

# THE JOURNAL.

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JAS. HARPER, and  
E. A. NASH, Editors.

## GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - APRIL 5, 1852

**STEAMER ILLINOIS—Capt. D. Y. Smithers.**—This mammoth steamer reached here about 9 o'clock Tuesday night, and remained at our landing long enough for our citizens to examine her thoroughly. She is the largest boat yet sent out from Pittsburgh. Length of keel 276 feet; rake of stem 30 feet; length on deck 303 feet; beam 40 feet; depth of hold 7 1/2 feet; 2 cylinders 26 inches in diameter, 8 feet stroke; 4 boilers, 24 inches in diameter, 30 feet long; a small boiler and engine is attached for the purpose of hoisting freight. The cabin is a splendid affair, on an entirely new plan, and contains 25 lengths of rooms, of the largest size. Wheels 36 feet, with 14 feet buckets. She was built under the superintendence of Capt. Smithers and Jas. Holmes, Esq., and they may well feel proud in beholding the beautiful craft they have just completed. She is designed for the New Orleans and St. Louis trade.

The first clerk is Mr. JAMES KEPR, Jr., a superior officer, and one that we have often had occasion to speak of in high terms. We recommend him to our brethren in the southwest.

The explosion of the Steamer Redstone, noticed in another place had lately commenced running between Cincinnati and Madison as an independent evening passenger boat. She left Madison on Saturday, at 12 M., and the only landing she made before the explosion was at Carrolton.

There were but two lady passengers on board, both of whom, and the cabin maid, were saved, and but slightly injured. Among the killed are the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Gobbe, editor Lawrenceburg Press, and Mr. Myers, foreman in the same office. The awful force of the explosion can be conceived from the fact that a large piece of one of the boilers was blown half a mile, lacking 5 or 6 yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a cornfield at some distance from the water. Among them, those of first and third engineers.

**ANOTHER FEARFUL EXPLOSION.**—The steamer GLENCOE blew up at St. Louis Saturday evening. She had just arrived from New Orleans and while making a landing blew up with a terrible explosion, bursting all her boilers. About one hundred and fifty passengers were on board at the time, a large number of whom were killed. The steamers *Catawba*, *Georgia* and *Western World*, lying along side sustained considerable damage. Several were killed on these boats. The boat took fire and burned to the waters edge.

We see the death of JOHN I. JACOB announced in the Louisville papers of last Thursday. He was one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky.

We are without our regular mails since last week, Wednesday. The fire at Chillicothe prevented its reception Friday evening, and high water on Monday evening. We are thus under double obligation to the Packets the past week for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers. Gentlemen, accept our thanks, and allow us to assure you that were our positions reversed we'd do the fair thing—well, we would.

John B. Gough is lecturing on Temperance in this State. He lectured at Dayton on Friday and Saturday last.

The Cincinnati Gazette says it is reported that the steamers Allegheny and Buckeye State are to form an evening line direct from Louisville to Pittsburgh.

The Virginia Democratic Convention did not express any preference for President. Fifteen Electors were appointed. No delegates chosen, leaving that to the several districts.

The barn of Wm. WALKER, just below town, was struck by lightning about 11 o'clock Sunday night, and was immediately in flames. There was in the barn at the time one cow and two horses, which were consumed by the fire. There was also a quantity of wheat and valuable farming utensils destroyed. Mr. Walker's loss will not be less than \$500—no insurance.

The great quantity of rain which fell during the latter part of last week and Sunday and Monday of this, has raised the river to a height not equaled since December, 1847. It has already swept off a portion of the fence of the farms opposite here, in Virginia, and we learn by the officers of the Illinois, that when that boat passed Parkersburg, the town was almost inundated. Great numbers of bridges over creeks, in this vicinity, have been swept away, and we hear of considerable damage being done to mill dams and other property. The rain commenced falling in this vicinity Sunday morning and continued most of the day Monday. On Monday morning the creeks were probably at their highest stage.

Look at the new advertisements. Hallidays, Waddell & Co. have just received their Spring supply of Goods from Philadelphia. We stepped into their store the other day and were satisfied they can perform all they promise.

F. Mathers & Co., are commencing their new partnership on the principle to treat customers that they will certainly call the same time. Prosperity attend them.

A. Heineman says that in the line of cheap clothing he can't be beat. He has just returned with a full supply suited to the market.

The advertisement of C. J. Menager was passed over to us just as we were preparing for press.

We omit our Commercial news, there being no material change from our last report.

About half-past ten o'clock Saturday morning a portion of the large warehouse in process of erection in the rear of Derby & Co's. bookstore, on Main street, below Fourth street, Cincinnati, fell with a tremendous crash. Some twenty to twenty-five men were engaged upon the building at the time, but few of whom escaped unhurt.

The Gazette says: Prof. R. S. Newton, who was in the neighborhood at the time rendered much assistance to the injured.

E. A. JACKSON, of this county, has handed us the catalogue of the officers and students of the Northwestern Virginia Academy, Clarksburgh, Va. The Board of Instruction consists of Rev. Alex. Martin, Principal, and E. A. Jackson, Assistant. There are ninety-five students on the list. The course of study seems to be thorough and the regulations excellent.

We are under special obligation to the following gentlemen for favors the past week: To Dr. S. C. Bailey, for Pittsburgh papers; Henry Morgan, and Capt. John S. Myers, for Louisville and Cincinnati do.; A. LeClercq, for Cincinnati and Portsmouth do.; F. Mathers, Saml. Block and J. Fish, clerk of the Ohio, for Cincinnati do.

**SENTENCED.**—Nancy Ferrar, found guilty of murder some time since for poisoning the Forrest family, has been sentenced to be hung on the 5th of June next. The Cincinnati Enquirer of Sunday contains the following notice of this miserable woman:

**NANCY FERRAR.**—We learn from the jailor, Mr. Floyd, that this unfortunate woman has confessed that she committed the murder for which she was tried, but is very sorry for it. She clings to the hope that the Governor will pardon her, and hopes that her friends will use all their influence in her behalf. She has been visited, since her sentence, by a large number of women, some, no doubt, to satisfy their curiosity, others to sympathize with her in her affliction, and to advise her to prepare to meet her God, before whom she will soon have to appear, should the dreadful sentence of the law be fulfilled. We understand that petitions for Executive clemency are in circulation for signatures, but with what success we have not been able to learn. There was a rumor in town, a short time ago, that the Governor had been spoken to on the subject, and that he had refused any interference, deeming it advisable to let the law take its course.

**Awful Explosion!—Great loss of life.—Redstone Blown to Atoms!**

**MADISON, April 3, P. M.**—The steamer Redstone, Capt. Tate, hence to Cincinnati, with about 70 persons on board, including the crew, exploded her boilers as she was backing out from Scott's landing, three miles above Carrolton, at two and a half o'clock this afternoon.

The force of the explosion is represented as terrific, completely shattering the boat, which sunk immediately in twenty feet water.

A large portion of the passengers were lost, and of the crew only the captain and clerk escaped; the former severely if not fatally injured. At six o'clock 15 dead bodies had been recovered horribly mutilated. We have no means of ascertaining at present the names or the number lost.

**Legislative.**  
**COLUMBUS, March 29, 1852.**  
**Senate.**—Mr. Rice introduced a general common school bill. The joint resolution asking Congress to relinquish the National Road to the State, was agreed to. A bill providing for the publication of the general laws of the State, in the newspapers, was introduced. A joint resolution, asking Congress to make a railroad and wagon road to California, was agreed to. Adjourned.

**House.**—The most of the forenoon and all of the afternoon was spent in the discussion of the bill, establishing two Lunatic Asylums; but no action was taken up to adjournment.

**31st.—Senate.**—A bill was introduced providing for the issue of new deeds, in place of those destroyed in the Defiance Land Office.

The bill defining the duties and powers of County Commissioners, in the erection of public buildings, passed. The bill was first intended to apply to Hamilton county exclusively, but afterwards made general.

The bill relating to wills, was passed, after striking out the proviso which prevents the decent of property by will beyond one-third of the estate of the testator.

The bill for organizing the schools of the State, was read the first time. It is very long, and took over an hour to read it.

The bill to incorporate colleges, &c., was reported back with amendments.

**House.**—Mr. Staebler presented a petition from 162 citizens of Hamilton county against the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, and asking for a law to punish drunkenness.

The bill regulating the sale of poison, passed.

The bill fixing the compensation of the Clerk, Sergeant-at-arms, and their assistants, at four dollars a day, was lost—yeas 35, nays 29—not a constitutional majority.

The bill regulating the hours of labor was discussed and referred to a select committee of five.

The bill for the reorganization of the benevolent institutions of the State, passed through the committee of the whole.

Mr. O'Neil offered a resolution declaring the Auditor's report on bank discounts, prima facie evidence a violation of their charters, and that the Attorney General be directed to institute proceedings against such banks as he could find sufficient evidence against, to convict them of a violation of their charters. It was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate resolution in reference to a railroad to California, was referred to the committee on Federal relations.

The Senate amendments to the bill to regulate the sale of School lands, were agreed to.

**April 1.—Senate.**—The bill to consolidate plank roads passed.

Also, the bill further describing the duties and powers of courts. A bill was introduced submitting the repeal of Noble county to a vote of the people in the counties from whence it was taken.

The Senate amended, and agreed to the House amendments to the bill to incorporate universities, colleges, &c.

The amendments of the Senate to the printing bill were insisted on. Mr. Wattier presented a petition from William Johnson, R. M. Corwin A. J. Pruden, and one hundred others, asking for the repeal of the act creating a Criminal Court in Hamilton county.

Mr. Riddle presented a remonstrance from W. Johnson, W. McLean, R. M. Corwine, J. W. Platt, A. J. Pruden, Jacob Burnet, Jr., Geo. Fries, and 129 others, against the repeal of the act creating a Criminal Court in Hamilton county.

A bill was introduced repealing the ten per cent. interest law.

**House.**—The bill to re-organize the benevolent institutions of the State passed—yeas 55, nays 20.

Mr. Lytle reported back the bill providing for the erection of two additional lunatic asylums, re-drafted, but not materially altered. The bill appropriates \$150,000 for the purpose. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hughes, from the Committee on Public Works, reported back the bill requiring railroad companies to establish a uniform tariff of freights, with amendments, requiring such companies to establish fixed prices, and not to depart from them on any route or for any distance. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

**April 2.—Senate.**—A bill was introduced providing for the drawing of United States arms for the use of the State, and for the collection and care of the same.

The bill for the protection of sheep was referred to the Agricultural Committee. The question of electing Penitentiary Directors by the people was discussed; also a resolution appointing a committee to examine into the alleged frauds in the Defiance Land Office, which was finally referred to the Judiciary committee, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

**House.**—Mr. Eckert reported back the bill regulating the hours of labor with amendments; it was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Struble introduced a bill fixing the compensation of Township Trustees and Township Clerks.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the incorporation of colleges, &c., were agreed to after much discussion; so the bill is now a law. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in discussing the tax bill. An amendment was adopted taxing the property of all railroad, telegraph, and turnpike companies in each township, city and ward, in which the same may be located.

**April 3.—House.**—Mr. Shellbarger's amendment to the tax bill, exempting from taxation such United States and State stocks as could be shown by the persons owning them to be exempt from taxation by the law authorizing their issue, was lost by 22 yeas and 50 nays.

Mr. Gest's amendment to tax banks on their capital stock, surplus profits, and reserved funds, and not on the notes and bills discounted and other dues, was advocated by himself in a long speech; after which the House took a recess.

Mr. Gest continued his remarks for some time, when his amendment was lost; yeas 20, nays 46.

Amendments were adopted, authorizing banks to list their notes and bills discounted, and credits at their actual value in money; also to exempt farmers from tax on land occupied by roads running through their premises. Without coming to a final vote the House adjourned.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

The Latest News from California.

**NEW YORK, March 30.**  
The Steamer Crescent City arrived at this port at ten o'clock, bringing 250 passengers, and \$1,500,000 on freight.

She reports the total loss of the steamer North America, from San Juan del Sud, on her passage to San Francisco. The disaster happened on the evening of the 28th February, seventy-five miles south of Acapulco. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Crescent City left Navy Bay on the 21st. Her passengers made the first trip over the Panama Railroad from Bayou Salgado to Navy Bay, a distance of twenty-two miles, thus saving thirty five of river conveyance. Amongst the passengers are J. H. Clay and Judge Davis, delegates to the Whig Convention, and Captain Kane.

All the passengers at Panama will get through on the steamers Northern and Oregon.

The most important item from California is the occurrence of a destructive fire at Downville, which broke out on the 21st of February, in the bakery of Montague & Co., which spread in all directions, and left every part of the town in complete ruins, except the suburbs, in which, fortunately, most of the warehouses were located.

The principal sufferers are: Craycroft, \$30,000; Langdon, \$19,000; Morris, \$10,000; McNulty & Co., \$15,000; Wood, \$10,000, and numerous others of small amounts.

The Whig Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 27th, and after a stormy session of three days, elected W. F. Stewart, J. O. Goodwin, J. H. Clay Mudd and R. W. Heath, delegates to the National Convention.

The party of Mr. Bartlett, of the Boundary Commission, had arrived overland in San Diego, having lost nearly all their animals by death.

The yield of gold from the mines is somewhat diminished. Very little rain has fallen during the last fortnight.

Crime is rather on the increase, particularly in the city.

The weather continues fine, and the spring crops are springing up luxuriantly.

**News by the Canada.**  
**NEW YORK, March 31.**

**FRANCE.**—The Bishop of Orleans has declined to accept the seat in the Supreme Council of public instruction.

Napoleon's civil list amounts to 800,000 francs exclusive of the charge of maintaining the royal establishments.

The Spanish government is about to reinforce the garrison at Cuba.

Gen. Cavedo, the new Governor of Cuba, sails from Cadiz on the 20th March. The cause of Concha's dismissal has not yet been made public.

Lord Derby's accession in England has given great satisfaction. The Austrian government has resolved to abstain from the reprisals upon English travellers previously threatened.

The Overland India Mail has arrived.

The Persians invaded Heart, and were likely to prove successful. The war continues in the south of China.

Advices from Sidney to the 8th December represent provisions as exceedingly dear, and nearly scarce. The place is nearly deserted by men who have gone to the gold diggings.

Chinese emigration to California has greatly increased.

## AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

The Southern Portion of Chillicothe in Ruins.

In the absence of anything direct from Chillicothe, we take the following from the Portsmouth Tribune and Clipper, as copied from the Chillicothe Metropolis of the 1st inst.:

This has been the saddest day in the history of our city. The business portion of Chillicothe is in ruins, and many families are rendered homeless. The fire broke out about noon in Watt's Carpenter shop on Walnut street between Second and Water. It soon communicated to the stables and out houses of the Clinton House, the wind blowing fiercely from the west. Adam's Block, including the Clinton House, and the extensive warehouses adjacent were soon burned to the ground. The canal being empty, water could not be obtained, and our firemen and citizens could only assist in removing the contents of the houses, letting the devouring element take its own course.

The tempest carried the flames east with fearful rapidity, and in four hours time that whole portion of our city which lies east of High street, and north of Second, was a mass of smouldering ruins—including Ross's Block, the whole row of extensive stores between that and the canal, the Wadler House, and the business houses north from that corner. Also the wholesale establishments on water street east of Walnut. Every house to Mulberry st., is burned to the ground, and a number are destroyed as far as east Bridge street.

Wadler's Block and Woodbridge's large building, on the corner of 2d and Paint were saved with great difficulty, by which means the fire was prevented from crossing in a southern direction.

We have not time in giving this hurried statement to particularize. Our merchants had just received their Spring goods, and their loss must be enormous, although great quantities were removed in wagons.

The Post Office and the Advertiser printing office were destroyed. We are informed that letters and books of the former were saved, and also a portion of the type of the latter.

We cannot detain the press any longer. A more particular statement will be given in our next.

A dispatch to B. F. Conway from S. W. Ely, Esq., says: "\$800,000 worth of property consumed. \$250,000 insured.

The Scioto Gazette brings fuller accounts of the terrible fire. We have not space for full particulars. This disaster must temporarily check the various plans of improvement in progress and in contemplation by the citizens of this enterprising city.—We make some extracts from the Gazette:

All is confusion this morning—people, removing, running to and fro, and none conceiving the full extent of the calamity. Our former beautiful town, the abode of prosperity, hospitality, happiness and hope, presents an extended scene of desolation, as terrible as the wildest dream lunacy.

At a little past noon yesterday, a stove in the cabinet shop of Mr. J. Watts, in the vicinity of the Clinton House stables, burst, by having been filled with shavings. In an instant the shop, full of inflammable material, was in flames. The wind was blowing a hurricane E N E, towards the stables and rear of the Clinton House, so that within fifteen minutes after the first alarm, the roof of that large edifice, four stories high, was all on fire. Thence the cinders and spires of flame were blown across Walnut street, communicating at various points, among the warehouses, stores and other buildings along the line of the Ohio canal, in that quarter where the latter extends East and West. Within the next hour every building north of the alley between and parallel with the canal and Second streets, to Paint street was on fire.

Early in the fire, by the sudden bursting of Adams' Warehouse, the Reliance was abandoned and burned as she stood. Another of the engines was obliged to be suddenly backed into the Scioto to save it.

The situation of our city appeals to the leniency of creditors, and the sympathies of the humane, not only among those that have been left unhurt partially scratched, in this as well as in other and more prosperous communities. Relatively speaking, the conflagrations at Fayetteville, San Francisco and Pittsburgh were not more calamitous.

It is a grateful reflection, however, that not a single life was lost, nor a bad accident to body or limb, so far as we have been informed. Many of course, were singed and burned by firing of clothes and proximity to the flames.

We cannot close this rambling account, without speaking the high sense entertained by the whole community of the services of the ladies, who, as they always can in cases of real necessity, set the men an example of patience and fortitude, zeal and activity. God bless them, and have pity on the desolate!

The editor of the Gazette, with the aid of an insurance agent, sums up the loss at upwards of six hundred thousand dollars. The following is the best summary we can make of the amounts lost by different insurance offices:

Etna Co., Hartford, \$108,500; Protection Co., \$75,000; Ohio Mutual, \$2,500; Franklin In., Phila., \$56,000; Cincinnati City, \$5,000; Cincinnati Eagle, \$5,000; Franklin, N. Y., \$12,000; Hudson River, N. Y., \$2,000.

may have accrued since the rendition of the judgment in the said Court, he shall pay all costs that may have accrued in the District Court in such case; and if the defendant, in any personal action, shall remove the same by appeal to the District Court, and the plaintiff shall recover, in such case, a judgment for the same sum, or a larger sum than was recovered in the court below, exclusive of costs, the District Court shall render judgment for the sum so recovered, with costs of suit.

## LAWS OF OHIO.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Regulating Appeals to the District Court.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that appeals may be taken from all final judgments in civil cases at law, decrees in chancery, and interlocutory decrees dissolving injunctions rendered by the Court of Common Pleas, the Superior and Commercial Courts of Cincinnati, and the Superior Court of Cleveland, in which said courts have original jurisdiction, by any party against whom such judgment or decree shall be rendered, or who may be affected thereby, to the District Court; and the cause so appealed shall be again tried, heard and decided, in the District Court, in the same manner as though the said District Court had original jurisdiction of the cause.

Sec. 2. The party desirous of appealing his cause to the District Court, shall, at the term of the court in which the judgment or decrees was rendered, enter on the records of the court, notice of such intention, and shall, within thirty days after the rising of such court, give bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the clerk of the court or any judge thereof, in the penalty and with the condition hereinafter provided.

Sec. 3. In all cases in which the judgment or decree is personal against any party for the payment of money only, the penalty of the appeal bond shall be double the amount of such judgment or decree; in all other cases, including cases in which the judgment or decree is against any party for nominal damages and costs, or for cost only, the court shall, at the time of the rendition of the judgment or decree, ascertain and fix the penalty of the appeal bond, to be given in the event of an appeal, at such reasonable amount as shall in the opinion of the court, be sufficient to cover any probab' loss, damage or injury, which the other party or parties may sustain by the delay, and the costs and damages which may be awarded in the appellate court; each appeal bond shall be payable to the adverse party or otherwise, as may be directed by the court, where the conflicting interests of the parties require it; and shall be subject to a condition to the effect that the party appealing shall abide and perform the order and judgment of the appellate court, and shall pay all moneys, costs and damages which may be required of, or awarded against said party, by such court.

Sec. 4. In all cases when the interest of any party desiring an appeal, is separate and distinct from that of the other party or parties, and he shall be desirous to appeal the part of the case in which he is interested, it shall be so allowed by the Court, and the penalty and condition of the bond shall be fixed accordingly; and the Court shall take such order as to the papers and pleadings and supplying copies thereof, and in all other respects, in view of a division of the case for the purpose of appeal, as may be deemed right and proper.

Sec. 5. When the appellate Court shall render, substantially, the same judgment or decree which was rendered in the Court below, damages shall, or may be, awarded as follows: In all cases where the judgment or decree was, for the payment of money, either personally or otherwise, the appellant shall be adjudged to pay to the appellee or party delayed of payment by the appeal, damages at the rate of five per cent. on the amount of the payment adjudged or decreed in the Court below, unless the appellate Court shall be satisfied that there was reasonable and proper ground for the appeal; and in any such case, where the court shall be satisfied that the appeal was vexatious, and for the purpose of delay merely, the damages adjudged shall be at the rate of ten per cent.; in all other cases, including those where the judgment or decree is for nominal damages and costs, or costs only, unless the appellate Court shall be satisfied that there was reasonable and probable ground for the appeal, there shall be adjudged to the appellee, or party affected by the appeal, damages, in such specific sum as may be deemed reasonable, not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 6. In case notice of appeal is entered as aforesaid, the court may, on motion of the party entering such notice, on laying him under such reasonable restrictions and terms as they may judge necessary for the security of the adverse party, direct execution to be stayed for thirty days; Provided, that in no case shall administrators, or executors and guardians, who may have given bond in this State, with sureties, according to law, be compelled to give bond and security, in order to perfect an appeal, as is above provided; and in such cases, the clerk, if not otherwise directed, shall at the expiration of thirty days from the rising of the court, make out a transcript, which, together with the papers and pleadings filed in the case, he shall transmit to the clerk of the district court, according to the provisions of this act in other cases of appeal.

Sec. 7. That in all cases where the party against whom a judgment is rendered, appeals his cause to the District Court, the lien of the opposite party on the real estate of said appellant, created by said judgment, shall not be by said appeal removed or vacated; but the real estate of said appellant shall be bound in the same manner as if said appeal had not been taken, until the final determination of the cause in the District Court.

Sec. 8. That if the plaintiff appealing, shall not recover a greater sum in the District Court, than in the Court from which said appeal is taken, exclusive of costs and interest which

may have accrued since the rendition of the judgment in the said Court, he shall pay all costs that may have accrued in the District Court in such case; and if the defendant, in any personal action, shall remove the same by appeal to the District Court, and the plaintiff shall recover, in such case, a judgment for the same sum, or a larger sum than was recovered in the court below, exclusive of costs, the District Court shall render judgment for the sum so recovered, with costs of suit.

Sec. 9. That when appeal shall be granted, and bond and security given thereon as aforesaid, the judgment or decree rendered in such case, in the court below, shall thereby be suspended; and the clerk of such court shall forthwith make out an authenticated transcript of the docket or journal entries, and of the final judgment or decree made and rendered in the case; which transcript, together with the original papers and pleadings filed in the case, he shall deliver into the office of the clerk of the District Court, on or before the first day of the term thereof, next after perfecting the appeal in the manner aforesaid; Provided, that either party may require a full record to be made of such case, in the court, below and the same, when so required, shall be made at his own proper costs and charges.

Sec. 10. That the clerk of the District Court shall, prior to the filing with him on the transcripts, as hereinbefore provided, on the application of either party to an appeal, issue subpoenas for witnesses, returnable to the first day of the next term of said court, on satisfactory proof being made before him that such appeal has been taken.

Sec. 11. That when any cause is removed by appeal into the District Court, the appeal shall be tried on the pleadings made up in the court below, unless for good cause shown, the said court should permit either or both parties to alter their pleadings; in which case, such court shall lay the parties under such equitable rules and restrictions as they may conceive necessary, to prevent delay.

Sec. 12. That in all cases where a nonsuit may be directed by the court, by reason of irrelevancy of testimony, or by reason that the testimony adduced does not support the case set forth in the declaration; and, also, whenever the testimony shall be arrested from the jury, by reason of which the plaintiff shall have the same right to appeal as in other cases.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
W. MEDILL,  
President of the Senate.  
March 23, 1852.

I hereby certify that the foregoing laws are correctly copied from a certified copy furnished this office by the Secretary of State.  
D. E. HEBARD, Auditor.

Another Scientific Wonder—Important to Dyspeptics!

Dr. J. S. Houghton's Peppin, the True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver complaint, constipation, and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notices among the medical advertisements.

Consumption's Premonitions

Are coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, tightness of the chest, pain in the left side, low fever, and any other symptoms of like character. Then come tubercles in the lungs, organization, protrusion of the physical powers, and soon the scene closes. That they may not weep when too late, let the friends of the sick be vigilant at the outset. When the first symptoms of Pulmonary disease are manifested, administer Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Chancularius. That its effects have been all but miraculous in a few extreme cases, we have testimony which incredulity itself can scarcely doubt. TRY IT. But first read the evidence. You will find it in the pamphlet in every Agent's hands.

Consumption of the Lungs.—Symptoms.

When Consumption commences its work upon the lungs, in its usual form, the first symptom is a cough. As the disease advances the cough becomes much more frequent, and is attended with the expectoration of matter, which is sometimes colorless, but at others, assumes a yellowish or greenish hue, and will often be found mixed with streaks of blood. After the cough has continued for a time the patient will experience some difficulty in breathing, accompanied, perhaps, with a pain in the chest, and frequently in one or both sides. The patient will be subject to hectic fever and alternate flushes of heat, frequent cold chills, and often with copious night sweats.

Those threatened with Consumption should bear in mind that "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the remedy, that has performed cures of Consumption that were thought almost miraculous—cures which have astonished the medical world, and brought the bloom of health to many a pallid cheek, and joy and gladness to many a despairing bosom.

See advertisement in another column.

**MARRIED.**—On the 2d instant, by Rev. Mr. Carrell, Mr. JOHN L. ROBERTS to Miss MARY ANN SNODGRASS.

By the same, on the 30th ult., Mr. SAMUEL HUMPHREY to Miss EMMA J. OWENS.

**DIED.**—At his residence in Morgan township, in this county, on the 5th instant, SAMUEL LOGUE, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age. Mr. LOGUE was born in Botetourt county, Va., Aug. 29, 1780, and came to Ohio in October, 1801. During more than half a century Mr. L. had been a resident of Gallia county, and now has passed away universally regretted as he lived universally respected.

In Green township, Gallia county, on Saturday, 27th ult., after a short illness, Miss ANNE B. BENDER, in the 17th year of her age.

In Harrison township, on the 28th ult., of consumption, DANIEL CAHNER, aged 65 years.