THE WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 2. LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1861. NO. 1.

The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE

Tallmadge Block--Third Story--to the Left at the Head of the Stairs.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Gazette will be published every Thursday, on the following terms:

One year in advance.....$1 50
After the expiration of 6 months.....2 00
For less time than one year, at the rate of.. 1 50 per annum, but invariable in advance.

☞No discontinuance until arrearages are paid.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all descriptions of JOB WORK: such as CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BALL TICKETS, and every other variety of PLAIN AND FANCY JOBBING, with new and superior type, and on short notice.

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Judge of Fairfield Common Pleas Court—HENRY C. WHITMAN, residence Lancaster, Ohio.

Probate Judge—JESSE LEOHNER, Office in Public Building.

Prosecuting Attorney—WM. T. WISE.

Sheriff—JAMES MILLER, Office at Jail.

Clerk of Court—JOHN C. RAINEY, Office Public Building.

Auditor—A. J. DILDINE, Office Public Building.

Treasurer—P. C. BENADUM, Office Public Building

Recorder—J. SYPERT, Office Public Building.

Surveyor—E. S. HANNUM, Office, Public Building.

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School Examiners—WM. W. WHITNEY, JOHN WILLIAMS and URIAH C. RUTTER.

Business Cards.

TALL SLUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.

Prompt attention given to Collections.
☞OFFICE with Stinchcomb & Clarke.
March 22, 1860—47tf

DR. A. C. BARLOW
STILL CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE ON THE
HOMEOPATHIC SYSTEM,
and will attend to the duties of his profession both in the city and country. Office on Main Street, in the New Giesy Building.

DR. J. G. HAMILL,
Dentist.
OFFICE and residence the same recently occupied by Dr. H. Scot on Broadway, one square South of Market House.
Lancaster, April 5, 1860—41tf

H. L. CRIDER. G. J. INGMAN.
CRIDER & INGMAN,
RESIDENT DENTISTS,
LANASTER, OHIO.
TENDER their professional services to the public Pulling, Plugging, and Plate work done in the neatest and most durable manner.
☞OFFICE—In the Giesy Building.
Lancaster, april 12, 1860—21f

K. FRITTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Insurance and Collecting Agent,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—In the new City Hall—Entrance on Broadway.
Lancaster, March 22, 1860—47tf

STINCHCOMB & CLARKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—Tallmadge Block—Second Story—First door to the right at the head of the Stairs.

VIRGIL E. SHAW
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—On Main Street, over Slocum's Drug Store. May 6, 1858—1

H. H. HUNTER. J. A. HUNTER
H. H. HUNTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
OFFICE—Sheffer House, up stairs. Entrance West Market House.
Lancaster, april 19, 1860—31f

S. WELDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LANCASTER, OHIO.
OFFICE—Tallmadge Building, Main Street.
Lancaster, april 12, 1860—21f

H. H. GIESY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
☞Prompt attention given to Collections.☜
Office in the Giesy Buildings, West of Hocking Valley Bank.
October 27, 1859—26tf

H. SPRINGER
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Tallmadge Block, Main Street,
LANCASTER, OHIO.
ALWAYS on hand a heavy stock of GOODS, of the best qualities, which he manufacturers to order by experienced workmen. Also, a large supply of Ready Made Clothing. april 12, 1860—21f

BRENNAMAN'S
IMPROVED CHAIN PUMP!
I HAVE REMOVED MY SHOP from my former stand on Broadway in Lancaster, to my residence one and a half mile East of town, on the pike, where I am manufacturing my improved chain pump, and will fill orders on short notice, and warrant satisfaction. ISAAC BRENNAMAN.
May 3, 1860—4tf

Brick Yard.
I HEREBY announce to my old customers, and the public generally, that I have re-opened my OLD BRICK YARD, North of Lancaster, and will supply Brick of the very best quality, at very fair prices. Give your old friend a call. DAVID COWDEN.
Lancaster, May 31, 1860—9tf

WAGONS AND BUGGIES,
and all manner of Farming Utensils.
CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES,
Painted and Trimmed, and all kinds of Repairing done on short notice. WINTER.
April 26, 1860—41f

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The First Flower of Spring.

BY RALPH RAMBLER.

Meek, tiny flower, of purple leaf!
Just opening on the brow of Spring,
We welcome thee, and full of glee,
Our young hearts happy greetings bring.

Thy leaves unfold as if the earth
Had felt the glow of some bright clime,
Where sparkles o'er the dew drops near,
And fragrance scents the breath of time.

Thy smiles, lit up with tints of gold,
Give promise of a brighter day,
When, loosed from bands of icy hands,
We'll chant anew our vernal lay.

When o'er the hill, now brown and bare,
Shall gently smile the sunny hours,
And wake to song, the woodland throng,
And deck the mead with laughing flowers.

When mounting high, the skylark free
Shall pour his cheerful notes above:
Or mournfully, from willow tree,
The cuckoo tells her tale of love.

Our hearts rejoice to find thee here;
Yet mingles with our joys a sigh—
Sweet harbinger of springtime near
The chilly blast still whistles by.

Oh! tender flower of purple leaf—
Thou droopest while to thee we sing,
Thy leaves decay ere noon of day,
Just opening on the brow of spring.

VIDOCQ;

Or, the Charcoal Burner of Rouen.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

Not many miles from the city of Rouen in France, is located a wild and somewhat extensive forest. This wood is chiefly inhabited by charcoal burners; and many are the dark legends in which they figure. Of course the tales are most exaggerated and in some cases have no foundation at all. During the year 183—, however, several travelers, whose way lay through this forest, mysteriously disappeared. The whole place was scoured, and the inhabitants rigorously examined, but no clue was obtained, and they were dismissed. For several month afters this, no more travelers were missed, and finally the public excitement was allayed. It is at this time that the incidents related in this sketch occurred.

It was a fine morning in early autumn and the woods presented a beautiful appearance. The birds were gaily singing, and the rays of an afternoon sun, not warm were gilding the tree tops. In the very heart of the forest, stood one of the burners. He was a specimen of a man as far as physical proportions went, fully six feet in hight, and stout in proportion. His broad shoulders might have contained the strength of Hercules. His head was large and covered with a shaggy mass of hair, and his features were decidedly repulsive. His eyes were small, and nearly covered with bushy eyebrows. He had altogether a cruel and malevolent appearances.

As we introduce him to the reader, he was leaning upon a large axe, apparently in a listening position. The road ran by the place where he was standing but he could not see far along it, on account of a sudden turn a little distance from him. The clatter of a horse's hoofs, however, could be plainly heard, and in a few minutes horse and rider come in sight. The new comer was a small and active looking man, and from his dress was apparently well off. His eyes were unusually keen and searching, and were bent upon the charcoal burner in such a manner that the latter completely quailed before him.

"A fair day, my good man;" said the horseman, in the easy manner of one speaking to his inferior.

"Excellent, Monsieur, for one of my trade; I love not the broiling suns of summer, not the bleak winds of winter."

"Since you are so nicely suited, I suppose you must be what so few are in this world—happy."

"You say truly, Monsieur—few indeed are happy. There is no happiness without contentment."

"And are you not content?"

"At times I think I am; but when I see the noble than riding by with his coach and four rolling in riches, with servants to obey his every wish, and I having to toil hard for my daily bread, I can not help thinking sometimes that God is unjust."

"And do you never think of appropriating, any of these superfluous riches?"

"What does Monsieur mean? I trust no thoughts of disobeying the laws of God and man alike ever enter into my mind."

"I meant nothing; it was merely an idle question, but I did not stop to talk thus but to ask the way to P———. It is getting late, and I must be on the move."

"If Monsieur is in a hurry, I can direct him to P———, in about half the time."

"I shall be much obliged to you, my friend."

"This lane begins very near my home, which is about a half mile further on. You had better stop there, as my wife can point it out to you."

"I will do so. Here is a reward," exclaimed the horseman, offering him a piece of gold. The other drew back, and refused to take it, alleging that he had done nothing to deserve it. The horseman then put spurs to his horse and rode away, a bend in the road soon hiding him from sight. Having rode on until he imagined that the sound of the horse's hoof could not be heard by the charcoal burner, should the latter be listening, he dismounted and silently retraced his steps. He arrived at the place where he had left his friend, the charcoal burner, but the latter was not to be seen. The stranger hastened back to his horse and remounted.

"It is as I expected," he muttered, "this road makes a large bend here, and by cutting across he can reach his hut before me. I care little, though, as "forearmed," we shall see who'll come out first. I comprehend why he refused my gold piece—he considers it as his own, and thinks he might as well take it altogether. But I must hurry on and finish this business before nightfall."

So saying, he put spurs to his horse and rode away. Ten minutes sharp riding brought the charcoal burner's cabin in view. As he first caught sight of it, he thought he detected a man's face pressed against one of the windows. Of this however he could not be certain, as the face if such it was, instanly disappeared. At the sound of his horse's hoofs, an old woman appeared in the doorway, and gazing curiously at him waited till he rode up. The horseman could not help thinking that the woman was a most fitting companion for her husband. The expression of her countenance was even more villianous; he did not stop to criticise her appearance, but courteously saluted her, saying.

"I believe, Madam that you are the wife of a charcoal burner, whom I met up the road."

The woman answered in the affirmative "Then I will tell you that I am bound for P———, which I wished to reach before nightfall. He told me of a lane which is much shorter than the regular road, which he said you could point out to me.'

"Certainly. If this is all Monsieur wishes, he is easily satisfied. You may see, a little way up, that large tree, which towers above the rest. Just beyond that a large rock and the lane enters the road on the other side of it. As it is very narrow and newly grown up with bushes, you would hardly notice it. But with these directions you can hardly fail."

"Never you fear, I shall not miss the road."

"Is that all Monsieur wishes?'

"I believe so; but stop a minute. I offered your husband a piece of gold, but he refused to take it. Perhaps you may be more sensible."

The old woman greedily took the proffered coin, saying;

"Pierre is too sensitive. We might both starve before he would take a cent.'

"I see you differ from him a little," returned the horseman, laughing. He then put spurs to his horse and rode on. In a few minutes he reached the rock alluded to, and could then perceive the entrance to a narrow lane, artfully concealed by bushes. He soon made his way through them, and when once into the lane found it a little wider than he expected. It also became free of bushes as he proceeded. He stopped a moment to examine the priming of his pistols, muttering:

"My worthy friends are rather sharp. They do not do their murdering in the open road where spilled blood might lead to their detection but inveigle the unfortunate traveler into the dark lane, where he may be safely put out of the way and none be the wiser of it. At any rate, I am fully prepared for them, and they will not put me out of the way without a struggle."

Having seen that his arms were ready for use, he rode slowly forward, keeping a careful watch on each side of the road, that he might not be surprised. As long as the woods kept open as they were, he had no fear as there was no good hiding place for a man. Ere long the woods began to get thicker and more sombre. Little hillocks covered with bushes became frequent, until at last they became a long range skirting each side of the road. The horseman felt that the time which was to try him was near at hand and he dropped the reins until his hand covered a holster pistol, which he firmly grasped though in such a manner as a person would not notice, and he assumed an air of carelessness, though his watch was now keener than ever. At length he came to a place which he felt certain contained his enemy.—Nature seemed to have adopted this place for the purpose of concealment. The rocks which skirted the road at this place were about breast high and so perpendicular as to have the appearance of a wall. They were covered with a growth of bushes so thick as to be nearly impervious. The tall trees on each side of the road twined their tops together, forming a natural roof of leaves and branches, and rendering the place as dark and dismal as midnight.

It was indeed a scene sufficient to appall the stoutest hearts; but the horseman although he knew that the next moment might be his last, rode forward with as careless an air as he might have done had he been traveling the streets of a populous city. His hand still grasped the butt of a pistol, and his keen eyes still searched each covert, Suddenly a pistol shot rang out upon the air, and his hat fell to the ground with a bullet hole through it, not more than an inch above where his head had been. Instantly turning in the direction of the sound, he beheld a slight wreath of smoke curling up from behind a bush, and without a moment's hesitation he leveled his pistol and fired. The aim was terribly fatal. A wild shriek rang upon the air, and the next moment there sprang from behind the tree, not the charcoal burner as he expected, but that of his wife. The blood was flowing copiously from her forehead, and she presented a horrible spectable. She tottered to the edge of the wall of rocks, and fell into the road—a corpse.

"Had I known it to be a woman," the horseman muttered, "I never would have fired. But it is too late tomoralize. What can have become of the charcoal burner?"

As he spoke he turned around quickly and encountered the object of his thoughts It was lucky for him that he was so quick. The charcoal burner held a gleaming knife in his hand, already uplifted ready to strike. While the horseman's attention had been engaged by the tragical end of the woman, he had silently crept up behind him, the would-be-assassin sprang forward making a desperate pass at his breast. The horseman still held the discharged pistol in his hand, and with its long barrel managed to parry the blow.

He then buried his spurs deep into the horse's side and the goaded beast sprang forward so violently as to dash the charcoal burner to the ground, and completely sprang over him dashing the knife from his hand, leaving him stunned in the middle of the road. The horseman turned instantly, and drawing his remaining pistol from his holster, waited for the other to rise. The latter staggered to his feet, and leaning against the rocks on the side of the road, gazed sullenly and revengefully on his conqueror. Thus the strange couple regarded each other for some time until at length the horseman broke the silence:

"So my friend, your career is ended at last',

"Yes, curse you? I'd rend you asunder too, if—"

"You dared, I presume," put in the stranger. "I doubt not your good intentions, and can only thank heaven that you have not a power appropriate to your will. But I am doubly thankful that I have been the means of riding the earth of such a monster. I presume you can give a pretty good account of those mysterious disappearances of late?"

"Aye, that I can! You are the first richly freighted traveler who has entered that lane and escaped the bullet or knife."

"Pshaw! do you take me for one of those simpletons whose purses are better filled than their heads?"

"No!" exclaimed the other with sudden energy. "I knew better. From the very first you seem to have read my very intentions, and you must have been sent expressly to entrap me. In other words, you are a detective in disguise."

"You are right," was the reply.

"Well you have come out best; but you have played a desperate game. Few would have escaped as you have, for my wife is a good shot. But you seemed from the first to be fortune's favorite."

"I certainly had a narrow escape," returned the other, pointing to the bullet hole in his hat. "But it is not the first time that fortune has proved friendly to me."

"Well who are you?" at length demanded the other.

"My name is Vidocq!"

"Great heavens! the Parisian detective! I might have known that it would be all up with me when you was pitted against me."

"Yes business at the metropolis being rather dull and having heard some rumors of doings, I thought I would take a trip out here if only for the good of my health. But it is growing late, and you must be moving."

"Where must I go?"

"To the gallows, in the end," was the cool reply; "but at present to the jail at P———."

"To the gallows!" returned the other fiercely. "Never any death but that?"

The detective leveled his pistol at the charcoal burner's head, exclaiming:

"You shall have a bullet through your head if you prefer it."

The other ducked his head in expectation of the shot, and then made a desperate spring at the detective. The latter, however, was in no hurry to fire, and coolly awaited the other's attack. The charcoal burner grasped the reins with his left hand, and with his right endeavored to grasp the pistol. The detective, however, caught his right hand with his own left, and holding it up with an iron grasp, passed his right hand under, until his pistol pressed against the other's forehead when he fired. The other instantly relaxed his hold, and with a terrible cry, fell back a corpse.

The detective, having accomplished the purpose of his visit, did not delay his return to Paris, but having explained the whole affair to the proper authorities at P———, he departed.

And thus was the earth rid of two as great monsters in human form as ever lived.

Value of Observation.

In education it is the same as in business. Whatever you undertake, let it be a fixed principle with you to keep on till you have accomplished your wishes. And here a habit of observation will also be of great assistance. By observation is meant the paying attention to what is going on around us—making proper use of our eyes. There are thousands of persons who never see anything—that is they shut their eyes to everything but the mere mechanism of life—the three meals a day, dressing and undressing. But observation will show us a thousands facts that will add to our knowledge and experience. Note well the different characters of the people you work with, of those you meet in your daily business, and by and by you will find out that they are not all alike, and learn to value the best. Pay attention to handicrafts; how many hints you may pick up which otherwise you would never have known! Are you taking a country walk?—you will find in the trees and hedge rows, in weeds and stones, very many things to make you thoughtful and increase your pleasures. It is not all barren; there is a multitude of delights for those who will take the trouble to look for them. Observation leads a man to form correct judgments. If he has any notions in his head, he can always test their value by observation—by comparison with others. And what is not least, by observation at home you will learn to understand differences in the character of your children, and to train them so as to bring out the good that is in their nature, and thus avoid the error of governing them all by one limited, uncompliant rule.

A Beautiful Experiment.

If an acorn be suspended, by a piece fo thread, to within half an inch of some water, contained in a hyacinth glass, and so permitted to remain without being disturbed, it will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upward its tapering stem, with beautiful green leaves. A young oak-tree growing in this way on a mantle-shelf of a room is a very interesting object.

GOV. HOUSTON'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

Spirited Attack on the Secessionists.

MANLY VINDICATION of his POSITION

As is already known, the Texas Secession Convention, finding that Gov. Houston would not be subservient to their traitorous designs, procured the indorsement of the Legislature to a resolution declaring the Governor's office vacant. The Governor, however, is not at all frightened, as will be seen by his address to the people of Texas, the most important part of which we give below. After refering to the manner in which he was elected, the Governor says:—[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

When, on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, I was urged to call the Legislature, I refused to do so, until such time as I believed the public interests repuired it. To all I said, that if the people desire the Legislature called, I would not stand in their way When satisfied that the necessity existed, I called it together, and, upon its assembling, urged upon it the importance of immediate action in reference to your relations with the United States and with respect to the frontier and the treasury.

In the mean time, the Convention had been called, which assembled on the 28th of January. That Convention, besides being revolutionary in its character, did not receive the sanction of a majority of the people. As the representative of a minority, however large, it could not claim the right to speak for the people.—It was without the pale of the Constitution and unknown to the laws which I had sworn to support. While sworn to support the Constitution, it was my duty to stand aloof from all revolutionary schemes, calculated to subvert the Constitution.

The people who were free from such solemn obligations, might revolutionize and thereby absolve me from mine, my oath only having reference to my acts in the capacity of their Chief Executive: but as a sworn officer my duty was too plain to be misunderstood. Because others more lightly regarded the bond they made with Heaven, furnished me no excuse, if my conscience condemned the act. If I had believed that the time had come for revolution, I should have thrown off the burden of an official oath, resigned my office, and as one of the people, a free and independent citizen, have aided to arouse my countrymen to action. I believe that the Constitution and the laws would provide a remedy, and therefore was not ready for revolution.

REFUSAL TO SUBMIT.

The Legislative refused to submit the question of our relations with the United States Government to a direct vote of the people; but authorized the Convention to do so. The Legislature having recognized the Convention thus far, I was willing to sanction the act, because I saw that in no other way would the people get an opportunity to expess their will. I did so, protesting against the assumption of any other powers on the part of the Convention. I knew full well the designs of the leaders of that movement. I saw that, in their hands, neither Constitution nor laws would be sacred; and put upon record my refusal to sanction any attempt, on their part, to touch the charter of your liberties or infringe upon the rights secured to you by the men who framed the State Constitution.

My worst anticipations as to the assumption of power by this Convention have been realized. To enumerate all its unsurpatis would be impossible as a great portion of its proceedings have been in secret. This much has been revealed:

It has elected delegates to the Provisional Council of the Confederate States at Montgomery, before Texas had withdrawn from the Union, and who on the 2d day of March annexed Texas to the Confederate States and constituted themselves members of Congress, when it was not officially known by the Convention until the 4th of March that a majority of the people had voted in favor of Secession.

While a portion of the delegates were representing Texas in the Congress of the Confederate States, two of them still claiming to be United States Senators, have continued to represent Texas in the United States Senate, under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, an Administration that the people of Texas have declared odious and not to be borne. Yet Texas has been exposed to obloquy, and forced to occupy the ridiculous attitude before the world of attempting to maintain her position as one of the United States, and at the same time claims to be one of the Confederate States.

THE TEST OATH.

This Convention has deprived the people of a right to know its doings by holding its sessions in secret.

It has appointed military officers and agents under its assumed authority.

It has declared by ordinance that the people of Texas ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States, and has changed the State Constitution and established a TEST OATH of allegiance to the Confederate States, requiring all persons now in office to take the same, or suffer the penalty of removal from office; and actuated by a spirit of petty tyranny, has required the Executive and a portion of the other officers at the seat of Government, to appear at its bar at a certain hour and take the same.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

Fellow-citizens, I have refused to recognise this Convention. I believe it has derived none of the powers which it has assumed, either from the people or the Legislature. I believe it guilty of an usurpation, which the people cannot suffer tamely and preserve their liberties. I am ready to lay down my life to maintain the rights and liberties of the people of Texas. I am ready to lay down office rather than yield to usurpation and degradation.

I have declared my determination to stand by Texas, in whatever position she assumes. Her people have declared in favor of the Union. I have followed her banners before, when an exile from the land of my fathers. I went back into the Union with the people of Texas. I go out from the Union with them; and though I can see but gloom before me, I shall follow the "Lone Star" with the same devotion as of yore.

I may not be sustained now; but when millions of debt press upon you, when the United States Bonds forming your School Fund have been squandered, and the money upon which your present school system is based is gone, when your public domain is wasted and taxes are ground out of you, some, at least, will remember that I attempted to save you from these consequences.

POSITION OF OLD SAN JACINTO.

I am ready to be ostracised sooner than submit to usurpation. Office has no charms for me, that it must be purchased at the sacrifice of my conscience, and the loss of my self-respect.

I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions. When I can no longer do this, I shall calmly withdraw from the scene, leaving the Government in the hands of those who have usurped its authority, but still claiming that I am its Chief Executive.

I expect the consequence of my refusal to take this oath. My office will be declared vacated. If those who ostracise me will be but as true to the interests of Texas as I have endeavored to be, my prayer will attend them.

Fellow-citizens, think not that I complain at the lot which Providence has now assigned me. It is perhaps but meet that my career should close thus. I have seen the patriots and statesmen of my youth, one by one, gathered to their fathers, and the Government which they had reared, rent in twain; and none like them are left to unite it once again. I stand the last almost of a race who learned from their lips the lessons of human freedom. I am stricken down now because I will not yield those principles which I have fought for and struggled to maintain. The severest pang is that the blow comes in the name of the State of Texas. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas. I have received blows for her sake and am willing to do so again.

I protest in the name of the people of Texas against all the acts and doings of this Convention, and declare them null and void! I solemnly protest against the act of its members who are bound by no oath themselves, in declaring my office vacant, because I refuse to appear before it and take the oath prescribed.

It has accomplished its mission, and its chief object has been fulfilled. If to drive me from office and defeat the will of the people is an honor, they may wear it.—To prevent my having an opportunity to send a message to the Legislature which meets on Monday, March 18th, I am required to appear at the bar to-day, and take the TEST OATH. Even Shylock granted the full three days ere he claimed his pound of flesh. The Convention prescribed that time as the limit, but its President has been less gracious than Shylock, and clamors for the bond ere two days are gone. If I am thus deprived of the poor privilege of putting upon record my sentiments, through a refusal on the part of the Legislature to receive my message, I will lay the same before the people, and appeal to them, as I declared I would do in my Inaugural.

The History of Thousands.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, are heard of no more. Why? They do not do a particle of good in the world, and none blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished, their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered any more than the insect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, Oh, man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, and love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with, year by year; you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

What Virginia will do.

The Philadelphia Press publishes the following extract from a letter from a prominent member of the Virginia Legislature:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES, VIRGINIA,
March 25 1861.

The Convention will not pass an ordinance of secession, but will appoint delegates to a Slave Border State Convention to meet about the 1st of June. That Convention will present an ultimatum to the Northern States, and one that will be acceptable to them, or ought to be. So I think you may calculate that there will be no separation between the North and the Slave Border States.

How to be a man.

It is not by books alone, or chiefly, that one becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully every duty that comes in your way. Stand to your post; silently devour the chagrins of life; love justice; control self; swerve not from truth or right; be a man of rectitude, decision, conscientiousness; one that fears and obeys God, and exercise benevolence to all, and in all this you shall possess true manliness.

LAWS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.] AN ACT

To authorize the guarantee of the United States Bonds

Whereas, by the 13th section of an act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved the 23d of June, 1836, the sum of two millions seven thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-four cents, belonging to the United States, was deposited with the State for safe keeping; and

Whereas, this State, by an act of the Legislature, passed on the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled "an act to accept the State's proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States," agreed to receive the said money on deposit, and pledged the faith of the State for its safe keeping and repayment whenever the same should be required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and

Whereas, in the present disturbed condition of the country it is the duty of this State, by all possible efforts, to support the authority of the Federal Government and sustain its credit; and

Whereas, it is believed that the aforesaid deposit of money with this State may be made instrumental in sustaining the public credit, by pledging it as security for the repayment of a loan by the United States to the amount of such deposit; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That upon the request of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the commissioners of the sinking fund of this State be and they are hereby authorized and required, under their hands and the great seal of this State to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of any bonds of the United States, to the amount of the moneys belonging to the United States which were received by the State under the before mentioned act of June 23d, 1836, and are now in its custody for safe keeping as aforesaid.

Section 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

RICHARD C. PARSONS
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed February 14, 1861.

[No. 15.] AN ACT

To amend the act entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporating companies in the State of Ohio, passed May 1, 1852.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the first section of the above recited act shall be so amended as to read as followst Section 1. That any number of persons, not less than three, may associate themselves together, as provided in the sixty-third, sixty fourth and sixty-fifth sections of the act entitled an act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio, passed May 1, 1842, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a canal or canals for hydraulic purposes, with the necessary culverts, waste-ways and fixtures, building and repairing steamboats and other water-craft, building and operating dry-docks and marine railways, printing and publishing a newspaper or newspapers, or books, or other publications, quarrying stone, marble or slate, boring or digging for oil, salt, or for other vegetable, medicinal, or mineral fluid, in the earth, and for refining or purifying the same, mining coal, ores, and other minerals, or manufacturing the same in whole or in part, or both, and carrying on business usually connected with the main objects of the corporations aforesaid; and when organized, shall be a body corporate, having all the privileges, immunities and powers conferred upon manufacturing companies by said act, and shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of said act, and the acts supplementary and amendatory thereto.

Section 2. That the first section of the act hereby amended be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

RICHARD C. PARSONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed February 14, 1861.

[No. 16.] AN ACT

Making appropriation for the payment of the Temporary Loan.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That there be and hereby is appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury belonging to the Sinking Fund, for the payment of the principal of the temporary loan maturing March 1, 1861, and the interest thereon, the sum of three hundred and fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars.

Sec 2 This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage

RICHARD C PARSONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

February 14, 1861.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, O.

I certify the above laws to be a correct copy, as furnished by the Secretary of State.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Auditor.

March 21, 1861.

Gorillas and their Ferocity.

The apes of Borneo and Sumatra are infants in comparison with Gorillas. The far famed chimpanzee is a great docile creature which can never be named in the same day with the gigantic savage of Central Africa. Think of it! The Gorilla is six feet two inches in height, and three between the shoulder-blades! The paw is that of a giant, three times the size of the human hand. The finger measures six inches in circumference at the base. There is an immense ridge running perpendicularly over the cranium; this and the great jaws are packed with muscle of prodigious strength. The creature has huge arms altogether disproportioned to the body. It is covered with black hair, and has a matted lock on its head, which it has the power of bringing over its face. It has almost the sagacity of a man, and almost the ferocity of a fiend. The male is terribly pugnacious; the female always flies. When they make their attack they beat their breasts with their fists, making a sound which can be heard a mile. Their cry—which has a terrific resemblance to the human voice—can be heard three miles amid the reverberation of the hills. As they approach their adversary they endeavor to intimidate him. One would think this was easily done. That fearful sound, those frantic eyes, glaring with the intelligence and malignity of a demon, were enough to shake nerves not easily disturbed from their equipoise. Think of the tremendous strength that with one blow of the arm, could crush the ribs like pipe-stems, and tear out a piece of the side; and that, with a single movement of the jaw, could crush the barrel of a gun as if it had been a stick of candy.

☞The Hopkinsville (Ky) Mercury remarks: The New Orleans Crescent says that some of the negroes have Secession flags flying on their dirt carts. We are not surprised at this. Judging from the number of runaway bills we have printed, a great many of the niggers are in favor of *immediate secession*. And we really think that a Secession flag is far more appropriate for a nigger dirt-cart than for a State House.

A Model Woman.

"Did you not say, Ellen, that Mr. B. is poor?"

"Yes he has only his profession"

"Will your uncle favor his suit?"

"No; and I can expect nothing from him."

"Then, Ellen, you will have to resign fashionable society."

"No matter; I shall see more of Fred."

"You must give up expensive dressing."

"O. Fred admires simplicity"

"You cannot keep a carriage."

"But we can have delightful walks."

"You must live in a small house, and furnish it plainly.

"Yes for elegant furniture would be out of place in a cottage."

"You will have to cover your floors with thin carpets."

"Then I shall hear his steps the sooner."