

Ohio Legislature.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

The Senate passed the following bills, to-wit:

House Bill—Amending the act to exempt from execution the property of the militia of Ohio mustered into the service of the United States, so that it shall not apply to persons in the regular army.

A House bill prescribing the duties of sheriffs and clerks in case of murder of the first degree; House bill to allow sheriffs 50c per diem for taking care of prisoners; a Senate bill appropriating \$1,000 for the expenses of legislative committees.

The time of the House was taken up by the introduction of new bills, and consideration of a number of local bills.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

The Senate passed the following bills.

The following bills were passed: House bill to transfer \$800,000 surplus relief fund to the sinking fund, without amendment, yeas 20, nays 12, and is now a law; to give charge of property of paupers to township trustees, for the benefit of such paupers; The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Bradbury—To change the name of the Gallipolis, Jackson and Chillicothe Railroad, to Gallipolis, Pomeroy and Hamden Railroad Company.

The House passed the militia bill by a vote of 65 yeas to 15 nays. Sundry new bills were presented, principally of a local character.

During the proceedings this afternoon, Mr. Grant, father of the General, occupied a seat by the Speaker, and was cordially greeted by the members. He is sanguine of a reconciliation among Union men in Washington, having just returned from that city.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

The principal business of the Senate was of a local character.

Mr. Wilson reported back the temperance bill with amendments, one of which provides that its provisions shall not extend to the sale of wine manufactured from Ohio grapes, lager beer or cider. The amendments were agreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

The House did nothing of public interest.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

The Senate passed bills as follows: House bill—Amending the act relating to juries, so as to require the name of a juror who fails to serve to be returned to the box.

House bill—To permit Township Trustees to levy a tax for the repair, improvement, or enlargement of town halls.

House bill—Allowing all cities to have the benefit of the provisions of the act providing for the punishment of vagrancy, &c.

Senate bill—Permitting Common Pleas Judges to hold special terms of their courts.

Col. Schneider's militia bill was read a second time, under a suspension of the constitutional rule, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it will be considered early next week.

The House passed the following bills.

House Bill—Providing for a new Commission to examine military claims.

House Bill—To amend the act prescribing the duties of County Commissioners so that it shall not be necessary to submit to the people the propriety of erecting any public building or making an improvement unless the expense involved is more than ten thousand dollars. The amount is now fixed at one half that sum.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Neither House was in session to-day, they having accepted an invitation to visit the city of Newark.

Here is a specimen of the loyalty of the South. It is from the New Orleans correspondence of the New York Tribune:

The Democratic Convention met last night, and nominated, unanimously, J. T. Monroes their choice for Mayor. Monroe was the rebel Mayor when General Butler captured the city, and was subsequently placed in close confinement for nearly two years for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. He is accused of persuading and imprisoning loyal men for refusing to join the confederate army, and has not yet received Executive pardon. He will in all probability be elected.

We copy the following from the Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial. It shows how Copperheads want the thing done—that, though they pretend to endorse President Johnson's plan of reconstruction, they have still a plan of their own which is very different from the Presidents. He wants loyal representatives—they want rebels.

Fink, of Ohio, made a lengthy speech yesterday in the House against the Congressional test oath. Denunciation of this bar to the admission of traitors to the halls of Congress is the chief stock in trade of the copperheads, as its removal is the only hope for a reinstatement of their Southern allies in place and power.

Fink and his Democratic friends are proud that no oath but one to support the Constitution of the United States be required of any man applying for admission to Congress. But they neglect to mention such an oath is not regarded as binding by Southern statesmen, and many of those who have been elected to Congress in the Union district have already sworn to support the Constitution. In the case of John C. Fremont, who is the most hopeful Democratic candidate for Senator, they support the Constitution and prevent him from again turning traitor. The conduct of such a man furnishes the best argument for the world for the validity of the necessity of the test oath.

Breckinridge is a perjured man. He does not consider an attempt to break up the Constitution with an attempt to break up the Union. In the former case he like him, ought to be sent to the penitentiary when

they come here with credentials, and, in the latter case, the test oath is justified as a means to accomplish what the old oath is inadequate to perform, to keep traitors out of Congress.

The joint committee on reconstruction have reported a resolution on the question of the admission of Tennessee. The resolution imposes three conditions upon the State as precedent to her readmission to the Union. The conditions are as follows: to repudiate the rebel debt, to prohibit any payment for emancipated slaves, and to disfranchise, for a term of years, all her citizens who have been engaged in the rebellion. The resolution originally agreed upon by the committee was without these conditions, but upon a reconsideration of the question the conditions were attached, probably as the legitimate result of the late disgraceful contest in the Legislature at Nashville, which very clearly demonstrated that as yet political power can not with safety be put into the hands of men who participated in the rebellion.

A case is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, in which is involved the important question of the legality and the power of military commissions. It is the case of the Indiana conspirators, Bowles, Milligan and Horsey, who were tried during the war before a military commission at Indianapolis, on the charge of a conspiracy to release rebel prisoners at Indianapolis and to seize upon the State Government. They were convicted and sentenced to be hung, but the President commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life. Milligan now applies to the Supreme Court for release, on the ground that the military commission had no jurisdiction of the offence. Eminent counsel are engaged upon both sides. Ex-Attorney General Black, D. D. Field of New York, Judge McDonald of Indiana, and Gen. Garfield of Ohio, appear for the petitioner, while the United States is represented by Attorney General Speed, General Butler and Mr. Stansbury of Ohio. The whole question is being elaborately argued, and will probably be passed upon and settled during the present term of the Court.

The committee on reconstruction have within the past few days reported to Congress a vast amount of evidence touching the present condition of certain of the Southern States, and the spirit of their people, some of which we publish on our first page. The committee sum up the evidence as follows: That the people of Texas, Louisiana and Florida are not so friendly to the Government as when the war closed; that they have become bitter and independent by leniency; that in case of foreign war they would join our enemies; and that in view of these facts, they are not fit to be represented in Congress.

The trial of Samuel Covert, for the murder of the Roosa family, which has been in progress at Lebanon, Ohio, for a week past, was concluded by the jury returning a verdict of guilty.

The Constitutional Amendment, which passed the U. S. House of Representatives, some weeks since, basing representation upon voters, failed in the Senate on Friday last for want of a two-thirds vote. The vote stood yeas 25, nays 22.

We regret to hear our farmers speak so discouragingly of the incoming wheat crop. They represent that at least three-fourths of it is winter killed. We hope it may not prove so bad.

The returns from the Spring elections are coming in, and they show pretty generally Union gains. We have before us the returns from nine towns in New York which show a net Union gain of 2,206. Bad crumbs for "indorsers."

The office of the County Treasurer of Ross county, was entered by thieves last week, and robbed of about \$400. They did not reach the inner vault. Afterwards, upon an examination of the funds in the vault, there was found to be a deficiency of near \$40,000. The Treasurer declared his inability to account for it, whereupon the Commissioners took charge of the office, and will, after a more full and thorough examination, appoint a new Treasurer.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.—The Legislatures of Virginia and West Virginia have passed a concurrent charter to the French Company, which undertook in 1860 to complete this important public improvement, extending about the same terms and privileges which were granted by the original charter. The work is to be commenced within nine months from the acceptance of the charter by the Company, and completed from Pt. Pleasant to Cannelton within four years thereafter, thence to the James River Canal in four years, and the entire work completed in ten years from commencement.—Kanawha Journal.

News from the interior of Missouri represents the agricultural prospects as very good. The wheat crop, which it was thought would be almost a failure, has much improved, since the moderate weather set in.

A good trade.—The New York forger Ketchum trades his all for the States (awl).

Why is France like a man with his shoulder out of joint?

Because it has a Bonapart, (bone-apart).

GALLIPOLIS PRODUCE AND GROCERY MARKET.

Table listing market prices for various goods like BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, CANNED GOODS, etc.

GRAIN MARKET.

Table listing grain prices for WHEAT PRIME, FLOUR, COBEN, OATS, HAY.

Feb. 8, 1866.

GEORGE HOUSE.

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

FOR THE PURCHASE & SALE OF AGRICULTURAL,

MINERAL & OIL LANDS.

ROBINSON'S BUILDING,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

REFERENCES—

E. DELITOMBE, President 1st National Bank.

CHAS. HENKING, JNO A. ROBINSON,

CHAS. CRUZET, E. S. MESAGER.

March 15, 1866.

For Sale.

A DESIRABLE residence on Front Street.

Good location, several town lots, also a number of Farms. Enquire of

GEO. HOUSE,

Real Estate Broker.

March 15, 1866.

JOHN C. VANDEN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE—Auditor's Office, Court House.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

March 15, 1866.—3m.

WHOLESALE.

HALLIDAY & MILES.

OFFER TO—

Country Merchants,

Jobbing Rates,

A large lot of all the leading STAPLE GOODS & NOTIONS that are needed for their trade.

Our STOCK is LARGE and will be sold at such prices as will secure the favor of the closest buyers.

Our buying arrangements are now well perfected and we expect to be in weekly receipt of every kind of reasonable Goods in large quantities. Many of our Goods for Wholesale are bought from first hands at the package price, thus enabling us to save a margin for profit.

Merchants are requested to examine our Stock before buying.

HALLIDAY & MILES.

March 15, 1866.—4f.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST.—For the best and cheapest Pictures to be had in the City, call at TOWER HALL GALLERY, and see

JOHN DELILLE,

(Successor to J. A. Moore.)

S. B. MELROY, JAS. DICKSON, JON. T. SHANN.

SPRING TRADE, 1866.

DRY GOODS

AT WHOLESALE

MELROY, DICKSON & Co.

54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOW OFFER THEIR

SPRING GOODS

AT THE—

LOWEST MARKET PRICE!!

TERMS CASH.

THE STOCK WILL BE KEPT COMPLETE DURING THE SEASON.

BUYERS FROM EASTERN & CENTRAL OHIO, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE ASSORTMENT.

March 15, 1866.—8w.

TOWER HALL GALLERY opened to the Public by the well known Artist, and Photographer.

JOHN DELILLE.

THE

HYDRAULIC CLOTHES WASHER

Washes more and Washes faster than any other Machine.

Washes with less wear than any other Machine.

Washes with one-half the Soap required by the ordinary method.

Is more simple and more durable than any other Machine.

Washes fabric of the finest texture without injury.

For Hotels and Steamboats stands unrivaled.

Has attached the best Wringer in the Market.

MANUFACTURED BY STEAM LAUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

N. W. Cor Front and John Sts., Cincinnati.

CALOHAN & GRAHAM, Ag'ts.

Gallipolis, Ohio.

March 15, 1866.—3m.

For fine life-like Photographs, Ambrotypes, Gems, or any kind of Pictures call on

JOHN DELILLE,

(Successor to John A. Moore.)

TOWER HALL GALLERY.

LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, on the 15th day of March A. D. 1866.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advised letters," give the date of this list and pay one cent for advertising.

Lewis Sharon C

Lot Nancy

May Lucy

Moore John W

JOBGING.

CHEAP LOOKING GLASSES, of all sizes, in boxes of 1/2 dozen. BROOMS by the dozen.

WALL PAPER, MUSLIN & PAPER CURTAINS.

for sale to suit the trade at a small advance on cost, and freight, by

HAYWARD & FULLER,

Corner of Third and State Streets.

March 15, 1866.—4f.

RETAIL.

HALLIDAY & MILES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

CARPETS,

NOTIONS,

&c.

COURT STREET, BET. SECOND AND THIRD STREETS,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Spring, 1866!!!

We are now prepared with a choice line of

Ladies' Dress Goods in Great Variety.

INCLUDING AN UNUSUALLY LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN & FIGURED BLACK SILKS & FANCY SILKS IN LEADING COLORS & STYLES.

We have also a very beautiful lot of real

French Dress Gingham,

and our variety of STAPLE DRESS GOODS, such as

PRINTS, DeLAINES, MOSAMBIQUES, &c.

will be found larger than ever before. Almost everything that ladies want in

WHITE GOODS,

that we can get, we have, in good quantity.

Our offering to men in the way of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.

adapted to Spring wear, is large and well assorted.

HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS.

Such as CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN DAMASK, SHADES, FIXTURES & WHITE EMBROIDERED CURTAININGS, are in greater varieties and quantity than ever before offered in this market.

We expect to be in receipt of Goods adapted to the City trade weekly, throughout the entire season.

HALLIDAY & MILES.

March 15, 1866.—4f.

---A I Co.---

93d STATEMENT OF THE

ÆTNA

Insurance Company.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

January 1, 1866.

Cash Assets, \$4,067,455.80

Liabilities, 244,391.43

Net Assets, 3,823,064.37

THIS VETERAN OF

16,000 FIRES

STILL

Hard at Work!!!

BY AN

Efficient organization of 4,000 practical Underwriters, from Nova Scotia to California, and Lake Superior, Mexico and the Gulf, harmonizing the science of average with compensating rates to the advancement of the public welfare.

FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS.

---OF THE---

Ætina Insurance Co.

FROM THE

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

The Insurance Commissioner to the Legislature:

"The Ætina Insurance Company, of Hartford, one of the most successful Fire Insurance Companies of this or any other country."

"Connecticut Companies follow the rule and practices of the Ætina almost as carefully as if they were embodied in statute law."

Again, pointing to errors of practice in New York Companies, the Ætina's successful management and solid rates are called to their attention thus:

"It still remains more a matter of wonder than imitation in the insurance world."

"By what subtle alchemy has this corporation been enabled to turn its full-paid capital into the philosopher's stone?"

"The extraordinary events which have distinguished its unparalleled financial history."

The average losses per diem in the United States, at this period of the year, are about \$250,000, the Telegraph daily sounds startling notes of warning to all prudent persons.

Do not neglect the Security of Reliable Insurance.

POLICIES ISSUED WITHOUT DELAY BY

R. L. STEWART, Agent,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

March 15, 1866.—3m.

---A I Co.---

Mayor's Proclamation.

THE Qualified electors in and for the City of Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio, will assemble in their respective wards in the said City of Gallipolis to-wit: The 1st ward at the National House, the 2d at the Mayor's office, and the 3d, at the Store house of Michael Emsheimer, on the 1st Monday in April, A. D. 1866, the same being the 23d day thereof, and then and there, between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, proceed to elect one Councilman for each of said wards, to serve for the term of two years, one City Auditor to serve for the term of one year, and one City Marshal to serve for the term of one year, in and for the said City of Gallipolis.

Given under my hand officially at my office at the City of Gallipolis, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1866.

J. G. DAMRON, Mayor.

March 15, 1866.

Notice.

Henry W. Langley, Plaintiff, against Morris B. Gee, Defendant.

Before J. G. Damron J. P. of Gallipolis township, Gallia county, Ohio.

ON the 27th day of February, A. D. 1866, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of \$12.75.

HENRY W. LANGLEY.

March 15, 1866.