

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, OF ILLINOIS.

NEWS ITEMS.

The woolen factory of James Wallace & Co., Steubenville, Ohio, was totally destroyed by fire on the 26th. No insurance. Loss, \$45,000.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed a resolution withdrawing the adoption of the U. S. Constitutional Amendment.

The New Orleans Tribune has come out for Grant for President, and the Republican and Advocate, of that city, will soon do the same thing.

James McGowan, Collector of State Taxes in Georgia, has been arrested by the military for refusing to deliver up the public records and money.

The office of the Treasurer of Louisiana county, Iowa, was robbed, on the 19th inst., of over \$17,000.

In Zanesville, Ohio, on Saturday, a forty-year-old son of Mr. Frank Baird was so badly burned, by his clothes taking fire at a grate, that it is feared he will die.

The Freedmen's Bureau ceased to exist in Kentucky on Saturday.

Gen. Sherman will continue in command of the Division of Missouri, the President having revoked the order assigning him to the command of the newly created military Division of the Atlantic.

It is stated that a majority of the House Election Committee have agreed to report in favor of General Sherman's right to his seat, from the Eighteenth Ohio District, contested by Mr. Deland.

The Kentucky Legislature, on the 19th, elected Thos. McCreary, of Dealeys county, U. S. Senator, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Guthrie.

A bill is soon to be presented in Congress for the division of Texas into three States.

At the municipal election in Syracuse, New York, on the 19th, Chas. Andrews, Republican, was elected Mayor, and the whole Republican ticket was elected by increased majorities.

A strange and fatal disease is raging among the cattle in some parts of Pennsylvania.

A lad about thirteen years old, fell into a coal pit, near Steubenville, a few days since, a distance of two hundred and forty feet, and was found crushed almost to a jelly.

The California Senate has unanimously passed resolutions asking the President and Congress to honorably acquire or annex British Columbia to the United States.

Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, formerly Representative in Congress for many years, and Minister to England under President Fillmore, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the 26th, aged seventy-five years. He was one of the leaders of the old Whig party.

The following classes of persons are to be disfranchised by the new Georgia constitution. First—Those who shall have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of funds, malfeasance in office, crime punishable by law with imprisonment in the penitentiary, or bribery. Second—Those who are idiots or insane.

A total change in the principle of the plow is proposed by a San Francisco mechanic, who has invented an instrument in which the overturning and pulverization of the earth is accomplished by six iron blades, resembling in appearance and working in the same manner as a propeller screw. It is said to be easy of propulsion, and to do the work admirably.

It is now thought the appropriation for Alaska will fail.

Gov. Tooe is prominently named for one of the Senatorial electors on the Union ticket. The convention cannot do better than nominate him.

President Johnson has a hard time in finding a line General with which to "snub" Gen. Grant. He tried Sherman, but he wouldn't stand. Then he tried "Old Pap" Thomas, and he likewise declines to be used for such purposes. In a telegram to Hon. B. F. Wade, he requests the Senate not to confirm the nomination tendered him by the President. Try again, Mr. President.

The editor of the Dispatch says—"It is a lamentable indication of how far we have drifted from that high standard of judicial integrity, once our pride and boast, when Judges for mere partisan ends, can thus trample on law, disregard their solemn oaths, and degrade their high calling."

Can he tell us when was that golden age of judicial purity, from which we have fallen so deeply. Perhaps it was when Judge Wood, a democratic judge, declared that every man more than half white was a legal voter, or more like when the astute editor of the Dispatch himself wore the judicial ermine, as Probate Judge.

President Johnson is undoubtedly a bad man—has been guilty of many and flagrant violations of the Constitution and the Laws—and therefore deserves to be impeached and deposed from office, whether it is done or not—but still he is no worse, if he is indeed as bad, as the leading copperheads of the North. They are the ones that have urged him on to the commission of not only these acts, but to others still more revolutionary and appalling. Without their encouragement, and promise of backing, he probably would not have done half what he has. The people should, therefore, while not excusing the President, hold these copperheads to their full responsibility in the matter. With them it is simply "rule or ruin." Having failed in their first revolution, they now seek to inaugurate a second one by means of the corrupt and evil hearted President Johnson, caring nothing for the horrors it will bring, so that it eventuates in throwing them to the top. Let the people be watchful, or their liberties may be destroyed.

The Situation at Washington.

We give elsewhere a full report of the news from Washington, in regard to Johnson's latest demonstration. This step of the President to purposely set at defiance the laws of Congress is one of greater importance than any of the headstrong measures heretofore taken by him to bend the whole government to his will. Influenced by the counsels of a horde of rebels, with the shrewd and crafty Jerry Black at their head, he has recklessly taken a step, that in any country but this would bring on a revolution and overthrow of government. But thank God, Johnson, who has used his high office to obstruct the will of the people at every step, can carry with him neither the Army nor the people in his high handed course, and this last act his egotism has led him into will only work his removal from office, and give him an unenviable notoriety. The course of Congress and the people is clear in this crisis. Impeachment by Congress and a bold and decided support of that course by the loyal North are demanded. Johnson's course in this matter, deliberately preparing to use force to overcome Congress, as proved by his attempt to clothe an army officer, who would be his tool, with all the powers of Grant, and then openly defying the laws of Congress, as if he alone were the Government, has laid him open to impeachment beyond a doubt. The House of Representatives has already decided to impeach, and now our duty is plain to sustain our Senators and Representatives, in carrying impeachment through.

Law of Impeachment.

As Congress has decided to impeach the President, we give below the provisions in the Constitution of the United States upon the subject of impeachment:

Article I. Sec. 2. [last clause.] The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment. Article I. Sec. 3. [last two clauses.] The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Article II. Sec. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. We also give from the Cincinnati Gazette, a statement of the mode of proceeding in carrying out the impeachment of a President:

"If the impeachment proceedings go on to the end, the order is as follows: After the House passes the resolution to impeach, it will appoint a committee to proceed to the bar of the Senate, and announce that the House, in its own name, and in that of all the people, has resolved that the President shall be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and that in due time the House will present articles, and make them good. The House will then appoint a committee of Managers to draw up articles of impeachment, and when passed by the House, the Managers will go to the bar of the Senate and announce the action of the House, and ask the Senate to fix the time to try the charges, and cite Andrew Johnson to appear. The Senate is then bound to fix the time and inform the House. At the trial the House attends in a body, and five Managers conduct the prosecution.

The President, it seems, wishes to assume all the powers of the Government—Legislative, Executive and Judicial—to centralize the whole power in one man—and the copperhead party are urging him forward in this villainous work. He refuses to obey the law of Congress regulating the removal of Cabinet Ministers, because, as he says, it is unconstitutional. Who made him the judge of the constitutionality of any law? Not the constitution—that instrument which he professes to love and reverence so much—certainly. That instrument places that power in the Supreme Court, and every law of Congress, until pronounced unconstitutional by that tribunal, is constitutional, and the President, as the executive officer of the government, violates his oath of office—commits perjury—if he fails to see that it is respected and enforced. If the President believes a law unconstitutional, the Constitution gives him, when it is presented for his signature, the veto power, but if Congress afterwards, by a two-thirds vote, passes it, it is just as much law, and just as binding upon the President to see it enforced, as any enactment of that body. Thus you will understand the position in which Andy Johnson has placed himself. Through the evil counsels of his copperhead advisers, he refuses to obey a legal enactment of Congress, and has thus violated the plain provisions of the Constitution, as well as his oath of office. His punishment should be so terrible, that those who come after him will be deterred from pursuing a similar course.

A paper has been established in St. Louis, entitled "The Republic," whose object, which is boldly announced in the prospectus, will be to accomplish the redemption of the so-called national debt." In politics, of course, it is democratic!

EXCITING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WAR OFFICE DIFFICULTY, IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT DECIDED ON. LATEST, ALL QUIET.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The action taken by the President in the case of Secretary Stanton seems to have surprised everybody. The matter was kept entirely secret at the White House, and nothing was known at the Capitol previous to the arrival of the message upon the subject.

Great excitement ensued in both Houses, and the Senate went into executive session almost immediately, and at this writing (9 P. M.) there seems no prospect of adjournment. The two brevets given Gen. Geo. H. Thomas excited general laughter, and the opinion was expressed on all sides that the old veteran would notify the President, in a quiet way, that he was not caught on that.

The nomination of McClellan as Minister to England caused almost as little excitement and comment as that of Hubbe to Ecuador. The point of interest in it all was, of course, that affecting Mr. Stanton. Soon after the Senate had received the message of the President, Mr. Stanton sent to both Houses copies of the letters and orders served upon him by Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas, whom the President had appointed Secretary of War ad interim.

Mr. Stanton declined to turn over the office at once, and in a very short time several Senators rose over the matter, and advised him to remain. This Mr. Stanton has decided to do, and up to this hour has not left the War Office, and does not intend to, until the Senate has taken some action.

The debate in secret session has been upon a resolution to return the message to the President, with a statement that the Senate insists that, under the terms of the Tenure of Office Law, he has no authority to remove Secretary Stanton without consent of the Senate, nor to order Gen. Thomas to take his place without the concurrence of the Senate. There is also a clause proposed to be added to the resolution, declaring the whole proceeding to be a gross violation of law, and another proposition to report the matter officially to the House of Representatives, for their action. This, of course, would imply impeachment, and so far as can yet be learned, it has no general support in the Senate.

Mr. Stanton, at 2 P. M., issued an order as Secretary of War, closing the Department to-morrow, in honor of the day. It is expected that Gen. Thomas will make a formal demand to-morrow for the books and papers of the office, and to have the whole turned over to him. He is in a very excited state of mind this afternoon, and has given two or three versions of the course he expects to pursue, none of them very peaceful in their character.

It is not believed, however, that any attempt will be made to use force, but that the real object of the President is to get the Tenure of Office bill before the Supreme Court, upon an application for a writ of *quo warranto*, to make answer why Gen. Thomas should not be permitted to assume the duties of the office of Secretary of War.

To this, Mr. Stanton pleaded the terms of the Tenure of Office, the Constitutionality of that act would come at once before the Court. There is much talk of impeachment again, and to-morrow bids fair to be a very exciting time in the House.

SECOND DISPATCH.

After over seven hours' Executive session, the Senate adjourned at 10:30. There was more feeling manifested than in any secret session for a long time. The debate was general, nearly every member present participating. The resolutions were not positive, but the declaration that the President had violated the law, but one finally passed by a vote of 29 to 6, which declared that the President had no authority for his course, either in the Constitution or law, and that he had no right either to remove Mr. Stanton or order Gen. Thomas to take his place, while the Senate was in session, without its consent.

The Senators ordered copies of this resolution, and of the action thereon to be sent to the President, Mr. Stanton and Gen. Thomas. After adjournment, a number of Senators went directly to the War Department to confer with Mr. Stanton. The Senate has a regular session to-morrow.

It can not be denied that the feeling among the Senators and moderate Republicans in the House has never been so strongly in favor of impeachment. The Reconstruction Committee has a meeting in the morning, and a report is expected from them in the House to-morrow.

At 10 P. M. Mr. Stanton was in the War Office, comfortably fixed for the night; Gen. Grant witnessing the performance of the Japanese Troupe; the President presiding at a State dinner, and Gen. Lorenzo Thomas at Willard's, telling of the great things he expected to do to-morrow.

Soon after the message of the President reached the Senate, it appears that several Senators took steps to proceed against Gen. Thomas for violating the civil Tenure of Office law, in demanding the office of Mr. Stanton, and appeared before Chief Justice Carter, and made affidavits charging him with direct violation of the law, and asking for his arrest. Judge Carter at once issued a warrant for his arrest, and it has been placed in the hands of an officer.

Mr. Edmund's was the only Republican voting against Mr. Wilson's resolution. A paper has been established in St. Louis, entitled "The Republic," whose object, which is boldly announced in the prospectus, will be to accomplish the redemption of the so-called national debt." In politics, of course, it is democratic!

THIRD DISPATCH.

The excitement for the past twenty-four hours has been unprecedented in Washington since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Upon comparing notes to-day it appears that every one was taken by surprise by the President's action, not only Republicans, but those

Conservatives and democrats who are supposed to be in constant communication with Mr. Johnson.

The move on the part of the President is very generally attributed to the influence of the men brought here by the meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

There is a delegation of Maryland men from Annapolis here, who are talking in about the style of the old economists, in regard to what Maryland will do if Thomas is kept out of the War Office.

It became known at an early hour this morning, that the debate in the Senate, though for the most part moderate and dignified, at the same time manifested great firmness, and indicated that the Senate was determined to stand upon its rights, and insist that the laws should be obeyed.

Mr. Stanton, as is known, remained in the War Office all night, and was not left during the day, and will not leave to-night. Most of the time last night was spent in consultation with various prominent Republicans upon the situation and the course to pursue in certain contingencies. Chief Justice Carter was of the number. As soon as Gen. Thomas had gone far enough in his attempts to get possession of the office to bring him clearly within terms of the section making interference in such cases criminal, Mr. Stanton, in consultation with several lawyers present, made affidavits before Chief Justice Carter, the Supreme Court of the District, to the effect that Gen. Thomas had violated the Tenure of Office bill, and asking that a writ might be issued for his arrest. The section under which the complaint was filed is as follows:

"Any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any office, position or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise, or attempt to hold or exercise any such office or employment, he shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof he shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both of said punishments, in discretion of the court."

This request for a warrant was granted about 1 o'clock A. M., but was not served till seven this morning. Gen. Thomas had a few hours before returned to the War Office, and he appeared in the full uniform of a Major General. At this his official notice of the action of the Senate had been served upon him. Upon being notified of his arrest he at once accompanied Marshal Gooding and Assistant Marshal Phillips to the City Hall, three-quarters of a mile distant. Those on the streets at that early hour, who were astonished and perplexed to see a Major General in full regalia marching between two officers of Court, and evidently under arrest.

Upon arriving at the Court he asked to be sent to the White House. This was granted, and the distinguished gentleman walked between his guards for the mile back to the President's. At the White House there was a hasty conference, Mr. Johnson seeming to wake up to a full realization of the fact that he had again outstayed, and all he could do was to refer his new Secretary ad interim to the Attorney General, so far as outward aspect is concerned, and probably wishing to soothe the President, declared that in some way he would get Stanton out before night if he had to put him out by force. After obtaining an agreement from Attorney General Stanbery to appear and defend him, Gen. Thomas was marched back to Court, where an adjutant bailed him in five thousand dollars to appear on Monday at ten o'clock. This was subsequently changed to Wednesday.

It was about 11 A. M. when bail was finally obtained and the prisoner discharged. He went directly to the White House, and at noon to-day Gen. Grant, in his private office in the Department where four or five members of the War Office were visiting. He seemed a little embarrassed, but directly remarked to Mr. Stanton that he had been arrested.

"Yes," said Mr. Stanton, "I heard you had." A little conversation about the proceedings at Court followed; and Gen. Thomas then said, that he had come by order of the President to take possession of the War Department as Secretary of War ad interim.

"You are not Secretary of War ad interim," said Mr. Stanton, "but Adjutant General of the Army, and your place is down stairs." Gen. Thomas again said he came by order of the President to take possession of the office.

Mr. Stanton again responded that he was not Secretary ad interim, and that he would not allow him to exercise the duties of the office.

To this Gen. Thomas replied that he was acting in obedience to positive orders of the President. He then went across the hall into Gen. Schriver's office, and said word that he would like to see Mr. Stanton privately a few moments.

The Secretary went in, and General Thomas a third time said his direct instructions from the President were to take possession of the office, and exercise the functions of Secretary ad interim.

Mr. Stanton a third time responded that he would be allowed to do anything of the kind, adding that he would do well to return to his office and go about his duties as Adjutant General. General Thomas said he could not do this.

Mr. Stanton answered with a profound courtesy, "The Adjutant General can certainly sit up here as long as he pleases."

Gen. Thomas then said it was his further duty to demand possession of the books and papers of the office.

Mr. Stanton made reply, "And it is my further duty, as Secretary of War, to inform you that the only books and papers you can touch are such as strictly belong to the Adjutant General."

Gen. Thomas next suggested that he might be obliged to issue an order that Mr. Stanton should not be recognized as Secretary of War.

Mr. Stanton replied, "I have already ordered that you shall not be recognized as Secretary of War, and as Adjutant General of the Army, and it is entirely useless to talk further about your acting Secretary of War office. I refuse to surrender my office to you, no matter what your orders are, and again repeat that your duties are down stairs."

This ended the conversation about official matters, and Gen. Thomas soon left the Department for the White House.

The message is still viewed as backing out on the part of the President, as it is understood he asks if a man is to be removed for misconstruction of the law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. During the latter part of the day the building was closed and no one allowed to enter it without orders from Secretary Stanton. General Thomas made a third effort to enter but was refused admission, and the officer of the guard in answer to persons having communications addressed to Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War, told them there was no such person recognized then as acting in that capacity.

At the Capitol to-day, the crowd began to gather at an early hour, and the galleries and corridors were crowded. The Reconstruction Committee met at the house of Mr. Stevens, near the Capitol, at half past ten. At 12 it adjourned till one to obtain certified copies of the papers issued by Lorenzo Thomas, in which he assumed to be Secretary of War. At 2 o'clock the committee came in with a report favoring the impeachment of the President, and the members dissenting. The character of the report was known an hour before its reading, and the excitement increased with the knowledge. Mr. Eldridge made an attempt to filibuster on a motion to adjourn in honor of the day, and for a time it seemed almost certain that the day would be thus taken up, but a consultation among the Democrats changed the plan, and regular business allowed to go on.

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The impeachment resolution passed—125 to 46. Cary, of Ohio, and Stewart, of New York, were the only so-called Republicans who voted against it.

FOURTH DISPATCH—10 P. M.

THE SCENE AT THE CAPITOL. The scene at the Capitol to-day, has been one without parallel in Washington. The House, from first to last of the long session, beginning at 10 and ending at 6, has been orderly, for the most part very quiet, manifesting great earnestness and coolness, and in fact was far less swayed by the general excitement than it was supposed it might be.

The galleries were closely packed by 9 o'clock, and by the time the House assembled, the building was very much crowded by those vainly attempting to get a view of the interior of the hall. Policemen were put on duty in all directions to keep the passages very clear, and a large force was on duty in and around the Capitol were increased in the city, and a military company which was kept at barracks, was taken to have attended a funeral to-day was kept out the day maintained perfect order and the whole aspect of affairs was in accord with the great importance of the measure under consideration.

The entrance of Mr. Stevens with the report caused great sensation, and the crowd present became so quiet that the feeble voice of the old man was heard distinctly. The reading of the report by Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, was heard by the House in profound quiet, and a full sense of its importance seemed to have fallen on all.

It is significant that many prominent Democrats to-night have bitterly denounced Mr. Johnson as a stupid and a traitor, and have gone so far as to express the hope that he will soon be out of the way of the Democratic party, through impeachment.

SITUATION SUNDAY MORNING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. The situation at 11:45 this morning is unchanged. Stanton remains in the War Department, ever ready to defend his position, and Gen. Thomas has made no attempt to get possession since yesterday afternoon. Gen. Grant was with Mr. Stanton during the evening. Nothing is known at the War Office concerning the President's intentions.

There was a very large crowd at the President's reception to-night, and he appeared about as usual. There was a marked absence of Republicans, and scarcely any army officers made their appearance. A few Navy officers were on hand, but many secession sympathizers. There has been a report quite current to-day that Gordon Granger, who is here with no authority from headquarters, is to be put in General Emory's place as commander in this department. It will be remembered that Granger is the officer who declared last summer that if he was Andy Johnson, he would take a file of soldiers and disperse Congress.

Everything is quiet. The House passed a bill to amend the law for the settlement of estates. A resolution was adopted for the payment of work already done on the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum building. The House having disagreed to the Senate substitute for the House dog law bill, the Senate insisted on the substitute.

House—A bill to make an appropriation for cleaning out Racoon river was introduced. A petition was presented asking that a copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary be furnished by the State to each common school in the State, to be paid for out of fines for the violation of the liquor laws. Mr. Lar will introduce a resolution to inquire in regard to provision for contesting the election of persons declared elected as electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to preserve the purity of such elections, and to punish frauds committed in holding the same.

Feb. 17.—Senate—A bill was introduced supplementary to the several acts relating to common schools, the object being to give to the Boards of Education in country districts the same authority to build school houses as is possessed by the same boards in towns and villages. The bill to repeal the act to restrain certain animals from running at large was indefinitely postponed. A bill to abolish the office of

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ment securing the publication of the laws in county papers was offered and rejected. Several petitions were presented for a change in the interest laws. A bill was introduced supplementary to an act authorizing county commissioners to build roads on petition. Mr. Lewton offered a joint resolution requesting from the Auditor of State information in regard to the names, location, amount of capital, amount of surplus funds on which taxes were charged each year prior to June, 1867, the amounts of deposits charged with taxes each year prior to June, 1867, and the amount of taxes collected each year, &c., of the National Banks in this State. Adopted by a unanimous vote.

Feb. 15.—Senate.—The House amendments to an act authorizing the election of a judge in the third subdivision of the Fifth District were concurred in.

House.—House bill to regulate fishing—providing for suspending the operations of the fisheries June 1st—passed. House bill to transfer certain duties from the Governor to the Trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was passed. The bill authorizing the Board of Public Works to purchase the bridge on the National Road at Zanesville, was voted down, reconsidered and laid on the table. House bill supplementary to the law to provide for constructing ditches, &c., was passed.

Feb. 22.—Petitions were presented for the repeal of the present law, and the re-enactment of the former road law; for free trade in money ten per cent. interest on contract; for more efficient provisions to compel the attendance of witnesses in justice courts; two petitions against the repeal of the law of 1867. The bill to amend the school act of 1867 was passed. A resolution requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to report the bill to prescribe the duties of judges of elections, was indefinitely postponed.

House.—Petitions were presented against the repeal of the act authorizing County Commissioners to construct roads, and for an appropriation of \$25,000 for cleaning out Racoon river. A bill to amend an act in relation to incorporated companies was passed; also House bill to provide for the payment of bank notes to volunteers. A resolution of inquiry in regard to the constitutionality of the law under which a State bindery was established at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was adopted. A resolution requesting the Auditor of State to report when the National Road was leased, for what length of time, the amount received by the State on the lease, and whether the amount so received has been applied on the road.

Congress. Feb. 18.—In the Senate Mr. Wilson's bill, for a gradual reduction of the army was passed. It provides that no more Second Lieutenants shall be appointed except from West Point, and cuts down the number of regimental warrant officers considerably, besides discharging fourteen bands. It will reduce expenses about \$2,000,000 per year. A bill was also passed to prohibit any further payment of bounties to deserters unless it be certified that the charge of desertion was false.

In the House a bill was passed placing fifty thousand dollars in the hands of the Secretary of State to relieve the wants and defraying the expenses of the return to the United States of foreign citizens imprisoned in foreign countries, about justice, and discharged without trial, or acquitted. The bill giving pensions to survivors of the war of 1812 passed. The pensions will amount to about \$2,000,000 per annum. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.

Feb. 19.—The Secretary of State, Wilson introduced a bill to reimburse soldiers for clothing destroyed on account of contagion. He also introduced a joint resolution for the restoration of Alabama to representation in Congress. The case of Mr. Thomas came up, and several Senators made speeches upon it, after which the resolution to admit him to his seat was lost, by a vote of 28 to 21. The Secretary of State is instructed to inform the Governor of Maryland that the seat is vacant.

In the House Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, reported a bill to establish a Law Department, which contemplates the abolition of the expensive system of solicitors for the various Executive Departments, and substitution of a District Department, to which all questions of law which may arise shall be referred, and by the incumbents of which all cases in Court shall be managed in behalf of the Government.

Feb. 20.—Nothing of special interest transpired in the Senate. The House passed the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Banks introduced his amended bill on the rights of American citizens abroad. Mr. Bingham introduced a bill removing political disabilities from certain Southerners.

Feb. 21.—The Senate was occupied in discussing the bill to declare a majority of votes sufficient to ratify a constitution under the Reconstruction laws. The House was engaged with the Naval Appropriation Bill.

MARRIED. JOHNSON—CHERINGTON—February 26th, near Centerville, by Rev. J. Barringer, Mr. Eliam Johnson, of Adams county, and Miss Cherrington, of Gallia county.

ADGLEY—VAN VLECK—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 26th, by Rev. Mr. Cunningham. Mr. A. E. Badger, Miss Emma Van Vleck. Thanks for the receipt.

DIED. FRIS—In this city, at the residence of C. Bailey, on Sunday last, Mrs. Zilphia Burns, wife of Millerport, Ohio, aged 77 years.

ILLS