLMES.

The Comet! He is on his way, And singing as he flies; The whirling planets shrink before The spectre of the skies; Ah! well may royal orbs burn blue, And satellites turn pale.

And how would happen to the land, And how would look the sea, If, in the heaved devil's path, Our earth should chance to be?

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Special Correspondence.

St. Louis, May 9, 1857.

ERRON OF THOUGHT.—Before leaving this center of western commerce and sleepless activity, I thought that a cursory memorandum of incidents noted by the wayside, might not be wholly uninteresting to certain readers of your valuable journal.

I left Tiffin on Monday, the 4th inst., intending to change cars at Bellefontaine for Indianapolis, but ascertaining that the latter place in time to take its passengers to St. Louis with those leaving Bellefontaine the evening before and riding all night, I concluded to go on, as I did, and enjoy my rest at Dayton until the succeeding morning.

A murder was committed by one of the Porters of the House where I put up, about 11 o'clock in the evening. It was reported to be unprovoked, and created, as I was leaving Dayton, the next morning, much excitement.

The perihelion passage of the same comet on its return in 1833, was predicted within nine days of its actual occurrence, a most astonishing approximation to truth when it is remembered that this body, far as it penetrates into space, never, even at the remotest point of its orbit, escapes from the sensible influence of the planet Jupiter.

Hon. DAVID WILMOR has accepted the nomination of the opponents of the National Administration for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. In his letter of acceptance he says:

The repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the attempt to force slavery upon the States by fraud and violence, precipitated upon the country a conflict between the antagonistic systems of free and servile labor. In the issue of this conflict, is involved the Democratic character of our institutions of government, and the independence, dignity and rights of the free white laboring man and his posterity.

Slavery is the deadly enemy of free labor. The two cannot exist on the same field of enterprise. Either labor will vindicate its rights to Freedom, or it will sink into dependence and dishonor.

It stands out in the dignity of a true manhood. It sustains by its energies all the noble institutions of a refined and perfectly developed social life. It is the source of our prosperity and national greatness. Slavery is labor in ignorance and chains—a brutalized humanity, stimulated to industry by the lash of a master.

It makes the laborer an article of merchandise, without aim and without hope. In the place of an intelligent citizen, ready to defend with his life the honor and interests of his country, Slavery gives to the State an ignorant savage to be held in subjection. It endangers the social fabric by converting its great elements of strength into an implacable enemy.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HIS MASTER'S PLOT.—When twenty years old, Frederick was under strong religious impressions; and, therefore, although he was often very hungry, he dared not to make free with the food that he might have stolen to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

On the plantation there was a slave named Sandy Higgins, to whom, in his hunger, he applied for advice. "Well," said Sandy, "you must take something to eat, (taking is not considered stealing among the southern slaves,) you must be hungry; I could take a pig, blessed be God. How do you justify that, Sandy?" asked Frederick. "Well," answered Sandy, "do you see that pig?" "Yes," said Frederick. "Yes," said Sandy, "that pig is not your master's property, too?" "Yes," said Frederick. "Very well, suppose you put some of that property into this, it would only be in the language of General Jackson a removal!" Ever after that Frederick had plenty of pig.

BITTEN CREAM.—It is known generally that cream becomes "bitter," from standing too long on the milk. This is often the case, but it is not infrequently better so when only allowed to remain twenty-four hours. The best preventative is to place the milk on the stove in a tin pan as soon as it is strained, and let it almost boil. This will not prevent the cream from rising. Milk thus partially scalded will keep much longer than otherwise. When the whole milk is to be used without skimming, it is preferable to scald it when first received from the milkman. The only exception to this plan is when the milk will not bear the heat without curdling—a circumstance not unfrequently, as those who buy city milk can abundantly testify.

W. H. Seward taught school in Putnam county, Ga., in 1819-59 years ago. The Georgia Journal recommended him then, March 2, 1819, as follows: The rector, W. H. Seward, is late from Union College, N. York, from which institution he comes highly recommended as a young gentleman of good moral character, and distinguished industry, and literary attainments.

Blessed are the young fellows that have no girls to claim their attention, for they can get to bed early Sunday nights. 'Tis no shame to change, for change, if it be not profit, is destruction. Ingratitude is a homeless dog, which lives upon all and defends none. May your coffee and standers against you be ever alike—without grounds.

Rules for the Detection of Counterfeit Bills.

Mr. John S. Dye has presented a plan, in his Wall Street Broker, for the detection of counterfeit and altered bank bills.

Seven rules are given, which are printed in English, French and German. They are as follows:

1. Examine the form and features of all human figures on the note. If the forms are graceful and features distinct, examine the drapery: if the folds lay natural, and the hair of the head should be examined, and see if the strands can be seen.

2. Examine well the lettering, the title of the bank, or the word hand writing on the face of the note. On all genuine notes this work is done with great skill and perfectness, and there has never been a counterfeit but what was defective in the lettering.

3. The imprint or engraver's names. By observing the great perfection of the different company names, in the evenness and shape of the fine letters, counterfeiters never get the imprint perfect. This rule alone, if strictly observed, will detect every counterfeit bill in existence.

4. The shading in the back ground of the vignette, or over or around the letters forming the name of the bank, on a good bill is even and perfect, on a counterfeit, irregular and imperfect.

5. Examine well the figures on the other parts of the note containing the denomination, also letters, examine well the die work around the figures which stand for the denomination, to see if it is of the same character as that which forms the ornamental work around it.

6. Never take a bill that is deficient in any of the above points, and if your impression is bad when you first see it, you had better be careful how you become convinced to change your mind whether your opinion is not altered as you become confused in looking into the texture of the workmanship of the bill.

7. Examine the name of the State, name of bank, and name of the town where the bank is located. If it has been altered from a broken bank the defect can be plainly seen, as the alteration will show that it has been stamped on.

A talent is perfected in solitude, a character, in the stream of the world. [Goethe.] Here is a dun, out from a country paper.—"Joe—We want that \$38.30."

Laws of Ohio.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

(No. 161.) AN ACT.

To provide for the more speedy collection of Claims of Creditors, Legatees, and Distributors of Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, and to define the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, and Probate Court, in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That after thirty days from the time of the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators, or guardians, shall have been made, or shall hereafter be made, by the Probate Court, and an order of distribution made thereon, if such executor, administrator, or guardian, shall neglect or refuse to pay to any person, interested in said order of distribution, as creditor, legatee, widow, heir, or other distributee, or otherwise, when demanded, his or her share of the estate or property ordered to be distributed by such Probate Court, it shall be lawful for any person interested, as aforesaid, to file a petition in the Probate Court of the county in which the settlement and order of distribution is made against the executor, administrator, or guardian making such settlement of his or her account, as aforesaid, briefly setting forth in the petition the amount and nature of the claim of the party filing such petition, whereupon the Probate Judge shall forthwith issue a citation against such executor, administrator or guardian, setting forth the filing of the petition, the amount claimed by the petitioner, and commanding such executor, administrator, or guardian, to appear before said Probate Court on the return day thereof, to answer said petition, and show cause, if any, why judgment should not be rendered and execution awarded against him or her for the amount claimed upon such settlement and order of distribution, which citation shall be made returnable not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date thereof, the return day to be named in the citation, which shall be served and returned by the Sheriff or other proper officer, as in case of a summons, and may issue to any court in the State.

Section 2. But if such executor, administrator, or guardian shall reside out of that State, the court being satisfied of the fact, either before or after the return of the citation, may order such non-resident to be brought into court, by publication in some newspaper of the county in which the petition is filed for six consecutive weeks before the time fixed for the hearing of said cause; or in case no newspaper be published in the county, then to be published in some newspaper having general circulation in said county.

Section 3. On the return of the citation served, or the service of the notice by publication, as aforesaid, the cause shall be considered ready for hearing, unless for good cause shown by either party the same shall be continued for trial and judgment, as in other cases of continuance, and if no good cause can be shown, in defence of the claim of the plaintiff in such petition, it shall be lawful for such Probate Court to render judgment in favor of such plaintiff, against such executor, administrator, or guardian for the amount found to be due to the petitioner, and remaining unpaid upon the settlement and order of distribution, as aforesaid, with the interests and costs of suit, and to award execution thereon as in other cases of judgments, which execution shall be served and returned by the Sheriff or other proper officer, as in case of judgments rendered under the Courts of Common Pleas, and all judgments rendered under this act shall have like liens upon the real estate of the parties, as judgments rendered in the Courts of Common Pleas, and governed in all respects by the same rules.

Section 4. If the amount owing to any heir, legatee, widow, or other distributee, under such order of distribution, shall be uncertain, or in dispute, depending upon the construction of any devise, bequest, conveyance, contract, or advancement, or upon any other question, the Probate Judge may hear and determine all such questions necessary to ascertain and fix the amount due the plaintiff in such petition, and if necessary to hear and determine, and settle the rights and claims of all the parties interested as aforesaid, in such order of distribution, and for that purpose the Probate Court is hereby authorized to cause all the heirs, legatees, or other distributees, parties in interest, to be made parties to said petition, when the same is necessary, by amended or supplemental petition, and service of notice, as is provided in the first and second sections of this act, and in such case no order of judgment and award of execution against such executor, administrator or guardian, in favor of the parties respectively found them, with the interest and costs, unless the court should be of opinion the notes should be paid out of the estate ordered to be distributed, or by the parties in which case such order shall be made respecting the costs as shall seem equitable.

Section 5. In all cases under this act the Probate Court before which any petition shall be pending shall on motion of any of the parties to said proceeding, cause the same to be removed and sent to the Court of Common Pleas of that county for trial, and judgment and execution, and in case of such removal it shall be the duty of the Probate Judge, forthwith to make out a transcript of his proceedings in the cause, so far as he has progressed in the same, which together with the petition, and all other papers in the cause, shall be forthwith filed with the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the cause is commenced, and said cause shall thereafter be carried on to final judgment and execution in said Court of Common Pleas in all respects as though the same had been originally commenced there, as in other civil actions, under the provisions of the code of civil procedure.

Section 6. The Court of Common Pleas shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the Probate Court, in all cases provided for in the first, second, third, and fourth sections of this act, and any creditor, legatee, widow, or other distributee, as aforesaid, may bring a civil action in the Court of Common Pleas of the proper county, against such executor, administrator or guardian, for his or her share of the estate, upon such settlement and order of distribution, in the same manner as other civil actions, and proceed therein to final judgment and execution, and be governed in all respects as upon other civil actions, under the code of civil procedure, and to cause all persons interested in said cause, as heirs, legatees, distributees, or otherwise, to be made parties to any action aforesaid, if it shall be deemed necessary, in order to a full and complete settlement and adjustment of the rights of the parties, in the same manner as other civil actions, with full authority to settle and determine the rights of the parties, and to render judgment and award execution thereon as in other cases.

Section 7. The sureties of every such executor, or guardian, shall moreover be liable upon the official bond of the executor, administrator, or guardian, against whom any judgment may be rendered under the provisions of this act, either in his Probate Court or Court of common Pleas, and such sureties may be made parties to any such judgment by petition or action to be commenced and prosecuted in the same manner as is provided in this act for the commencement and prosecuting causes, against executors, administrators or guardians, to final judgment and execution: Provided, that in all cases in which service of process shall have been made upon such executor, administrator, or guardian, by publication as provided in section 2, the surety shall be permitted to make the same defense as the executor, administrator or guardian could have made.

Section 8. Any executor, administrator, or guardian may maintain a civil action in the Court of common Pleas against creditors, legatees or distributees or other parties, asking the direction or judgment of the court, in any matter respecting the trust, estate, or property to be administered, and the rights of the parties in interest, in the same manner, and as fully as it was formerly entertained in Courts of chancery.

Section 9. Appeals shall be allowed from any final order, judgment, or decree of the Probate Court to the Court of common Pleas, by any person against whom any such order, judgment, or decree may be made, or who may be affected thereby, in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the Probate Court, in the act entitled "an act defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of Probate Courts," passed March 14, 1853; and to amend said act," passed May 1, 1854. Appeals shall also be allowed from any order or judgment of the Court of common Pleas in like manner, in the district court in proceedings under this act, by any person against whom any such judgment or order may be rendered, or who may be affected thereby, in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the common Pleas in other cases, and bills of exceptions may be taken and allowed upon any such order of the Probate Court, Court of common Pleas, or district court, in proceedings under this act, as in other cases.

Section 10. This act shall apply to all cases of estates now settled, or in course of settlement, as well as those that may hereafter be settled, and to all causes or suits now pending, respecting any matter provided for in this act.

Section 11. That the act entitled "an act for the more speedy collection of debts, by executors, administrators, and guardians in certain cases," passed March 18, 1851, be and the same is hereby repealed. This act to take effect as to its force from and after its passage.

N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of House of Representatives. THOS. H. FORD, President of the Senate. April 17, 1857.

AN ACT.

To prevent Slaveholding and Kidnapping, in Ohio.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if any person shall bring into this State or other person, with intent to hold or control, or shall aid or assist in holding or controlling, directly or indirectly, within this State, any other person as a slave, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of false imprisonment; and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than three, nor more than nine months, and by fine not less than two hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars; and every person coming within this State, otherwise than as a person held to service in another State under the laws thereof, and escaping into this State, shall be deemed and held in all courts as absolutely free.

Section 2. If any person shall seize or arrest, or shall attempt to seize or arrest, or in attempting to seize or arrest, or shall use any force or fraud for the purpose of holding, detaining, or controlling any other person, upon any pretence or claim that such person is a fugitive from service, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of false imprisonment, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not less than three months, nor more than nine months, and by fine not less than three hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Section 3. If any person shall seize or arrest, or shall attempt to seize or arrest, or in attempting to seize or arrest, or shall use any force or fraud, for the purpose of holding, detaining, controlling, or influencing any other person with intent to carry or remove such person out of this State, or with intent to cause such person voluntarily to depart out of this State, in order that such person may be taken, held, or controlled as a slave in some other State, territory, or jurisdiction, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of kidnapping, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, not less than three nor more than seven years.

Section 4. Nothing in the preceding sections of this act shall apply to any act done by any person under the authority of the constitution of the United States, or any law of the United States, made in pursuance thereof.

N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOMAS H. FORD, President of the Senate. April 17, 1857.

AN ACT.

Supplementary to "an act regulating appeals to the District Court," passed March 23, 1855.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where an appeal has been or shall be taken from the Court of Common Pleas to the District Court, and the surety in the undertaking for the appeal shall have removed from the State, or for any cause whatever shall be insufficient, or if such undertaking shall be insufficient in form or amount, it shall be lawful for the District Court on motion, to order a change or renewal of such undertaking, or said Court, may order a new undertaking to be given, with security, to be approved by said Court, or the Clerk thereof; and if the said order of the said Court shall be complied with and obeyed, said appeal shall not be dismissed, but said Court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as if the said order had not been made, but if the said order of said Court shall not be complied with and obeyed, an motion for that purpose, shall be dismissed, and the judgment or decree of the Court below, shall be revived.

N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. THOS. H. FORD, President of the Senate. April 8th, 1857.

AN ACT.

To amend the act, entitled "an act defining the jurisdiction and regulating the practice of Probate Courts," passed March 14, 1853.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in all cases where an appeal has been or shall be taken from the Court of Common Pleas to the District Court, and the surety in the undertaking for the appeal shall have removed from the State, or for any cause whatever shall be insufficient, or if such undertaking shall be insufficient in form or amount, it shall be lawful for the District Court on motion, to order a change or renewal of such undertaking, or said Court, may order a new undertaking to be given, with security, to be approved by said Court, or the Clerk thereof; and if the said order of the said Court shall be complied with and obeyed, said appeal shall not be dismissed, but said Court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause in the same manner as if the said order had not been made, but if the said order of said Court shall not be complied with and obeyed, an motion for that purpose, shall be dismissed, and the judgment or decree of the Court below, shall be revived.

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