Distressing Affair—A Bride and Others Fatally Burned.

The Louisville Courier has the following:—

By passengers from Lebanon we learn of a most distressing affair which occurred near that place yesterday. Miss Susan Shuck, daughter of John Shuck, Esq., was to have been married to Mr. John Thomas at 12 o'clock. But a few minutes prior to the time the ceremony was to be performed, her dress accidentally caught on fire, and the wedding dress, which was of thin material was instantly in a blaze, and the young lady was fatally burned. Her sister, Mrs. Burr Harrison, in her efforts to save her, fired her own dress, and was perhaps even more severely burned. There is but little hope of her recovery it is feared. Mr. Shuck and other members of the family, who also tried to relieve the young lady from her perilous situation, were bruned, but not seriously. The scene was terrifying beyond the expression of language.

The bride was badly burnt from the waist up, and the hair burned from her head. After her wounds were dressed, and while she lay upon her couch, suffering the intensest agony, the marriage ceremony was performed.

Rooms had been prepared at the National Hotel, in this city, for the bridal party, and they were to leave by the evening train."

In addition to the above we find the following in the Louisville *Journal*:

The young lady at Lebanon whose sad case we mentioned in our last issue, we are pained to learn, died yesterday morning at one o'clock. The youth, beauty, and high social position of Miss Shuck add a peculiar sadness to this distressing accident. Just at the moment she was to take the arm of him who was to be her guide and kind protector through life, the hand of death interfered and made her the bride of the tomb.

The particulars are as follows:—The wedding was to have taken place at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and the happy company to have started to this city on the evening train. Just a few moments before the time for the ceremony, Mr. Thomas, the bridegroom, swung open the door of the chamber, where he was alone with the bride, and the wind made by the movement blew her veil into the fireplace. Of course she was instantly in the flames. Mr. Thomas was so bewildered that he could render little or no assistance. The screams of the sufferer brought her father, sister, and several other persons to the top of the stairs, where she had gone in her excitement.—Water and other means were used to extinguish the fire—but before it could be done she was dreadfully burned. After her wounds were dressed the ceremony was performed—but, alas! the wedding and funeral were near together. She lingered in great suffering until Wednesday morning at one o'clock.

THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.—Much has been lately said and much written in relation to the future course of the Republican party. While some few unstable and weak-backed Republicans have avowed their willingness to sacrifice the great and distinguishing principles of Republicanism and to abandon the Republican organization, in the hope that they can thereby secure the co-operation of all the various elements of the Opposition in the next Presidential campaign, we rejoice to see the unanimity and emphasis with which such propositions are denounced and repudiated by the Republican press in all parts of the country. A combination of the entire Opposition would be most desirable, for in union there is strength; but it is wicked and absurd to endeavor to make three-fourths of the Opposition bend to the remaining fourth; to make the majority desert the principles of public policy which give force and life to their party, and to adopt whatsoever the minority may dictate as a basis of union. The only true course for the Republican party to pursue is to adhere faithfully and steadfastly to the original purpose of its creation; to stand firm in the faith of the fathers; and to cling tenaciously to those distinctive principles which make it the party of Humanity and Freedom. This course combines both Right, which is paramount to every other consideration, and Policy, which should be in subjection to the first.—*McConnelsville, (O.) Herald.*

THE GOLDEN STATE.—*Look at Her.*—According to the governor's message, the State of California has a population of 536,000 persons. There are 756,734 acres under cultivation, and in grazing 1,159,313 acres. The sheep in the State number 650,000; horses 43,000; cattle 120,000. The export of hides was over half a million dollars the past year.

The crop of wheat for the year 1858 is set down at 3,568,669 bushels, and that of barley at 5,382,717. This is 218,768 more bushels of barley than the amount raised in the whole Union in 1850 according to the census. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand gallons of wine and ten thousand gallons of brandy were manufactured in the State last year. The gold yield in 1857 was $65,550,000 and the total yield since the discovery $600,000,000. The State debt is $4,120,000.

YOUNG LADY BLIND FROM BIRTH RESTORED TO SIGHT.—Miss Alice C. Wedge, daughter of Joseph Wedge, of Plattsville, Kendall county, Illinois, aged 8½ years, blind from birth, had her sight immediately given her by an operation performed a few days since, by Dr. F. A. Cadwell, late of Toronto, now of this city. The disease which obscured her visual organs was cataract, which completely deprived her of sight. The operation was an extremely delicate one, and the double operation was completed in about three minutes, leaving the organs looking perfectly natural, and with good sight in both. No great suffering was realized.—*Chicago Times.*

DANGER OF CATS SLEEPING WITH CHILDREN.—A small girl, seven or eight years old, on the night of the 27th ult., came pretty near losing her life by a cat. Her mother heard a strange noise which awakened her; she hastened to the bed where the child was lying, and found the cat with her mouth close to the child's mouth. At first they took the child to be dead, but they soon perceived it seemed to catch for breath occasionally. After two or three hours she was restored to consciousness, but has been very stupid and unwell ever since. Parents should beware how they trust their cats to sleep with their children.—*Galesbury (Ill.,) Democrat.*

GEAUGA COUNTY FREE FAIR

THE NEXT ANNUAL FAIR of THE GEAUGA COUNTY FREE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held on their FAIR GROUNDS, in CLARIDON, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER NEXT.

By order of the Executive Committee.

E. C. BELDING, Secretary.

Claridon, Feb. 25, 1859. 475-5w

GEAUGA COUNTY FAIR FOR 1859.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GEAUGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held on the Grounds of the Society, in Burton, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1859.

By Order.

H. E. FORD, Secretary.

Burton, Feb. 11, 1859. 474-3w

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The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, O., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1859.

Bloody Tragedy in Washington—The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, M. C. of New York City, Shoots down U. S. District Attorney Phillip Barton Key.

To the exclusion of much other interesting matter, we give, this week, the details of a recent horrid tragedy at our National Capital. We have no room for comments. The following is the telegraphic announcement of this bloody transaction:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

This community was thrown into an intense excitement to-day by the killing of Phillip Barton Key, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia, at the hands of Daniel E Sickles. According to report, Mr. Sickles being convinced of the truth of certain scandious rumors involving his wife, resolved to redress his wrongs. At about two o'clock this P. M., proceeding from his residence, near the President's house, to the south-east corner of Lafayette square, in the same neighborhood, where Mr. Key was engaged in conversation with Mr. Butterworth, of New York, he charged Mr. Key with having dishonored him and destroyed his domestic peace, and shot him with a revolver, one of the balls entering the left side of the body and passed out to the corresponding point on the opposite side lodging under the skin.

Another shot took effect in the right thigh, near the main artery, when Mr. Key fell, imploring Mr. Sickles not to kill him.—The third shot was in the right side, glancing from the body inflicting only a bruise. Death ensued in a few minutes. The body was taken into the National Club House, where the jury of inquest was held, which, after an examination into the circumstances, of some hours in length, returned a verdict merely stating that the death of Mr. Key was from the effects of pistol shots, as above stated, fired by Sickles. The premises of the Club House were crowded with people anxiously inquiring all about the circumstances of the event.

After Mr. Sickles had killed Mr. Key, he repaired to the residence of Attorney Gen. Black, where he was advised to deliver himself into the hands of the officers, who subsequently conveyed him to jail.

Application will be made by Mr. Sickles for a writ of habeas corpus, with a view to procure his release on bail, to await his trial. His wife exonerates him from all blame, and he has the general sympathy of the community.

In the Circuit Court Mr. Carlisle announced the death of Mr. Key, the late District Attorney for the District of Columbia.—While eulogizing the deceased as a corteous, frank, open hearted gentleman, he forebore to speak of the cause which led to his death, as that was a subject for judicial investigation. The Court paid a similar compliment to the deceased, and adjourned to Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following history of the origin and termination of the recent domestic tragedy at the Federal Capital:

For months past, the social world of Washington, always as quick to relish the details of private scandal as it is lax in its judgments of those by whom such scandal may be caused, has been busy with the names of Mrs. Sickles and of Mr. Key.—Their intimacy was of that marked and peculiar kind which may perfectly well consist in the absence of any absolute guilt—since, while it was open to public observation, it was hardly concealed from Mr. Sickles himself, who having married his wife, Miss Bagioli, of New York, in her early youth, had always treated her with extreme kindness and tenderness, and doubtless looked upon her relations with Mr. Key as the mere expression of a girlish love of admiration, and of a vanity delighted in the sense of power over a man of fine presence, graceful address, and a certain local renown in the District for high spirit, resolution and gallantry.

During the whole of the last session of Congress, the tall figure of Mr. Key was constantly to be seen in President's square, opposite Mr. Sickles' Washington residence; and Mrs. Sickles was as constantly in his company at all places of public entertainment. In the interval of the Congressional recess, Mr. Key made a short visit to New York, still without exciting any absolute suspicion of positive impropriety in the mind of Mr. Sickles; although other friends of the unhappy lady, and among them her mother, repeatedly warned her of the fatal precipice on the brink of which she was permitting herself to trifle.

On the re-assembling of Congress, and the return of Mrs. Sickles to Washington, Mr Key's attentions, and the scandal consequent upon them, were received with greater ardor than before. Mr. Key was a particularly noticeable man in point of personal appearance; tall, well-formed, a much more athletic man than Mr. Sickles, and especially fond of exercise on horseback. He rode an iron grey horse; and scarcely a day has passed since the return of Mrs. Sickles to the Capital, on which his tall figure, his white riding cap, well-trimmed moustache, and iron-grey horse might not have been seen two or three times in the course of the morning, on the circuit of the President's square, or at the door of Mr. Sickles' house, which stands alone on the north side of the square, and is a very conspicuous building of white stucco. It was but on Tuesday last, that, on visiting Mrs. Sickles, Tuesday being her day of reception, I found Mr. Key there, his horse waiting for him at the door. The rooms were filled with a pleasant company; the soft Spring sunlight poured in at the open windows; and Mrs Sickles herself, in her almost girlish beauty, wearing a bouquet of *crocuses*, the firstlings of the year, seemed the very incarnation of Spring and youth, and the beautiful promise of life.

In the early part of the week before last, Mr. Sickles went on to New York. During his absence, the busy spies of society observed that the attendance of Mr Key at his house, was even more unremitting than usual. Mr. Sickles returned to Washington on the morning of the day of the Napier Ball, and from that time up to Friday last, nothing occurred to make the matter of the wife's relations with Mr. Key more than ordinarily prominent in his mind. So far was he from manifesting anything like inordinate or tyrannical suspicion, that he allowed Mr. Key to escort Mrs. Sickles as usual, on Pennsylvania Avenue, and I saw them, in company with Mr. Henry Wikoff, at the theatre on Wednesday night. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Sickles entertained a large party at dinner. Over that gay and brilliant company how near and fearful a doom impended!

On the next day Mr. Sickles received an anonymous letter, stating with precision so minute as to make suspicion imperative, that Mr. Key had rented a house on Fifteenth street, above K street, from a negro woman, and that he was in the habit of meeting Mrs. Sickles there, two or three times a week, or oftener. The person and dress of Mrs. Sickles were accurately described, and the usual time of the interview specified. Accompanied by a friend, Mr. Sickles went to the house designated, and found every statement of the anonymous writer corroborated. Mr. Key had taken the house; and he had constantly met there a lady answering very closely in description to Mrs. Sickles.

Mr. Sickles still clung to the hope that the person who had stooped to the baseness of making such charges under the veil of secresy, might have thoroughly deceived him, and that Mrs. Sickles was not the lady in question. He accordingly requested his friend, Mr. George Woodbridge, of New York, to watch the place from the window of the house just opposite.

On Saturday no meeting took place, and the woman in charge seems to have stated that none had occurred since Wednesday.

On Saturday evening Mr. Sickles, resolved no longer to play the spy upon his honor, determined to confront his wife directly with his terrible suspicions. At first Mrs. Sickles strongly denied her guilt; but, on her husband's asking her whether, on the Wednesday previous, she had not entered the house on Fifteenth Street, in a certain particular dress, and concealed by a hood, she cried out, "*I am betrayed and lost!*" and swooned away. On recovering her senses, she admitted her guilt, and besought mercy and pardon. Mr. Sickles calmly said he would not injure her, since he believed her the victim of a scoundrel, but that he had a right to a full confession.—Two ladies in the house were sent for as witnesses, and in their presence, Mrs Sickles *made a full confession in writing*, stating that her connection with Mr. Key had commenced in April last, under Mr. Sickles' roof, but that Mr. Key had since hired the house in Fifteenth Street, in which they had constantly met. Mrs. Sickles' confession was made in the midst of the bitterest contrition and misery. Her husband simply asked her to give him back her wedding ring, and desired her to write to her mother to come and take her from his house forever. Mrs Sickles made no objections, admitting the justice of her punishment in the most affecting language.

Once having quitted the presence of his wife, Mr. Sickles gave way to the most terrible emotion, and passed the night in a state bordering on distraction—a feeling which was worked into madness this morning, on seeing the cause of his misery, Mr. Key, with gay audacity, walk past, opposite the window of his wife's room, and wave his handkerchief—the usual signal for assignation.

Asking Mr. Butterworth, who was at his house, to follow Key and engage him in conversation so that he would not get out of sight, he rushed up stairs for his pistols, and quickly following, found Butterworth and Key together at the corner of Sixteenth street when the tragedy took place.

On coming up Sickles walked directly to Key and said, "You have dishonored my bed and family, you scoundrel—prepare to die!"—at the same time drawing his pistol. Almost simultaneously Key placed his hand inside his vest, and drawing what appeared to be a pistol, but what was really an opera glass, said, "You had better not shoot!"

Sickles at once fired, Key at the same time throwing his glass at him. This shot only grazed Key, slightly raising the skin of his side, and he immediately leaped behind a tree to avoid another shot. Sickles followed, and Key catching his arm, endeavored to prevent him from firing, but Sickles disengaged himself, and firing again, shot Key in the upper part of the right thigh, close to the main artery.

Falling on his hip and supporting himself with his hand, he cried, "Murder! don't shoot!" Sickles still following, fired again with his pistol close to Key, the ball passing through his body below the breast.

In the meantime the report of the pistol and Key's cries startled those in the neighborhood. Mr. Thomas Martin, a Clerk in the Treasury Department who happened at the moment to be leaving the Club, rushed back, and calling out, "Key is murdered!" Mr. Doyle, Mr. Upshur and Mr. Tidball, who were in the Club at the time proceeded hastily to the spot, where they found Sickles standing over the body of Key, with his pistol presented at his head, and which he tried twice to discharge, but which snapped both times—and Mr. Butterworth standing by composedly.

On Mr. Doyle's touching Sickles on the shoulder, the latter at once desisted, and turning around said: "Gentlemen, this man has dishonored my bed!" Upon this he took Butterworth's arm, and walking from the spot with the most perfect self possession, proceeded to Attorney General Black's, and delivered himself into custody.

On Mr. Sickles leaving, Messrs. Doyle, Tisball, Upshur and Martin conveyed the body, which still held faint gasps of breathing, to the parlor of the Club house, where the Assistant Surgeon General was at once in attendance, but Key was beyond all medical skill. He breathed but twice after being laid upon the floor.

When Martin and Upshur raised Key from the ground, the former inquired if he had anything to say. Key made no reply, and was evidently unconscious.

Many of the leading gentlemen of Washington drove up in their carriages, and in about a quarter of an hour the brother-in-law of the deceased, the Hon. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, arrived.

The parties involved in this sad story all lived within the immediate circle of our daily Washington life; two, at least, of them being also as well known in New York as in the Federal Metropolis. Key was about 42 years of age, tall in stature, about six feet, with an easy and fashionable air, but by no means prepossessing in appearance otherwise. His face had a sickly hue, and he had been for some time suffering from heart disease, or imagined he was, which gave him a soured and discontented look. Otherwise he was extremely popular, and those who knew him best said his eccentricities of manner covered a very kind and generous heart. His father, Francis S Key, was the author of the national song, the "Star-Spangled Banner." He was a widower with four children. On his marriage he narrowly escaped a duel with Col. May, who conceived that he had unfairly ousted him from the affections of the lady who became his wife, and who was a beautiful and charming woman.

Mr Sickles, the member for the Third District of New York, is a native of that City, and was originally a printer by occupation. He is a man of nearly forty years of age; of good presence and graceful manners. As a member of the State Senate, as well as in the house of Representatives, he had made himself remarked by a quite unusual coolness and self possession, which gave him great advantages in debate, and had acquired for him a well deserved reputation as a rising young leader of the Democratic Party. In 1853, Mr. Sickles was married to his wife, now ruined and heart broken, then a young girl fresh from her school-life, and remarkable then as now for something especially soft, lovely and youthful in the type of her very peculiar beauty. She is of Italian origin, and possesses all the Italian lustre and depth of eye, united with a singular candor and delicacy of feature.

Mr. Sickles had seen her grow up from childhood, and was attached to her with an almost idolatrous affection. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Sickles was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, in the household of Mr. Buchanan, and his beautiful bride won universal admiration abroad, not more by her charms of person and manner than by gayety and innocent joyousness of her character. On their return to America they resided for some time on the Bloomingdale road, in a charming house overlooking the Hudson River; and, on his election to Congress, Mr. Sickles took his present house on President's Square.—Mrs. Sickles may be 22, and has two children. She is the daughter of Bagioli, the celebrated music-teacher of Fourteenth street.

Popular sympathy, as usual in such cases, is almost unanimously with Mr. Sickles, the provocation being deemed ample justification for the deed.

A few of Key's personal friends profess to disbelieve his conduct to have been actually criminal, and maintain that it was the result merely of inordinate personal vanity which led him to seek the appearance of being a favorite with the lady in question.

Key left no property. His family connections it is understood are able, and will provide for his children. Some of Key's friends intimate threats of summary vengence against Sickles if he appears in public where they can reach him.

On the killing of Key the New York *Post* comments as follows:—

The character of the husband too often corrupts that of the wife, particularly at the impressible period of early youth. Curses, it is said in the old proberb, come home to roost, and so it may be said with equal truth of adulteries. Sickles was excluded from decent society in this city long ago, and it would be almost a miracle if in the school to which he took his young wife, with her character yet unformed, she shou'd have preserved her innocence. There are states of existence in which mutual toleration is the rule of conduct; and Sickles in acquiring so perfectly the morals, should also have acquired the philosophy of the class to which he belonged. It ill became him who is so careless of his own conduct, to set on foot investigations into the morals of others, and to avenge a false step with death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The examination concerning the killing of Mr. Key did not take place to-day as was anticipated. Through the intervention of a friend, Mr. Sickles has consented that for the present Mrs. Sickles and their child shall remain with her mother, who has been telegraphed and is expected to arrive to-night.

The jail was visited to-day by many of Mr. Sickles friends. Numerous rumors were afloat concerning all the parties, having the effect to aggravate the facts already painfully distressing, and many of the reports are pure fiction.

Mrs. Sickles admits to a clergyman who visited her that her confession is correct in all particulars.

Mr Key's funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

The members of the bar met to-day, and passed resolutions expressing their sorrow and regret at the death of Mr. Key, and their intention of attending his funeral in a body.

To-day, Mr. Sickles is in a state of complete prostration and refuses to see any but a few of his most intimate friends.

Mrs Sickles is confined to her bed by severe illness, and refuses to see any one.

Mr. Buchanan called at the jail to-day, to see Mr. Sickles.

There are rumors that Mr. Butterworth was arrested last evening as an accessory to the killing of Mr. Key.

MARCH 1st.—The following was this day agreed upon by Mr. Sickles' counsel. Mr. Sickles having been committed on Sunday, the further examination before the magistrate will be waived, for the reason that the Criminal Court commences on Monday, and being under confinement he will be entitled without delay to an immediate and final trial.

A further examination before the committing Magistrate would involve a long investigation of the distressing circumstances, without any final result, and might procrastinate the period of getting the case before the Jury.

Numerous offers of bail had been pouring in upon Mr. Sickles ever since he was committed, but having voluntarily placed himself at once in the hand of public justice, he patiently waits until his act shall be finally pronounced upon by a jury of his countrymen, after a full and complete hearing of the case.

Whilst this may subject him to some inconvenience his own feelings and those of others involved whom he is willing as far as possible to spare, will be saved from the repeated discussion of the unhappy circumstances attending this case.

Mr. Sickles' father arrived last night and had a painful interview with him. The mother of Mrs. S. also visited him this morning, in company with Surveyor Hart, of N. Y., and was so overcome by her feelings as to faint.

CHARDON ladies, make a note of this:—"There are some nice girls 'down East.' In South Penobscot some of them hauled a barrel of flour on a hand-sled two miles to the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Penobscot, and delivered it to him as a Thanksgiving present."

☞ The Spring Term of the Court of Common Pleas for Geauga County, commences on Monday next.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

THAT celebrated English Reformer, Richard Cobden, arrived in the City of New York, on the 27th ult.

THE Columbus *City Fact* learns that Gov. Grisner's health is improving, and that he will soon be able to resume his important duties.

A NOTED oyster eater died in New York a few days since of liver complaint. It is said that he *only* weighed *six hundred and seventy-eight pounds!*

WE learn by a telegram from St Louis, that the Hon. E. A. Hannegan, formerly U. S. Senator from Indiana, died at the Planter's House, in that city, on the 25th ult.

THE Opposition State Convention of Kentucky, with great unanimity and enthusiasm, have nominated Joshua F. Bell, Governor; Alfred H. Allen, Lieut.-Governor; James Harlan, Atty.-General.

THE Warren *Chronicle* says that five young men from Hubbard, in Trumbull County, left Warren on Friday, the 18th ult., for Pike's Peak. Among them were Messrs. Misner, Cramer and Long.

WE learn from an exchange that during a storm on the night of the 19th ult., a frame shop and carriage house on the farm of Mr. J. S. Whitney, three miles from Toledo, was struck by lightning and consumed.

THE Hon. Joseph Miller, of the Ross District, having been rejected by his constituents, is about to be rewarded, says the *Ohio Statesman*, by the President with the appointment of Judge of the U. S. Court for the Territory of Nebraska.

THE Auditor of Coshocton County, upon a careful examination of the robbed Treasurer's accounts, finds that the amount taken by the robbers was $22,070 79, no part of which has been recovered. Two of the supposed robbers are in jail.

LEICESTER G. CONVERSE, died near McConnelsville, on the 14th ult; he was born in Marietta on the 14th of February, 1789, and at the time of his death was the oldest native born citizen of Ohio, his age being 77 years and 7 days.

INFORMATION has been received at Washington from the Hon. Chas. Sumner, that his health is much improved, and that he will return early in the Spring. He will be present to occupy his seat in the Senate, should an extra session be called.

THE Summit *Beacon* says that four robust young men of Cuyahoga Falls—John McKennet, Wm. Douglas and two others—started for the Missouri River and Santa Fe trail to the gold mines on Monday. The *Beacon* hears of numbers who are going or *talk* of going from that county.

JUMPERTZ, who murdered his wife in Chicago, put her remains in a barrel, and sent them east, has been sentenced to be hung on the 6th of May. It is said that, on receiving his sentence, he was completely unmanned, and was taken back to his cell in a state bordering on insensibility.

BURNS, convicted of the murder of Burke, in Cincinnati, has been sentenced to be hung on the 27th of May. He asked Judge Carter to grant him as long a time as possible, in which to prepare for death, and, at the conclusion of his sentence, expressed a wish that all would pray for him.

The Grand Jury of Lorain County have indicted Anderson Jennings and R. P. Mitchell, of Ky., (slave-hunters), and Jacob Lowe and Saml. Davis, of Columbus, (Deputy U. S. Marshal and Assistant), for attempting to kidnap John Rice. The Grand Jurors are said to have been unanimous in their action.

THE Kansas Legislature adjourned on the 11th ult. Gov. Medary signed the bill providing for a New Constitutional Convention, and every other bill of importance, except the one Abolishing Slavery. The obsolete "bogus laws" were burned on the Public Square of Lawrence on the night of the adjournment.

THE Democratic majority in the Illinois Legislature have passed an Appropriation Bill, which the Governor has vetoed, designed to perpetuate their power in the State. While the bill was in the hands of the Governor, awaiting his veto, the Republican Members of the Legislature went home, and no quorum was left to transact business.

THE trial of the Boys, imprisoned in Platte County Jail, has been set for the 14th of this month, and U. S. Attorney-General Davis, of Kansas, has been commissioned, by Gov. Medary under the laws of the Territory, to act as their counsel. The Leavenworth *Times* says they are much better treated than they were at first, being provided with the comforts of prison life.

THE funeral rites of Mrs. Tracy Gray, aged 100 years and 4 months, were performed in Philadelphia, on the 23d of January. Mrs. Gray was with her husband on board Com. Perry's ship at the battle of Lake Erie, and she retained a vivid recollection of Washington till her death. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people, among whom were few of the veterans of 1812 and the Revolution.

The Cleveland *Leader* of Monday speaks discouragingly of the prospects of the wheat crop.—The weather has been unfavorable, owing to the limited fall of snow, and the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground. The wheat planted with a drill is said to have suffered least from the above causes. In Hancock and Seneca Counties farmers complain much of the unhealthy appearance of the wheat fields. So say the papers of those counties.

COUNTERFEIT 5's on the Paducah Branch of the Louisville Bank have appeared. The paper is a little light and somewhat rough. The vignette is a well executed portrait of President Fillmore, with a female figure on each end of the bill. A magnifying glass, however, will show that the face on the left hand is without a nose, a small mark only occupying the place of that useful organ. The counterfeit may be distinguished from the genuine by this omission.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN has vetoed the bill introduced by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, by which grants were made to the several States, to aid in the establishment of Colleges for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The principal reason assigned by the President for his veto of this measure is the impoverished condition of the National Treasury. It is worthy of note, that while the President vetoes the only measure designed to promote the agricultural and mechanical interests of the country, he asks for an appropriation of $30,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba.

WE learn from the Cleveland *Leader* of Tuesday that an important arrest was made in Randolph, Portage County, on Sunday morning last, of Mr. J. Webb, of Salem, who had in his possession a large amount of counterfeit money. Officers Hackett and Miller, of Ravenna, and Townsend and Wright, of Akron, having previously received information touching this man, proceeded to Randolph on Saturday evening. Webb had in his possession about $12,000 in counterfeit money, $5,000 of which was in tens on the Forest City Bank of Cleveland. A list of dealers in counterfeits was also found in his possession.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio in a recent decision hold "1. On a trial for rape, or for assault with intent to commit a rape, the acts and declarations of the husband of the woman on whom the offence is alleged to have been committed, are not admissible to discredit the wife examined as a witness. 2. Whatever may be the rule elsewhere, it is settled in Ohio, that in a prosecution for rape, or for assault with intent, &c., 'the substance of what the prosecutrix said,' or the 'the declarations' made by her *recenti facti*, may be given in evidence to corroborate her testimony. 3. The character for chastity of the prosecutrix in this class of cases cannot be impeached by evidence of particular acts of unchastity, but only by general evidence of her reputation in that respect. Nor can she be interrogated as to previous criminal intercourse with persons other than the accused himself; nor is such evidence of other instances admissible."

The Musical Festival.

The "MUSICAL FESTIVAL" at the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening, was attended by a large number of our citizens, who seemed to highly enjoy the entertainment. With music and feasting, the hours passed pleasantly away, until about twelve o'clock, when the crowd dispersed, and returned to their homes, apparently happier for their social re-union. The supper, which was provided by a committee of ladies, was excellent, and seemed to be duly appreciated by all present. Dr. Nichols, in a neat and appropriate speech, on behalf of Rev. Mr. Norton and lady, presented the choir with a beautiful loaf of cake, in accepting which, Mr. Ferrist, on behalf of the choir, very cordially thanked the donors, for the unexpected and gratifying token of their approbation. The following statement of the receipts and expenditures, has been furnished us by Judge Canfield:

MUSICAL FESTIVAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

For Admittance	$41.65
" Ring Cake	2.33
" Grab Bag	5.79
" Cake Auction	3.30
Total Receipts	56.07

Expenditures.

For Circulars, Tickets, &c.	$3.00
" Ring	1.00
" Wilkins & Kelley's Account	3.66
Total Expenditures	7.66
Net Proceeds	$48.41

M. C. CANFIELD, *Treasurer.*

Chardon, March 3, 1859.

FROM COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Jeffersonian Democrat

COLUMBUS, February 19th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—The House has probably been engaged as many hours, the past week, as at any time before during the present session, and in both branches there has been more than usual discussion upon a number of important measures. On Monday the time of the House was principally occupied in discussion upon a resolution to instruct the Committee on Finance to report a Bill to provide for the redemption of Seneca County and Canal Bank of Cleveland Bank notes, and Leete's Bill for increase of salary to State and Judicial officers.

The first appears to me an eminently proper measure, and that it is only a question of time, for it must be done at some time, and the sooner done the better to the Bill holders. The best thing to be done with this money now, is to deposit it with the Receiver appointed here for Seneca, and at Cleveland for Canal Bank, taking their receipts bearing interest until paid. The increase of Salary Bill—although probably in some instances salaries are lower than they should be, the people will not be very anxious to see it pass now, in its present shape at all events. Tuesday discussion upon the same bill, and also for an amendment to the Constitution upon the License question. Wednesday same, Thursday lengthy upon House Bill 151, "Preventing domestic animals from running at large."—Friday the most of the time is occupied in discussing a bill to repeal the Library portion of the Common School Law. This proposition, although meeting with some favor at first, is not likely to prevail. It is urged with some force that the system has not long enough been tried to determine as to the good which may result from it.—Messrs. Rankin, Day, Edson, and Christy, for repeal; and Messrs. Monroe, Leete, Finefrock, Raymond and Plants opposed to it. The License question was defeated on Thursday, but the vote is reconsidered, and the effort has been made to take it up a number of times since, not as yet succeeding however. Among other bills the House have passed an amendment to the Code, providing for the taxing of costs of transcript, &c., to party defeated, in petition in error or on appeal. Also a Bill to exempt from taxation Agricultural Fair grounds and buildings, a bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of Town Halls, and a bill to amend the jury law, preventing a person who has served as talisman juror in any cause, in the same court at the same term, from serving as juror in any other court, or rather making this a cause of challenge. This is understood to be intended to do away with professional jurors hanging around our Court houses in large towns and cities.

The Senate spent the most of two days, Thursday and Friday in discussing and voting upon amendments to the Bill repealing the Ten Per Cent Law, and finally after every parliamentary effort was made, and failed to defeat it; it passed by a vote of twenty to fourteen. Much general satisfaction is expressed in regard to it, while some grumble. Mr. Cadwell of your district has exerted himself, and been of valuable aid in bringing about this repeal so far as the Senate is concerned. That body on Wednesday indefinitely postponed the Bill to allow J. W. Allen to sue the State. So that this matter is again put to rest. It seems that he has a just claim, and that it should be paid, whether this be the right way to determine the matter or not.

That this very useful machine to the people, will be kept running until the first of April, now seems most probable. A bill was introduced the other day to restore the Canal Contracts, and the determination seems to be to put this through before adjournment any how. As all is not peace in the camp, it is said it cannot be done without help from Republicans, and that there is a probability that some of them will vote for it. I trust not. It is too humiliating the thought that the State of Ohio will contract and dicker with the same tricksters and parties whom she has just detected in a criminal and profligate use of public moneys of the State. For sail under what colors they may, it is the same clique, including the same parties who have been depleting the State Treasury resulting in the Breslin defalcation. K.

DEAR SIR:—This has been a great day among the sovereigns, *alias* the people here. In consideration of the fact that it is the anniversary of the birth day of Washington, both Houses of the General Assembly adjourned over from last evening, until Wednesday, and to-day the members have been adding their quota of supply to the crowd which has been filing through the streets seeking for pleasure, and the gratification of curiosity in the many incidents of the day. Can't for the life of me see but that these *heroes* look about like other people when they go out into the street, except the wonder occasionally depicted upon the countenance of a knot of rural does, as some new phase of city life turns up to view.

The day has been delightfully pleasant, with a clear, bright sun shining during the entire time, and a balmy, spring like air, such as to make one sigh for the open country and induce tenants of brick and stone walls to take their only substitute for this by coming out upon the pavement, and right well have they improved the opportunity. The morning was ushered in with the firing of cannon by an artillery company within a short time organized here. This constituted pretty much the only public demonstration before dinner, but demonstrations on *private* account were constantly going on in saloons, Lager beer shops, and *sich* like places. About two o'clock p. m. an occasional horseman might be seen parading through the streets dressed in officer rig, the result of which was soon seen in the parading of the "whites," and old and familiar omnibus teams, in High Street, in front of the State House, dressed in new black leather, and shining traces, hitched to a truck, mounted with a brass gun, and *watched* by about twenty very decent looking fellows in "soger" rig, constituting an artillery section to whose music we had listened in the morning. This was now the point of attraction, and remained so for about an hour, until the crowd of men and women, boys and girls, legislators and constituents became so great as almost to block up the street. About three o'clock the "Fencibles" came forth from their armory in full dress and arms, and joining the aforesaid "Whites" the whole cavalcade under the command of Quarter-Master-General Wood, with banners flying and band playing, moved up High Street. In all about sixty or eighty men with twelve horses, led, followed, lined and surrounded on all sides by thousands of boys. Next comes the "Vedettes," another military company in full uniform, then the "Elephants" a company of men and boys dressed in fantastic style, and mounted upon plugs and other specimens of horse frames, as only a city can boast, followed by the shouts and hurrahs of b'hoys. Then the different fire companies with their engines, ladders and other implements for use in combatting this destructive element. Then the big steam "squirt," with all its accompanying paraphaunlia. With these different companies and their exercises, the thousands looking on and perambulating the side walks. The people of every age and condition, color and sex, business and occupation, from the "upper ten" to the ragged beggar girl; State officers with proper dignity, candidates for the same with suitable affability, Legislators with a certain knowing tip of the hat and a sly confidential wink and whisper, constituents eyes dilating with wonder, gents in their best, and ladies in silks and — and *other firins*. B'hoys with their cigars and urchins with their—handkerchiefs, you may be sure of confusion, worse confounded, in the crowded streets for the space of some two hours, when the thing began to taper, and by six o'clock the crowd had retired, and all is quiet. The Union is safe, the 22nd of February is duly celebrated, and the memory of the Father of his Country properly honored, provided always that the programe is carried out by a full attendance upon places of amusement, and more especially by getting the headache fashionably this evening.

FRIDAY, February 25th.

The Senate have indefinitely postponed the bill for the encouragement of Independent Agricultural Societies, allowing the Secretary to incorporate their annual reports in that of the State Board, of which I wrote you the other day. There has been considerable discussion in that body upon the Library Clause of the School Law without coming to a vote. They yesterday passed resolutions calling the Board of Public Works, for information. First. As to the amount of expenditures for repairs upon such works, for the years 1857 and 1858 which would have been required to be done by the contractors, had the contracts been still in existence. Second. How much in addition thereto was necessarily expended which would not have fallen within the terms of the contracts, in order to preserve the canals in good navigable condition, and maintain the organization of the Board.—Third. The amount appropriated, and the amount of expenditures upon each division of the Public Works for the year 1858.—Stating separately the amount paid and the amount remaining unpaid. This is much needed information and if obtained fully, will be of much advantage in directing Legislation upon this subject.

Various new bills have been introduced in the House during this week, among others, one "To provide for the erection of a new Deaf and Dumb Asylum;" "To punish trespassers upon public and other lands;" "To amend the School Law," for which bills are introduced almost daily; and also a bill "Explanatory of the meaning of the 15th Sect. of the act for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies in the State of Ohio," passed May 1st, 1852. The object of this bill is to explain the intent and meaning of that section to be, that Railroad companies have the right to take real estate subscriptions of stock to such companies, the same as though such subscriptions made in money.

The principal part of the time of the House for three days past has been occupied in discussion upon the bill to increase the compensation of County Treasurers, and the "Bill for the settlement of decedents estates." The latter is a measure of great importance, has occupied considerable attention, and is now ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Thursday of next week. It supercedes entirely, and repeals the administrators law as it now stands upon the Statute books, and without materially changing the principles upon which the old law is based, is intended to simplify and facilitate the settlement of estates. Think it doubtful if it will pass, the strongest argument against being, that although the proposed change may be better in some respects, yet the old law