POMEROY TELEGRAPH

THOMAS U. WHITE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, : : : : : February 22, 1866

☞ Congress has passed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which only awaits the President's approval to become a law.

☞ The Tennessee delegation to the present Congress, will probably be admitted to seats without delay.

☞ The bill apportioning a part of the relief fund to State purposes, was defeated in the Ohio House Representatives by one vote.

☞ Gen. Robert E. Lee has reached Washington, under the command of a subpœna, to testify before the Committee on Reconstruction.

☞ The Georgia Senate refuses to reconsider a bill, which releases from arrest all persons charged with offenses against the late Confederate Government.

WAR DEBTS OF THE STATES.—The war debts of the loyal States, aggregate about $475,000,000, among which that of Ohio is stated at $54,867,813; all which Congress is about to assume.

MASSACHUSETTS MANUFACTURES.—During the year 1865, 7,249,921 pairs of boots, and 24,620,160 pairs of shoes were manufactured in the state. The number of males employed was 42,626, of females 12,534.

☞ The Ohio Senate by a vote of 23 yeas to 11 nays in the contested election case from the Athens District, decided that Golden elected over Grosvenor, was entitled to his seat.

☞ The amount received in the Treasury from late rebel States during eleven months ending Feb. 1st inst., was $27,955,000. The greater portion of which was derived from the sale of captured and abandoned property.

☞ Suit is brought against the United States by Thos. Adams, to recover a balance of $112,750 76, which he claims for services rendered Gen. Fremont in his expedition when in command of the Missouri Military District.

☞ Hon. Geo. Bancroft the great historian, delivered an address on the Lincoln Memorial Ceremonies, at the National Capitol on the 12th inst. The address was delivered at the request of Congress, and is regarded as unsurpassed both in this and other lands: Congress we presume will authorise the publication of many thousand copies.

☞ New counterfeit twenty, ten and five dollar greenback bills are in circulation in Ohio, which are represented as bearing a very striking resemblance to the genuine, excepting the plate which is represented to be heavie: counterfeit $5 on the Jefferson County Bank, and fives on the Albany City Bank, New York, are also said to be in circulation.

☞ Captain Hurd, late commander of the unfortunate steamer "Carter," on the waters of the Mississippi, we learn from the Scioto Tribune, was a worthy and highly meritorious citizen of Portsmouth: also we further learn that R. W. Lewis, a worthy mechanic, together with his son, who were lost on the same steamer, were citizens of the same city.

MARINE DISASTER.—We learn that the steamer Golden Era struck a sunken barge one mile above Proctorsville on Monday night the 12th inst., and sunk almost immediately, and as she struck the bottom broke in two.—This fine steamer was under the command of Captain Kerr, and was loaded with pig iron at Portsmouth for Pittsburgh; she had a large number of passengers, all of whom with the officers and crew, were saved.

☞ We offer no quotations this week of the Cincinnati market, there having been no change since our last statement. So too as to the market at Pomeroy, it is equally unnecessary, for the reason that nothing in the line of edibles are offered in our market save beef and pork, and occasionally a lean sheep, buck or other such animal. Chickens if there are any are exceedingly healthy, there being no sick or dead ones to be found. Provident housekeepers who laid up provision in anticipation of slight supplies are to be commended.

☞ Southern Ohio is well represented in the State Senate by Hon. S. Bradbury, and in the House by Hon. T. A. Welch; The former gentleman among other services in behalf of his constituents, has in charge and is progressing with some prospect of success, the passage of a law compensating those who sustained injury through the Morgan Raid in 1863; Our representative, Father Welch, as he is called by his colleagues, has on several occasions already exhibited his fine forensic powers on the floor of the House,—but recently has embarked in the *tanning business on the hides of rebel sympathisers*: called forth on Thornhill's resolution of pretended sympathy for the soldiers.

☞ Squandering the public lands by improper and unnecessary legislation is being inaugurated the present session of Congress; we hope Congress will resist the importunities of a class of reckless speculators who throng her halls. Look, for instance, to Illinois Central and the Northern Missouri Railroad Company to which immense donations of the public domain were made; who enjoys these acquisitions but British capitalists, who are the principle owners of the stock of these companies; so it will be, we are of the opinion, in most instances of applications at present urged before Congress, the speculators at home and abroad are enriched, while the Government becomes dispoiled of her valuable domain.

☞ Our enterprising neighbors of Portsmouth appear earnest in a determination to extend their rail and pike road communications, the former with Lexington, Ky., and the latter to Galena, Scioto county, in addition to their already large facilities of road, canal and rail transportation at present enjoyed.—while we poor folks here at Pomeroy & in the interior of our rich mineral region of country, with all our inexhaustible sources of mineral wealth, are hermetically shut in from the outer world by impassable roads on the north and a noble river on the south, the navigation of which is impeded by ice, so that we can scarcely get our mails from Athens short of fifteen hours, and from Cincinnati in forty-eight hours, *all of which we esteem a course of parsimony by which our people lose a dollar to save a penny.* It therefore appears that although our enterprising neighbors present for our imitation the glittering and substantial advantages arising from engaging in enterprises of this nature, that the good people of Meigs still *stand with folded arms* irresolute of their interest and duty in this great matter. It is true we have emerged from the days of wooden plows and shovels, but we greatly fear that the iron horse with its shrill whistle as it will soon come thundering down the Hocking Valley from Columbus to Athens (which will certainly be the case) will fail to awaken our good people from the "Rip Van Winkle sleep" into which they have fallen, to a sense of the propriety and indeed necessity of extending this important road through this county to Pomeroy, thereby opening vast sources of wealth through the inexhaustible minerals which underlay the country between the two points, and which the ever active commercial world is greatly in want of. Do the people of this section of country want the commodities produced in the interior of our state, in exchange for their own? do they want the carrying trade to and fro on this road which necessarily would follow its construction,—its travel and vast transportation, and numerous commission houses in our midst which necessarily would be the case? If they do it is time the subject should command the public attention, and that the capitalists and land holders both in town and country should be up and doing in this all important public matter, which interests every person in proportion to his property, his business and his wealth: but if in the public estimation it be preferable to keep the mineral wealth of the interior country *shut up*: to lessen and discourage enterprise and industrial pursuits which otherwise would spread over the country,—to have bad roads, slow mails and non intercourse with the outside world; in fine, if it be preferable in order to visit our state Capitol via Cincinnati, traveling 350 miles instead of 100, and requiring three days instead of three hours, and at a cost of $15 instead of $3: why if the people will it to be so, as a good citizen it of course becomes us to submit, but in doing so we recommend that all our colleges and common schools in the meantime be closed, inasmuce as they would thereafter be of no public service.

Napoleon's Speech.

The long looked for speech of the French Emperor to the Chamber of Deputies, which was expected to decide the course of many of our public men upon the Mexican question has at last made its appearance, and as might have been expected, it says nothing and decides nothing. Napoleon is an experienced dissimulator and the most Mephistophelian of diplomats. His speech amounts to just this, and no more: he hopes some time to be able to withdraw his troops from Mexico, and he is talking with Maximilian about fixing a time when they can leave without endangering those French interests which they went there to secure: meantime he intends to strengthen Maximilian until there shall be no danger of patriotic Mexicans being able to rid themselves of the Austrian Usurper, and when that time comes, the French army will undoubtedly be withdrawn. He endeavors to conceal his true desires by some illusive generalities about the people of the United States being pacified by this expression of his royal intention, and no doubt he does hope that our people and government will be weak enough and foolish enough to be bamboozled by his blarney; leaving him to peacefully pursue his real policy of establishing French influence upon this Continent, overthrowing our time honored Monroe doctrine and putting a stop to the growth of the United States and of those democratic ideas which are so different from the *Ilees Napoleonnes*—which he so thoroughly detests and has so much reason to fear. He is simply endeavoring to cheat the American people. He is trying to play the same game, with variations, with them in regard to his occupation of Mexico, that he so long and sucessfully played with Italy about his occupancy of Rome. But we think that in this instance he will find that he has misjudged his antagonist. The people of the United States are not Italians: they have too long enjoyed the blessings of freedom; too long been determined to enforce the doctrine of "no foreign intervention upon this continent" and have now too thorough a sense of their power and too just an appreciation of their own dignity as a nation, to allow this French Despot to dally or trifle much longer with them, or to deceive them with his false promises; while insulting them with his actions. They are already becoming very restless under this treatment: ere long their voice will be heard speaking in thunder tones, demanding that this game of diplomacy shall cease; that in further discussion of this matter bullets shall take the place of arguments and Grant the place of Seward. By prompt and decided action on the part of our Government, we think that war may yet be avoided; for we do not believe that Napoleon intends to fight, and when he finds that he cannot deceive, or longer palter with us, he will withdraw his troops as best he can. Let Congress and our Government then speedily and in the most decided manner, inform him of our fixed determination. The bloody tyrant who is spending his brief hour of authority in Mexico, is murdering her bravest men and truest patriots for no other crime than loving and fighting for their country, may as well understand without further diplomatic delays, that his time has come, and that he together with his French master, must now leave Mexico.

The Execution.

Last Friday was a day of excitement in our city. It has been nearly thirty-five years since an execution took place in Parkersburg, or Wood county, hence the excitement it produced. On that day Daniel Grogan and Thomas Boise were hung for the murder of Abraham Deem. As there was no doubt of their guilt—every opportunity having been afforded them to prove it, or to show any ameliorating circumstance, there was, perhaps, very little, if any, sympathy felt for the unfortunate victims. This, too, notwithstanding they protested their innocence to the last. They murdered Mr. Deem in cold blood, and properly suffered the penalty due to their crime. Rev. Mr. Monroe, of the M. E. Church, was the spiritual adviser and comforter of Grogan, and Rev. Father Parks, of the Roman Catholic Church, performed the same kind offices for Boise. Grogan was about fifty-eight years of age, a native of North Carolina, but a resident of this county for nearly fifty years. Boise was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia; was thirty two years old; about five feet ten inches in height, and of a powerful physique. He had a look of malicious deviltry, a determined countenance, very black hair, which he wore quite short, with heavy beard and moustache. In short, his appearance was anything but agreeable.

While the officers were arranging his apparel, preparatory to being escorted to the scaffold, he fainted, but was soon brought to and placed in a vehicle with his accomplice.

At 12 o'clock the doomed men were led forth from the prison and placed in a conveyance, both clothed in their white shrouds, and started for the place of execution. After being escorted to the gallows, Sheriff Dils read the sentence of death.

Father Parks then read a short address from Boise. Rev. Mr. Monroe addressed the spectators in behalf of Grogan.

After going through these exercises the ropes were adjusted around their necks, standing side by side, when the Sheriff cut the supporting rope, and the platform fell, but both ropes having broke the doomed men fell to the ground. Another rope was procured, stronger than the first, and Grogan was again suspended until life was pronounced extinct, when his body was cut down, and Boise was carried up with a like result.—*Parkersburg Gazette.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The following statement shows the receipts from the internal revenue during the week ending to-day:

Monday	$1,238.157 63
Tuesday	723,821 23
Wednesday	1,013,779 79
Thursday	495,935 41
Friday	787,364 81
Saturday	492,056 78
Total	$4,751,113 50

ISSUE OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

During the week $1,756,330 in national currency were issued to the Banks, making the total now in circulation, $253,116.380.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

The cattle plague, or rinderpest, is assuming an alarming phase in Great Britain. If some means are not found to check its progress, at the present rate of increase it will not require many weeks to drain the Kingdom of its cattle. Thomas H. Dudley, Esq., Consul at the port of Liverpool, informs the Department of State, under date of January 26th, that the plague is still increasing in violence. The Government report published on the 20th of January, announces 10,041 new cases for the week ending on that day, being an increase of 798 cases over the previous week. This report swells the number that have died of this disease to 63,905, and the number killed after having been attacked to 16,365. The whole number of deaths reported from the beginning of the epidemic is 80,000.

PETITION FOR PARDON OF BRECKINRIDGE.

Washington, Feb. 11.—A petition has been received here, for presentation to the President, asking for the pardon of John C. Breckinridge. It is signed by upward of seventy members of the Kentucky Legislature.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Benj. F. Butler has just closed negotiations for a valuable mill property on the James river, near Richmond, intending to erect valuable cotton factories.

The Cox farm, containing 2,800 acres, through which runs Dutch Gap Canal, has been offered to Mr. B., and he has in contemplation its purchase. New England families and mill operatives will settle upon it.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN KENTON COUNTY, KY.

A party of returned rebel soldiers and their friends came to Independence, at the election, on Saturday last, behaved in a most outrageous manner. They threatened and intimidated the officers of the election; brought in and voted illegal votes, or at least votes that were not known to any one save the Boone county gentlemen who came with them; bullied and abused Union men, and made a general disturbance. They were headed by a notorious guerrilla, who, during the war, prowled around through the Southern part of Kenton and adjoining counties. Several citizens who claim to be respectable, viewed all their outrages proceedings with complacency and satisfaction, and did nothing to prevent them from abusing Union men, though they could have prevailed on them to desist if they would.—In fact the Union men think they were sent, and that those who sent them came to see the work well done. There is, in the vicinity of Independence, a gang of young scoundrels and marauders who have been plundering the Union citizens ever since the rebellion broke out. Houses have been robbed, horses stolen, fences have been broken down, and crops destroyed—all belonging to Union men, not a rebel sympathizer's property having been injured. Not long ago, the houses of Mr. James Metcalfe, Robert Jones and Jacob Reeder, all Union men, were robbed. The latter had been in the Union army, and had just returned and got settled down to live peaceably and comfortably, after having served his country faithfully, and is thus broken in upon and robbed by a gang of rebel thieves. Every one who hires a negro is now in danger of losing his life and property.—Even those who retain their freedmen's services by hiring them are not excepted. A gang of these lawless "regulators," as they call themselves, visited the house of Mr. Hume, near Independence, in his absence, and beat and wounded a negro man, formerly his slave, and also ran his mother, an old lady, away from her home. Notice has also been given to several persons having freedmen employed, that they must discharge them; and threats have been made to burn houses and barns unless their demands are complied with.

All these things are constantly happening in Kenton county, only a few miles from Cincinnati. Those who are engaged in these outrages are well known by the Union men, but the latter are unprotected, and are afraid to complain to the authorities. Indeed, it is unnecessary to complain, for from their action is it is clearly demonstrated that a great many of the professed respectable citizens are encouraging it. It is hoped that the next Grand Jury will be as energetic in hunting up these cases, as the last one was in getting up indictments against the Union men who acted under military orders during the war. The Union men are greatly discouraged. They have been told that the rebel soldiers would return and behave themselves, but they are in many instances persecuting and insulting Union men. If some protection is not afforded they will be compelled to sell out and leave the country. Certainly there is some power and authority somewhere to make these returned rebels behave themselves. If the State Courts will not protect the Union people, some other remedy should be resorted to. These outrages are all committed in neighborhoods where there are but few Union men, or where the rebels are in the ascendency, and almost invariably where there are returned rebel guerrillas and soldiers.

We derive the above information from a gentleman residing near Independence, who assures us that every statement made is true, and to use his own language, "*the half is not told.*"—*Cin. Gazette.*

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—Last Tuesday, while some workmen were engaged in enlarging the natural cave used by the Minnehaha Lager Beer Brewery, in the lower part of the city, they penetrated another cave about one thousand feet long, from forty five to sixty feet wide, and twelve feet high, with a smooth, dry floor, a finely arched ceiling, and perpendicular sides. Many curious petrifications and crystals were discovered.

The number of steamboats lost on the Western and Southwestern rivers since the 18th of December last, is twenty five, valued at $1,140,000. In addition to this, three wharf boats and ten barges have been lost, valued at $57,000.

Knoxville, Feb. 13.—At a Government sale here to-day, Lieut. Colonel Dyer, late of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry, was shot through the heart by a negro soldier. He had purchased some articles, and on going to pay for them was ordered to stand back, and simultaneously shot. Soon after a large crowd gathered in front of headquarters and demanded the body of the negro. After finding him he was hung to the branch of a tree until dead. Great excitement prevails.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The petition for the pardon of R. M. T. Hunter has been indorsed by the Virginia Legislature. The same Legislature has resolved not to resume the payment of the interest on her State debt for the present.

It is rumored that Mr. Bancroft will be appointed Secretary of State at some future period.

The President has signed the appropriation for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee.

A numerously signed petition of the Union men of Virginia for a Territorial Government has been presented to the Reconstruction Committee.

The World's special says, the House Judiciary Committee have rejected nearly all the various propositions to amend the Constitution, referred to them, and also the bill for fixing the death penalty for counterfeiting fractional currency.

The Ways and Means Committee have had several interviews with the British Minister since the departure of the Canadian officers. The object and purpose of these interviews was to ascertain if some arrangement could not be effected which would be advantageous to both countries. The Committee suggested to the British Minister to submit any proposition upon this subject which he thought proper, and they would be carefully considered. They informed him that they were disposed to sanction such legislation as looks to fair and just reciprocal trade between the Provinces and the United States.

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President has approved the bill providing that no American vessel, which shall have been licensed to sail under a foreign flag, and to have the protection of any foreign Government during rebellion, shall be registered as American vessels, or have the rights and privileges of American vessels, except under an act of Congress authorizing such registry.

THE CONCORD BANK ROBBERY—DETECTION OF THE ROBBER—$190,000 RECOVERED.

New York, Feb. 14.—Full details of the *modus operandi* of the detectives in securing the arrest of the robbers of the Concord Bank and their plunder, are published here this morning. It appears that after many unsuccessful efforts of Messrs. Heath and Hunt, the Boston detectives, which included trips to Philadelphia and other places, in which their efforts were aided by the New York detectives, they finally discovered some of the missing bonds on a man in this city, who was willing to sell them. Through his confession and information, on Jan. 22d, the detectives proceeded to Camden, opposite Philadelphia, thence during the night 19 miles down the shore of the Delaware, to a cottage near the village of Paulsboro, where the chief robber, a notorious counterfeiter named Langdon W. Moore *alias* Charley Adams, was found, who was taken to New York and committed on the charge of burglary. Nothing was found on Moore. The house was thoroughly searched—curtains pulled down, carpets ripped, desks broken open, beds examined, the wainscoating and floor of all the rooms examined, but the search was unsuccessful. On digging under the stable, however, they found a glass jar, hermetically sealed, a few feet below the surface, which contained $100,000 in bonds. They next dug some four feet below the sill of a water gate, on the bank of the river below high water mark, where they found a tin box, containing $79,000 in bonds. All the bonds have been identified by the bank officers, and altogether $190,431 of stolen property was recovered, and given over to the bank officers. Moore is here in prison awaiting a requisition from the authorities of Massachusetts.

By the statements of Moore, he and an accomplice watched eight months for an opportunity to rob the bank, and succeeded in doing so in broad daylight by using false keys, while the cashier was absent at dinner.—Moore's accomplice was Harry Howard, alias English Harry, who has doubtless left the country.

FENIAN MATTERS.

The Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood are now making arrangements for a great demonstration, to take place in Union Square, about the close of the present month. The Fenians have opened an office in Brooklyn, for the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, but no purchasers have yet appeared. A letter from Hamilton, C. W., says the Fenian alarm in the British Provinces is over for the present, though the Government authorities are still continuing their extensive warlike preparations. It is believed there that the apparent split in the Fenian camp is merely a ruse to deceive the British Government, and that the periodical alarm along the Canadian border is designed to serve the same purpose.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A conductor of a horse car in this city, while drunk this morning, stabbed three of his passengers.

SORGHUM GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—A convention of agriculturists of this and other States, interested in the culture of sorghum, is now in session in this city. The object is to collect and promulgate information as to the best modes of culture and bring the product more generally to the public notice.

ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERS FOUND GUILTY.

Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 14.—The jury have returned a verdict of guilty against Clark and Tristman, recently arrested and tried for the robbery of the Adams Express Company, on the night of the 6th January. They were today sentenced by Judge Butler to hard labor in the Connecticut penitentiary.

A SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Official reports in England show that vaccination has so far proved a certain safeguard to cattle against the plague which has raged so fearfully in the British Islands.

The disease continues there, vaccination having been practiced by only a part of the cattle owners. The danger to cattle in America, therefore, continues. Would it not be well for agricultural societies in the different states to urge the immediate vaccination of cattle and sheep? The war actually lessened the number of cattle in the Southern States. The country cannot afford to lose still more of its stock by a plague, to which, nevertheless, it is exposed, and which may spread to our shores at any moment.

Every precaution should be taken to guard against such a terrible misfortune; and now that a sure, cheap and everywhere attainable safeguard has been discovered, it ought to be applied to all our stock as quickly as possible. We recommend the matter to the attention of the different State Legislatures now in session.—*N. Y. Post.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounted to upward of one million and a quarter. The total amount received since July 1st, is $213,774,043 77.

YEAR'S REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Two hundred and eleven millions one hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventeens cents was collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865. This amount was contributed by the several States as follows:

Maine	$2,408,367	11N. Hamp.	$2,424,917 71
Vermont	773,658	27Mass.	23,250,866 96
R. Island	3,946,846	68Conn.	6,009,998 84
New York	48,940,566	60N. Jersey	7,157,012 52
Penn.	27,811,537	63Deleware	765,208 18
Maryland	4,966,985	36Virginia	219,833 36
W. Va.	593,276	51Kentucky	4,591,346 32
Tennessee	1,516,967	73Louisiana	1,616,188 54
Ohio	15,296,123	44Indiana	4,571,521 39
Illinois	9,174,370	81Michigan	2,544,925 91
Wisconsin	1,775,200	19Minnesota	245,949 73
Iowa	1,669,161	54Missouri	5,243,540 39
Kansas	209,573	53California	3,840,876 95
Oregon	158,191	14Nevada	286,278 27
Colorado	130,052	01Nebraska	56,954 50
N. Mexico	49,042	98Utah	41,525 53
Washing'n	76,740	63Montana	39,922 95

The largest tax from a single source was from manufactures and productions, exceeding one hundred and four millions. Cotton and wollen manufactures, each paid eighty millions; distilled spirits, sixteen millions; tobacco, seven millions; licenses, twelve millions; dividends fourteen millions, and stamps eleven millions.

THE FLOYD ACCEPTANCES IN COURT.

The case of Thomas W. Pierce, vs. the United States, pending in the United States Court of Claims, concerning the validity of the acceptances issued by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, under Buchanan, to Rossell, Majors and Waddel, and involving upward of $1,700,000, was to-day decided adversely to the claimant, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Loring delivering opinions. They decide that those acceptances, being issued without authority and for a fraudulent purpose, the United States are not bound to pay them, although they are in the hands of bona fide holders. The case was agitated several weeks since by Hon. Caleb Cushing and G. B. Goodrich, of Boston, for the claimants, and by John J. Weed, Assistant Solicitor of the Court of Claims, for the United States.

A private dispatch in Washington, from a prominent member of the Connecticut Union State Convention, states that a resolution recommending the early admission of Tennessee was voted down in the Committee on Resolutions.

WEATHER REPORT.

Cleveland, Feb. 16.—Thermometer, at 6 A. M., 11 degrees below zero. Clear and still.

Buffalo, Feb. 16.—Mercury at 5 below at 7 A. M.; 1 above at noon to-day.

New York, Feb. 16.—At 8 A. M. 3 above, and growing mild fast.

In New Orleans, yesterday, 24 above zero.

In Baltimore, last night, 1 below, and moderating fast.

In Boston, to-day at 8 A. M., the mercury was 3 above.

Philadelphia, 5 above.

Milwaukie, Feb. 16.—The weather is moderating fast. Trains commenced running today on the Western roads regularly.

Detroit, Feb. 16.—At 8 A. M. the mercury was 12 below: at noon 4 above.

At Port Huron it was 18 below at 6 A. M.; 10 below at 8 A. M.

At East Saginaw, 1 below.

XXXIXth Congress--1st Session

SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, with a constitutional article as follows: "Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper to secure to the citizens of each state, the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states, and to all persons of the several States, equal to protection in the right of life, liberty, and property."—The resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the lives of passengers in the Western steamers from dangers incident to the explosion of tubular boilers.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., reported a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., called up the joint resolution to amend the Constitution on the subject of representation.

Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered an amendment to insert the following words at the close of the original proposition "and they shall be exempt from taxation of all kinds," so as to make the amendment provide that those who are excluded from the right of suffrage on account of color or race, shall be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Henderson, of Mo., addressed the Senate at length in favor of the amendment offered by him recently, prohibiting any state from withdrawing the elective franchise on account of color. He would ask the Senate if Congress could not pass an act depriving the late rebels of their right of citizenship, notwithstanding the President's amnesty. If Congress had the power to do that, it ought to be done. The men who went into the rebellion ought to be disfranchised and prevented from taking part in the work of reorganization. He read from the address of the Virginia delegation to the President, and remarked that it was signed by a man named Baldwin, among others.

Mr. Wilson asked if that was not the Baldwin who was a member of the rebel Congress, and who nominated Gen. Lee for Governor of Virginia.

Mr. Henderson understood it was.

Mr. Sumner inquired if that was the sort of men who gave advice to the President.

Mr. Henderson was speaking of Mr. Lincoln's plan for reorganizing on the basis of one-tenth of the people of a state, when

Mr Wade inquired how, under a republican form of government, one-tenth of a people could govern nine-tenths.

Mr. Henderson asked if the Government of South Carolina was not republican when she entered the Union.

Mr. Wade said it was not.

Mr. Henderson said our fathers must have lied about it then.

Mr. Wade—They were mistaken; that's all.

Mr. Henderson continued: He contended for the right of giving the control of the State Government to loyal men, yet men who did this were denounced as Jacobins and Roundheads.

Mr. Sumner—By whom?

Mr. Henderson—The President says so to the Virginia delegation. He refers to such men as the Senator from Massachusetts. He is the most dangers man I know of. He is always making whitewashing speeches, and doing other dangerous things. The President alludes to him when he talks about hammering at one end, while the anvil was going at the other.

Mr. Sumner said that did not apply to him. It must be meant that the Democracy were hammering at this end.

Mr. Henderson assured Mr. Sumner that he was the man whom the President meant. Referring again to the interview between the Virginia delegation and the President, he was interrupted by Mr. Wilson, who said: "I want to ask the Senator if he has any authority, whatever, in regard to the opinions of this Mr. Baldwin, or any men in the country who sympathise with them, that they will be able to influence affairs in any of the States that, in 1864, voted for Mr. Lincoln for President. I ask if he does not believe that these states by the most decisive majority, a majority larger than they gave in 1864, are to-day opposed to the admission of any of these states to representation in this Chamber, unless they give security for the future.

Mr. Henderson—As I before stated, I am a Conservative. I am regarded as a Conservative, not as a Radical. I want those states back immediately.

Mr. Wilson—So do we.

Mr. Henderson—But I am not so anxious about it as to take them back in their present condition.

Mr. Henderson then discussed the right of Congress to disfranchise the rebels. He believed that right existed, and ought to be exercised.

HOUSE.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution, embodying the following article in amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to be presented to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification: similar to that offered in the Senate by Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. Bingham asked that the resolution be printed, and made the special order of the day for next Monday, and from day to day till disposed of. Mr Bingham, at the suggestion of Mr. Stevens, moved to recommit the resolution, and that it be printed.

The motion to recommit was agreed to.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The House passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, to place gratuitously at the disposal of the New York Commissioners of Quarantine, such vessels or hulks as are not required for the use of the Government, in anticipation of the cholera.

Ohio Legislature.

HOUSE.

February 9th.—Mr. Bloom's House Bill, to compel Life and Accident Insurance Companies of other States, doing business in Ohio, to make annual statements of their condition, and to publish the same, as Fire Insurance Companies are now required to do, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Larwell's House Bill, to regulate proceedings at law against insurance companies, so as to allow suits to be brought against them in the counties where policies are issued, instead of requiring parties to go to the counties where the principal offices are located, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Harris' S. B., to amend section one of an act supplementary to an act passed March 28th, 1864, to authorize the county commissioners, trustees of any township, and city council to levy a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and to refund subscriptions made for that purpose," passed April 6th, 1865 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Brooks' S. B., to provide for redeeming the bills of the Seneca County Bank, was read the third time and passed.

SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 10th, 1866.—On House bill No. 101, to amend the act for the relief of the families of soldiers and mariners, &c., providing for retaining the fund for that purpose in the State Treasury for the present, a discussion sprang up which occupied most of the morning session. Mr. Martin moved that its third reading and further consideration be postponed until the 16th inst. In the discussion which followed this motion, Messrs. Martin, Williamson, Brown, Sadler, Willett, Berry, Cole, Walling, Dowdney, Godfrey, Hollister, McFarland and Warner participated. The discussion took the whole range of the policy of appropriating a part of the relief fund to the sinking fund, of dividing it among the counties, and of holding it for the present applicable to the purpose for which it was raised. The motion for postponement finally prevailed—yeas 20, nays 13.

Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.—Mr. McFarland also reported on H. B. No. 62, to amend sec. 314 of the act to establish a code of civil procedure, recommending its passage. Bill passed—yeas 20, nays 1.

The afternoon was entirely spent in committee of the Whole, Mr. Hays in the Chair, in further discussion of the bill codifying the road laws, and the bill providing for paying of damages sustained in the Morgan raid.—The former was reported back with amendments, and referred to the committee of Roads and Highways, and the latter was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE.

Mr. Boynton's H. B., to punish the larceny of persons holding relations of trust, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Hitchcock, the standing Committee on Retrenchment were instructed to inquire into the possibility and expediency of dispensing with the office of the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" in the city of New York; of abolishing the office of "Comptroller of State," of dispensing with the Quartermaster General's Office; of abolishing the office of "Military Claim Agent;" of abolishing the "Surgeon General's Office;" and of reducing the clerical force in the Treasury and other Departments of the State.

Mr. Boynton introduced a bill, which was read the first time, prescribing the duties of Clerks and Sheriffs in carrying into execution the sentence of Courts in cases of murder in the first degree.

The House took a recess.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 14.—S. B. No. 58, Supplementary to an act to provide for locating, establishing, and constructing ditches, drains and water courses in townships. Yeas 30, nays 2.

Mr. McFarland, on leave, reported back from the Judiciary committee, the bill relative to removing convicts in the Penitentiary to counties for trial on new indictments found, amended so as to confine its operation to cases of indictment for murder in the first degree. Amendment agreed to, and the bill read a third time and passed—yeas 23, nays 4.

The special order for the hour—the consideration of the resolution relative to the location of an Agricultural College—was taken up. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the purposes of the act of Congress approved July 2d, 1862, "donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanical arts," will be best served by the establishment of a single college, centrally located and easy of access, in which the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts.

Mr. Warner moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Kellogg proposed to amend the resolution, substituting for the words "centrally located," the phrase "so as to be alike accessible from all parts of the State."

The amendment was discussed and was adopted.

Mr. Hayden moved to insert the words "for the present" after the word "establishment," in the resolution, which was agreed to, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted—yeas 29, nays 3.

HOUSE.

Senate bill, supplementary to an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the organization of cities and villages, passed March 11, 1853, and the act amendatory thereof, passed April 29, 1854, was read the third time and passed.

Senate bill, to amend an act entitled "an act to amend section 4 of an act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," passed April 13, 1865, was passed.

Senate bill, to amend sections 10 and 27, and for the repeal of section 28, of an act "concerning the relations of guardian and ward," was read the third time and passed.

Senate amendments to H. B., to prevent the killing of wild deer between January 1st and October 1st, were agreed to, the bill became a law.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Mr. Martin, on leave, introduced a bill to increase the salary of the State Librarian to $1 500. Read the first time, and printing dispensed with.

Mr. Sadler, from the Judiciary committee, reported on S. B. bill 67, a bill to amend the acts relating to the practice of Probate Courts, &c.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on Roads and Highways, reported in favor of the passage of S. B. No. 67, supplementary to the act concerning the locating, &c., ditches, drains, &c. Ordered read a third time, to morrow.

House bill No 98, authoriting the removal of convicts confined in the Penitentiary for trial on other indictments found, to the county where found, was taken from committee of the whole, and read the third time.

House amendments to S. B. No 46, to provide additional securities to creaditors of counties, &c., were concurred in.—yeas 22, nays none.

Also, S. B. No. 60, to amend the act to provide for the inspection of petroleum oil for illuminating purposes, with amendments, which was adopted, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Godfrey offered a resolution of inquiry, whether or not township bonds, issued for the payment of bounties to volunteers, have been sold by volunteers at a ruinous discount, and if so, whether legislation on the subject is expedient, &c. Laid on the table on notice being given by Mr. Martin of a purpose to discuss it.

HOUSE.

House bill, To amend an act entitled an act of the jurisdiction and procedure before justices of the peace, and of the duties of constables in civil courts, was read the third time and passed.

By Mr. Dangler; To prevent agents of non-residents from selling by sample, card, or other specimens, any goods or merchandise of any kind or description, in the state of Ohio without license.

H. J. R. Relative to increasing pensions from $8 to $12 per month, was unanimously adopted.

The special order for the hour being House Bill, regulating the hours of manual labor and fixing the same at eight hours a day. The bill was then passed—yeas 70, nays 14.

New Advertisements.

"The Press, all lands shall sing;
The Press, the Press we bring
All lands to bless;

By making known to the world the benefits of using Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Sure cure.

H. H. SWALLOW,

General dealer in

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, GROCERIES,

Hardware,

HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

Cor. of Front and Court Streets,

POMEROY, OHIO.

HAVING succeeded to the late firm of Eiselstein & Swallow, I will try, by presenting an attractive stock, low prices and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. [9-8 tf.]

STATEMENT of the condition of the

SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY

On the 1st day of January, 1866, made to the Auditor of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company, is SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located 110 Broadway, New York City.

I. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, all paid up, is	$1,000,000 00

II. ASSETS.

Cash of the company on hand, and in the hands of Agents and other persons	$94,796 85
The bonds and stocks owned by the Company	366,110 00
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage	570,334 00
Debts otherwise secured	166,150 00
Debts for premiums	110,165 07
All other securities	236,214 10
Total assets of the Company	$1,448,164 02

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted	$85,960 18
All other claims against the Company, interest due scripholders	3,402 09
Total Liabilities	$89,362 27

IV. MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk—No rule.	
The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village—No rule.	
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block—No rule.	
The amount of its capital or earnings deposited in any other State as security for losses therein	$118,000 00
The deposit required in Ohio herewith made.	

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss.
County of New York.

Thomas W. Birdsall, President, and R. L. Haydock, Secretary of the Security Insurance Company being severally affirmed, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that the said