THE JOURNAL.

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FREMONT, OHIO.

FRIDAY,....JANUARY 11, 1867.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE JOURNAL.

We present the *Journal* to its readers this week in an enlarged form, with a handsomer heading, and some other improvements in the mechanical arrangement of the paper. An additional column in width has been added to each page, making thirty-six instead of as heretofore thirty-two columns altogether, and the columns have been lengthened an inch each, giving an additional space equivalent to one column and a third. The enlargement in width and length gives us considerably over five columns of space more than that contained in the former size. We discarded the old weather-beaten head after due consideration, having a strong inclination to be conservative in the matter; but now that the change is made, the improvement is is satisfactory. There are no County papers now in the State and but few in the United States larger than the *Journal*. We purpose making it equal to the best in all other respects. It may be considered an inauspicious time to make changes involving increased expense, in view of an apprehended general financial flurry, but we hope by doing so to extend our circulation more widely and thus increase our receipts. The year 1867 promises to be an era of extraordinary interest—commercial, political, general. The *Journal* does not have the immodesty of pretending to give the news of all events in full, but it will endeavor to present to its readers the sum and substance of all the important news. The Local department will continue to be a specialty; and we shall advocate such improvements in the city and county as will tend to build up and advance the interests of both. We have endeavored to systematize the reading matter into departments, and distribute it in liberal quantity through the pages. We return our hearty thanks to the public for their liberal subscription and advertising patronage, and ask our friends in all parts of the county to use their best exertions to extend the circulation of the *Journal* in 1867.

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

The President on Monday last sent to the Senate his veto of the District of Columbia Suffrage bill. His objections to the bill are three-fold. In the first place, he objects to it on the ground that the qualified electors of the District of Columbia unanimously voted against it last spring. Secondly, he objects to it for the reason that the negroes are not competent to exercise the elective franchise intelligently. And he objects to it, evidently, in the main because it proposes to elevate the colored race. If the race were Chinamen, Hottentots, Mexicans or Esquimaux to be benefitted by the act, the second Moses would probably have urged no objections; but his "poor white trash" prejudice against "the nigger" was too strong to be overcome. The main portion of the veto message, however, is taken up with a labored explanation of the relative powers of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, and a declaration that Congress and not the Executive has usurped power. It is carefully written, and presents the arguments against negro suffrage as clearly and ably as they can be made up by the opponents of the measure. The veto can do no harm, as Congress will pass the bill over it.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Cox was transmitted to the Legislature on Wednesday afternoon. It is brief and concise, treating only of subjects of present moment and is in other respects a model document. The measures recommended will, we think, meet with the general approval of the people of the State.

The Governor, after a fitting acknowledgment of the blessings of peace and general prosperity, refers to the State finances which were never in as favorable a condition as at the present time. The State credit in the market is declared to be equal to that of any State Government in the world, and the statement is fully borne out by figures and facts. The taxes for 1867 for State purposes will be nearly three millions less than those of last year. The estimate for next year is only $5,251,404, while the aggregate for 1866 was $3,445,740.—The local taxes (county, town, &c.,) for last year amounted to over fifteen millions of dollars. The present State debt amounts to $11,341,745, it having been reduced $1,097,246, during the year.—The present total valuation of property subject to taxation is $1,106,208,921, of which the entire State debt is but one per cent. In this connection the Governor recommends that measures be taken for dividing the burdens of taxation more equitably between the classes of real and personal property.

Among the recommendations made in regard to the various benevolent institutions of the State is that of the trial in the Penitentiary of the Irish convict system, the chief characteristic of which is a system of instruction in regard to the moral relations of the convict to society; with a course of discipline calculated to promote reformation. The separation of the younger offenders from the old is also recommended.

The record of Ohio soldiers has been completed and its publication is recommended. The operation of the various claim agencies under State direction are given with the statement that more than one-half went to paid agents who held out more flattering promises, than the gratuitous agencies. The military claims of the State against the Government amount to $1,711,008, of which $553,385 is for feeding, clothing and equipping troops.

More adequate sanitary measures are recommended in view of the probable return of the cholera.

The scrip issued by the general government in aid of the Agricultural College has been sold and an endowment of $340,894 secured. No location has as yet been chosen.

An important measure in regard to our common school system is recommended, viz: the removal of the schools from the charge of county and township officers and the appointment of county Superintendents, who shall devote their personal attention to the work.

The message closes with a reference to the Constitutional Amendment, a hearty endorsement of its premises and a recommendation that it be approved.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Bowles and Milligan, who were convicted of conspiracy by a military commission in Indiana, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, it will be remembered were released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Recently the case was argued in the supreme court of the United States, and the prisoners were set at liberty. The court were unanimously of the opinion that military trials are not legal in sections where civil courts are available. So far no one disagrees. But a majority of the court, not satisfied with rendering a decision on the case before them, went further, and declared not only that the military commission held in Indiana was not authorized by Congress, but that it was not in the power of Congress to authorize it, from which it may be thought to follow that Congress has no power to indemnify the officers who compose the commission against liability in civil courts for acting in it.

A minority of the court, composed of Chief Justice Chase, Swayne, Miller and Wayne, dissent from this *obiter dictum* of the majority.

If what the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says be true, it would appear that Secretary McCulloch is preparing comfortably for an emergency. Alluding to the proposition made to exchange the Five-Twenties now held in Europe for five per cents payable in England and Germany, that paper says it is understood by those behind the scenes that Mr. McCulloch is aiming chiefly to aid in the establishment of a large American house in London, at whose head he shall stand, stepping out of the Treasury Department in due time for that purpose.

Senator Sherman declared in a debate the other day that he was in favor of negro suffrage at home as well as in the District of Columbia. This is a strong indication that the question of impartial suffrage is bound to succeed in Ohio. Mr. Sherman will be on the winning side.

The latest cases of misplaced confidence is furnished by the secession of James Stephens from the Fenians, carrying with him a large amount of the funds contributed for the Irish Republic. He is just now "catching it" from his dupes in a decidedly vigorous style.

The total amount of the public debt on the first of January was $2,675,062,665.43. The amount of money in the Treasury, same date, was: coin, $97,841,967.75; currency, $131,737,332.79.

COLONEL FORNEY writes that "there seems to be little doubt that Congress will, at an early day, declare that three-fourths of the adhering State are sufficient for the ratification of the new Constitutional amendment.

Mr. D. B. Ainger, of Fremont, has purchased the Henry County Signal of Mr. J. S. Fouke, and will hereafter Conduct that paper. We trust the Republicans of Henry County will give him a liberal support.

Ohio has acted promptly in ratifying the Amendment. The Senate adopted the resolution of ratification of Thursday, and the House on Friday last.

Both branches of the Missouri legislature have ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

The total amount of National Bank currency in circulation is $298,609,419.

They had a rumor in London last week that President Johnson was dead.

The American Farmer.—The *American Farmer* for January is before us. It is well printed and full of sensible practical information for the farmer and his family. The new volume begins with a partial new dress and presents quite an improved appearance. It is published by John Turner, Rochester, New York, and costs $1.00 per year.

FINANCIAL.

The well-posted Commercial editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, says of the financial prospects:

The year 1867 opens quietly, in financial and commercial matters, and while there is perhaps hardly one individual in the land who has not turned over the 'new leaf' incidental to the beginning of a new year, trade adheres to its old course, and compels the employment of the stereotyped comment 'quiet and steady.' There is, however, manifestly a feeling that this is not much longer to be the rule, and business men on all hands express the conviction that a revival of business is not remote, and are looking ahead—not very far either—to a considerably improved trade. But until Congress acts there is a stumbling block in the way of resuscitation, and great caution will be observed. We have abundant rumors of what our national law-makers propose, some of them of a quite cheerful character, but the markets are no longer influenced by them, and the fact demonstrates that business men will have a definite understanding before proceeding further. Among the newest givings-out, we note very positive assertions that leading members of Congress are disposed to leave the currency alone, and we trust such will prove the fact.

Wages in New York.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The following are about the average prices paid to mechanics in New York this winter:

House carpenters $3 50 per day, commencing at 7 A. M. and working till dark. They quit work at 4 P. M. on Saturday. Plasters $4@5 for good to best hands. Standard wages in Brooklyn $4 50. Bricklayers $4 50. Men working on "front work" get $5@5 50, and the very best sometimes get $6 per day. Stone-masons get the same wages as bricklayers. Laborers who wait upon the trades $2 50. Window shade painters average $18 per week, but some make $20@25, and a few as high as $30. Horse shoers in street railway shops $2 75@3. Bakers do not average over $10 per week, board included. The working hours of bakers are excessive. Boot and shoe makers do not average over $12 per week, the men working ten or twelve hours a day at piece work. Coopers earn $3@4 per day. Painters $3 50. Compositors in book offices earn various rates of wages, from $10 to 20 per week. Those employed by the week receive $18@20 for first-class workmen—Compositors on morning papers make $18@20. There are about 2,000 dry goods clerks employed in the city. The wages paid to incompetent hands go as low as $5 per week, but good, reliable salesmen make as high as $18@20

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ One hundred and sixty members of Congress have their wives and daughters with them in Washington this season.

☞ Gen. Sterling Price—old "Pap"—and his three daughters, arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst. from Mexico.

☞ On the 23d ult., a gang of Chinamen, working on the Pacific Railroad, in California, were buried under a snow drift, and five of them perished.

☞ There is a salt well in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, which yields six hundred barrels of water in twenty-four hours, thirty-five gallons of the water making a bushel of salt.

☞ Mrs. General Williams, formerly Mrs. S. A. Douglas, is among the "observed of all observers" in Washington society this winter.

☞ Dan Rice, the great clown, has been engaged by circus parties in Philadelphia for twenty weeks' work in the sawdust, for which he is to receive $75,000. At that rate it's worth a man's while to be a fool.

☞ It is stated that the assassination conspirators now imprisoned at the Dry Tortugas will, by virtue of the late decision of the Supreme Court, in reference to military commissions, be returned to Washington and handed over to the civil authorities.

☞ Zanesville is ahead on the hog question. Four hogs eleven months old killed in that place weighed 446, 406, 450, and 449, and three of the same breed (Chester White) thirteen months old, which will weigh 600 pounds each.

☞ A French war vessel arrived at Vera Cruz from New Orleans with cable dispatches from Napoleon, saying all the transports would arrive there in January, and that he expected all the French troops to be on board within three weeks after their arrival. Maximilian's head quarters are at Puebla.

☞ The London *Court Journal* announces that Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, is ——: and that the Princess Helena a'so is ——. In the first case, "early in the ensuing year," and in the latter in April, are the specified occasions. The Princess Clotilde was to have —— about two weeks before Christmas.

☞ A large rat accidentally got into a Cleveland & Pittsburg car, the other day, before it left the depot, and created considerable consternation among the lady passengers. It finally ran up a boy's leg while trying to escape. The boy screamed "bloody murder," and his friends, mounting upon backs of seats, left Mr. Norway master of the situation.

☞ The latest Chicago sensation is the runaway and marriage of a couple of foolish young people aged twenty-one and fourteen, who were married on a sleeping car, and after spending a honeymoon of two weeks concluded to dissolve partnership, for which purpose the bride files a bill of divorce, alleging that "he" worked on her feelings, and asking that her chains be broken.

☞ At Plymouth Ohio, a few days ago an enraged steer made a drive at a horse upon which the owner was riding and driving the animal, and thrust one of its horns nearly through the horse's breast, killing him instantly. It next attacked a boy, tossed him high in the air, and in falling the lad was severely injured by coming in contact with the top of an awning post. A dog attacked the animal at this juncture, and the boy escaped being caught by the furious beast.

☞ A special cable telegram, dated London, Jan. 4, states that England has been visited by a snow storm of unusual severity. It commenced on Wednesday and continued to Friday morning. Trade and travel were almost completely suspended. The streets of London were choked with snow, and the city was enveloped in fog. Several accidents occurred. There were snow drifts of great depth in the rural districts, and many dwellings were almost buried.

☞ Since our last paper was issued, the news has arrived of the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, on the 22d ult., of three officers and ninety enlisted men of the 18th Regulars, by the Indians. Among the officers was Capt. F. H. Brown, son of Mathew Brown, of Toledo, O. The troops were surrounded by three thousand Indians, and a desperate encounter ensued. The Indians lost more in killed than the entire number of troops engaged.

☞ Advices from Washington with regard to the feeling in Congress upon the currency question, are quite unanimous in expressing the conclusion that no change is to be made from the present status, but that congress will wisely let the finance so far as the currency is concerned, alone or at most, adopt a course so conservative as to avoid any embarrassments to business. The country would unqualifiedly welcome such a course as the part of statesmanship, and the approving voice of business communities everywhere would follow it.

☞ The chapter of atrocities is full this week. Here are a few horrible samples: An Illinoisian named Wilson, a passenger on a Mississippi steamer, became enraged at a man on board named Brown, because of his wearing a gray coat and being called a rebel, and procuring a shot gun, fired upon him. Brown was in conversation with a Mr. Langford, and the contents of the gun took effect upon the latter, instantly killing him. The passengers endeavored to arrest Wilson, who attempted to again fire, but was himself fired upon and mortally wounded.....At New Ulm, Minn., in a dispute John Spinner was stabbed and bled to death by some person unknown. Two men, Alexander Campbell and Geo Lincomb, were arrested on suspicion of committing the deed. While the sheriff was taking them to jail a mob seized the prisoners, and after beating them terribly, hung them, and their bodies were discovered the next morning frozen stiff.....Mrs. Fanny Willard, fashion editress of the New York Sunday Times, was murdered by a policeman whose suit she had rejected. The policeman afterwards killed himself.....A Mr. Spear was murdered Sunday night in Warren county, Mississippi, by a band of negroes, and the house burned after being sacked and plundered.....The body of an unknown man was found in the North river Saturday, with his arms and legs cut off.....A brute in Philadelphia named McCormick Friday beat his wife to death, and another one in Cairo, Ill., choked his wife dead with his hands.

An Unfortunate young Man.

[From the Meadville, Pa.) Journal.]

The following is a brief and truthful sketch of the history of Johnny Steele "the young oil prince of Venango county," whose farm (the Steele farm) on Oil Creek was recently sold for taxes due the Government. Johnny Steele was the adopted son of a widow named McClintock who lived on a farm in Venango county Pa.

In 1863 oil was struck on her farm and she derived a *daily* income of $2000 at the time of her death, which occurred in 1864. By the will she left her property was left to Steele, then about twenty years of age. In the iron safe where the old lady kept her money was found $100,000, two-thirds of the amount in greenbacks and the balance in gold. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, was surrounded by a set of vampyres, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young millionaire's head was turned by his good fortune, and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Wine, women, horses, faro and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Hon. John Morrisey, Member of Congress, "went through" him at faro to the amount of $100,000 in two nights. He bought high priced turn-outs, and after driving around an hour or two, gave them away; equipped a large minstrel troupe and presented each member with a dimond pin and ring, and kept about him beside two or three men who were robbing him day by day. He is now filling the honorable position of door-keeper for Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels, the company he organized, and is to use a very expressive but not strictly classical phrase, completely "played out."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

HURON COUNTY.

From the Norwalk *Reflector*: Mr. John V. Sharp of this place, while descending a pair of stairs in the barn on his premises a few days since, fell to the floor, breaking two or three of his ribs and otherwise injuring himself.....Quails are selling in our market at $2 per dozen. Rabbits are worth $1 a dozen.

WOOD COUNTY.

The Perrysburg *Journal* says a singular disease prevails in the vicinity of Stony Ridge, in that county, having all the characteristics of fever and ague, but not affected by the remedies usual in that complaint. It has proved fatal in three cases. On Monday last two physicians of Toledo were called upon to visit those afflicted, but we have not learned the result of their investigations.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

From the Findlay *Jeffersonian*:—James Denison of this place did some tall bird shooting in Wood county last week. He killed twenty quails at one shot..... Moses Elsea and James Elsea are the "big hog" men of Hancock county. They delivered on the 27th ult., to Barney & Snyder, dressed hogs as follows: James Elsea eight hogs averaging 345 lbs each, the whole weighing 2769 lbs.; Moses Elsea 17 hogs averaging 275 lbs each, total weight 4678. One of the seventeen weighed 630 lbs..... Messrs. K. S. Baker and W. B. Taylor, who have been absent for sometime in Texas, returned last Monday evening.....The proceeds of the Fair of the M. E. Church week before last amounted to $500..... The following are the market prices in Findlay: Dressed Hogs, $6@7 per cwt. Wheat, $2@2 50. Corn, 50@60c. Oats, 30c. Butter, 20c. Eggs, 25c. Potatoes, $1. Green Apples, 40c per bushel. Wool, 35@40c per lb.

SENECA COUNTY.

From the Fostoria *News*: Foster, Olmsted & Co., purchased four hundred dressed hogs last Thursday. They paid out on that day for hogs and other produce $7,500....Several parties are doing a lively business here in buying and shipping chickens, turkeys and geese to eastern markets. The following are the market prices in Fostoria: Dressed Hogs, $6 50 per cent. Wheat $2.00 for the best. Corn, 75c. Oats, 35c. Butter, 25c. Eggs, 25c. Wool, 40@50.

From the Tiffin *Tribune*: There is a family in our city, who are in poor circumstances—a woman and four children, one about four weeks old. They have no clothing fit to wear, and are compelled to go barefoot, at this inclement season, as well as hungry. Some assistance has been rendered, but they are still far from comfortable. They live near St. Joseph's Church. The husband has served in the 107th O. V. I., but his present whereabouts is not known.....At a recent Masonic institution in Tiffin, Dr. J. D. O'Conner presented to the audience for inspection a Masonic apron of lamb skin, which was worn by Gen. Washington. The apron has upon its face what is Masonically known as the Master's Carpet, in bronze. Upon the left hand pillar is part of the Latin proverb, "*Sit lux et lux fuit*"—"And God said let there be light, and there was light." On the right hand pillar was the Latin inscription "*aude vide tace*"—"Hear thou, see thou, but speak not and give no token or sign.....Market prices in Tiffin: Dressed Hogs $6@7 per cwt. Wheat $2@2 50. Corn 56@80c. Oats 36c. Butter 25c. Eggs 20c. Potatoes 70@90c. Wool 45@58c lb.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any legislation was necessary to prevent the sale of persons into slavery as punishment, Mr. Sumner called attention to cases of this kind in Maryland. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Sumner also presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire if further legislation was necessary to prevent the enslavement of Indians in New Mexico, or any system of peonage. Mr. Sumner said it was carried on to a very great extent, and a United States officer was guilty of it.

The Nebraska Bill was laid over until Monday.

HOUSE.

The regular order was Mr. Stevens, bill for the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and was read by sections. Mr. Stevens advocated immediate action in view of the late decision of the Supreme Court, which he said he would not hesitate to pronounce as infamous as the Dred Scott case. Congress must do something to protect loyal men from the barbarism of the South, or be held responsible to the civilized world. That decission has taken away the protection in every one of the rebel States from every loyal man, black or white, who resides there. That decision has unsheathed the dagger of the rebel assassin and put it to the throat of every man who dared to proclaim himself now or heretofore a loyal Union man. If the doctrine of that decision be true there never were any men in such terrible peril as our loyal brethren in the South, white or black, whether originally residents or having gone from the North. Mr. Stevens proceeded to read a written argument in support of the bill. He described the condition of affairs at the South and said that outrages were committed by late rebels upon loyal men, white and black, and the country in which such a state of things could exist was not a true republic. Congress was bound by every consideration of honor and policy to protect loyal people at the South; all obstacles standing in the way. Such action must be removed. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the army, but Congress was his Commander, and he would be compelled to obey. He and his minions must learn ours was not a government of kings and satraps, but a government of the people, and that Congress was the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens, address Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a substitute for that of Mr. Stevens. It was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Grinnell being entitled to the floor yielded to Mr. Kelley, of Iowa, who made an elaborate speech, criticising in detail the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury. He said that the policy of rapid contraction and attempt in the early resumption of specie payments would end in the bankruptcy of individuals, corporations, and States, and possibly that of the National Government.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.—The Senate was occupied all day in the discussion of the bill amending the confiscation act. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, said he thought the President ought long since to have issued a proclamation of general amnesty. In alluding to Jefferson Davis, Mr. Johnson said his imprisonment was a reproach to American justice, whatever may have been his offence. He is a man of delicate frame who was selected by six or seven millions of people to take charge of the rebellion; that he should be indicted, involve a trial and still be inured, is a reproach to American justice and if it existed in any nation in Europe it would call down the indignant rebuke of the people.

Mr. Howe of Wisconsin said if he had been President, Mr. Davis would have been tried and would of died long ago near Fortress Monroe. He cited a case of treason aga nst Virginia in which John Brown was tried and hung.

Mr. Howard of Michigan, said that in a proclamation issued by President Johnson after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Davis was charged with participation in that crime. The Secretary of War had said in a communication to the Senate, that he was held as a prisoner of war as well as for criminal connection with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He had been indicted for treason but not for participation in the murder of President Lincoln. Other accomplices in that crime had been tried by a Military Commission, and, by order of President Johnson, executed. For a year past efforts had been made to arrest another accomplice, Surratt, and he had been arrested and was now on his way to this contry. Was there any objection to holding Davis for trial as an accomplice in that great conspiracy? Who was to blame for not trying Davis?

Mr. Howard was not in the counsels of the Administration, but he entertained no doubt that Davis would be ultimately released unconditionally, without trial or punishment for treason or any other offence. It was not to be expected that a President who had issued pardons to the worst and most malignant rebels would ever try the head of the rebels whose favor he is so diligently courting.

Mr. Howard then discussed the pending bill. He held that the section proposed to be repealed, granted a power not given to the President by the Constitution. The President could pardon under the Constitution but could not grant amnesty; amnesty means peace. The President could no more grant amnesty, if this section was repealed than he could declare peace without the consent of Congress.

The bill was then passed, Yeas, 37, Nays, 7—Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson and Saulsbury, and 19 absent or not voting.

The bill repeals the section of the confiscation bill which empowers the President to issue a proclamation of general amnesty, when in his judgement it shall be expedient It originated in the House, and having passed the Senate without amendment it now goes to the President for his approval

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

Mr. Hubbard, of Conn., introduced resolutions declaring that the people ought not, for the present, to be further or any longer taxed to raise money for the reduction of the public debt. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Julian, the committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the tariff on sugar, molasses, coffee and other articles, so as to discriminate in favor of free grown as against slave grown products.

The House then went into Committee on the President's annual message and was addressed by Mr. Lawrence on the question of trial and punishment of treason, and by Mr. Newall on the political question of the hour.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.—The Senate was not in session. In the House of Representatives the day was devoted to debate on the President's Message, the House being in Committee of the Whole. The time was largely occupied by Mr. Spalding in explanation of his position upon reconstruction, and in reply to previous speeches of Mr. Stevens.

FROM COLUMBUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 2.—Both Houses of the Legislature assembled at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a quorum in each.

A resolution was adopted for a joint convention of the two Houses at 10½ o'clock on Friday, to count the votes for State officers.

In the House Mr. Hitchcock, on leave, presented resolutions approving and ratifying the Constitutional Amendment, which were laid on the table to be printed.

The Governor's message was received and read in both Houses before the noon recess

JAN. 3.—The Constitutional Amendment was reported in the Senate in the forenoon. In the afternoon it was ratified by a vote of 21 yeas to 12 nays—a strict party vote, the Republicans voting for it and the Democrats against it.

In the House a resolution was offered and referred to the committee on military affairs, for dispensing hereafter with a Bureau of Soldiers Claims, and all agencies for that purpose at the expense of the State.

Mr. Dangler offered for adoption a joint resolution to present to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to the Constitution conferring the elective franchise irrespective of color. Upon the suggestion of the Speaker that a similar resolution, offered last session by Mr. Boynton, was pending, he withdrew it.

A resolution was offered to amend the Constitution so as to extend the elective franchise to all male and female citizens of the State of twenty one years and upwards. The following are some of the most important bills and resolutions introduced in the Legislature so far:

To establish a code of Criminal procedure. It proposes some innovations on the present law of criminal trials, among which the most noticeable are to permit defendants in criminal prosecutions to testify, and to authorize the amendment of indictments when found to be defective.

To authorize the payment of one hundred dollars bounty to veteran volunteers who are credited to the State at large.

To provide for the payment of claims for damages by the Morgan raid.

To provide for a registration of votes.

To exempt persons disabled in the military service of the United States from performing labor on the public highways.

JAN. 4.—The two Houses went into convention to count the votes given at the October election. The vote for Secretary of State was counted and found to be as follows: For William H. Smith, 256,302; for Benjamin F. Lefever, 213,606; for B. F. Welch, 167. Majority for Smith, 42,616.

The entire afternoon session of the House was consumed in debate upon the Constitutional amendment by the opposition. It was then passed, yeas 58, nays 25—a party vote.

Both Houses have passed the usual resolution to adjourn over from Friday to Tuesday afternoon every third week of the session.

JAN. 5.—But little important business was transacted in either House. A resolution was offered instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill giving certain soldiers additional bounty, similar to that which passed the House at its last session.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Car Thrown from the Track near Green Springs—Two Killed and several Injured.

[From the Sandusky Register Jan. 7.]

On Saturday last, the Mail train on the Cincinnati, Dayton & Eastern Railroad, (late Sandusky and Cincinnati) which left this city at 10:5 in the morning, met with a serious accident about two miles south of Green Springs. The train was running at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour, when the rear coach was thrown from the track by a broken rail, the engine and three forward cars having passed safely over the break. For about fifty yards the coach ran along on the ties and then fell over on its side, and in that position was carried some fifty feet before the train could be stopped. The coupleing of the coaches did not break.

The land, by the side of the track at that point, is almost level, and along the grade runs a ditch of nearly a yard in width. Spanning this ditch, on each side of the track, is a small but strong bridge, used by farmers to convey wood over the grade, the wood being piled upon the east side of the road. It was at this place, about half a mile South of the bridge over Green Creek, that the accident occurred.

The car, at the time it overturned, contained about thirty passengers, all of whom were thrown from their seats, and nearly all of whom were more or less bruised.

Mrs. Demoss, daughter of Mr. Wilcox, of York Station, Erie county, a young woman who was married about two weeks since, was sitting in the seat with her husband, and it is supposed that when the car went over she sprang to her feet, thrusting one of them through the window, while the car was sliding on its side. The foot coming in contact with the bridge mentioned above, became entangled between it and the wreck of the car, tearing the limb from its socket at the hip, and horribly mutilating the body. It required nearly half an hour of earnest work to free the body of Mrs. Deumess from the wreck, which was only done by chopping out the side of the car between the two windows. The sufferer was probably unconscious during these terrible moments, and only lived half an hour after being extricated. The severed limb was found by the track several yards from the body.

Harry Starr, son of Mrs. Fuller, of Dayton, Ohio, was on his knees playing in the seat, and when the car ran from the track he fell with his head through the window into the ditch. His head came in contact with the bridge already mentioned and was severed from the body. His mother, who was in the coach at the time of the accident, was somewhat bruised.

A young girl, probably ten years of age, daughter of Mrs. Hughes, of Tiffin, Ohio, had her collar-bone broken and received several severe bruises about the head.

Mr. Joseph Palucci, road master, was riding in the car near the boy Starr, and as the car was toppling over he let go his hold on the seat to secure the boy as he was pitching through the window, but failed to reach him and was himself dangerously injured by being thrown over the seat and falling upon the side of the coach.

Mr. G. S. Yingling, M. D., of Tiffin, who was present, at once tendered his services and did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

This is the first accident on the road resulting in the loss of life to passengers that has occurred for several years, and this one was the result of causes beyond the control of the Company. The severe cold of the past month, and the thaw of the past week no doubt caused the breaking of the rail which threw the car from the track.

Cleveland Branch Sanitary Commission Free Claim Agency, 89 Bank Street, Room 15, Cleveland, Dec. 15, 1866. Notice is hereby given that after January 1st, 1867, no new claims will be received at this office. All claims filed before that date will be faithfully prosecuted to termination, and old claimants will find the office open to them as heretofore. JASPER E. WILLIAMS, Agent.

New Music.—We have received from W. W. Whitney, publisher, Toledo, "Peeping Through the Blinds," words by Mrs. M. A. Kidder, music by H. W. Gifford. "Out in the Starlight, I'm Waiting for Thee," by Frank Howard; and "The Christian's Hope," by A. J. Abbey. They are all fine compositions, and are published at 30 cents each.

Sandusky Herald.—This new German paper starts under favorable auspices and the first number presents a very neat appearance. We cannot recommend it too strongly to our German friends, throughout the county.

Final Settlement.

PETER KESSLER, as executor of the estate of John J. Kessler, deceased, has filed his account in the office of the Probate Court for the final settlement of said estate; which will be heard on the 26th day of January, 1867, at one o'clock P. M

W. S. RUSSELL, Probate Judge.

Jan 4th. 1867—2w3pd

Final Settlement.

JOHN A. GARDNER, as Administrator of the Estate of John S. Gardner, deceased, has filed his accounts in the office of the Probate Court for the final settlement of said estate; which will be heard on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. S. RUSSELL, Probate Judge.

Jan 11, 1867.—2w3pd.

New Advertisements.

Annual Report

OF the Treasurer of the Sandusky County Agricultural Society for the year ending January, 1867:

DR.

Balance on hand last statement	$34 61
Cash from Thos. Clapp, President	20 00
Cash from State Board of Agriculture	106 00
To'al Receipts	$160 61

CREDIT.

By amount expended as per vouchers	$158 99
Balance on hand	1 65

Fremont, Jan 7, 1867.

(NO. OF BANK 4.)

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF The First National Bank of Fremont, on the morning of the First Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills discounted	$ 77,387 69
Over Drafts	1,832 41
Furniture and Fixtures	2,859 18
Current Expenses	181 44
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)	5,341 88
Due from National Banks	10,607 07
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,089 61
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating Notes	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	25,000 00
Other U. S. Securities, deposited with U. S. Treasury to secure Deposits	25,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	11,750 00
Cash on hand in circulating Notes of other National Banks	1,190 00
Cash on hand in circulating Notes of State Banks	243 00
Specie and other lawful money	47,711 84
	$321,206 23

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,666 93
Circulating Notes outstanding	92,800 00
Individual Deposits	88,628 97
U. S. Deposits	18,114 27
Due National Banks	56 26
Profit and Loss	9,034 47
	$321,206 23

I, A. H. MILLER, Cashier of The First National Bank of Fremont, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. H. MILLER, Cashier.

[Stamp] STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF SANDUSKY. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of January, 1867. R. W. B. MCLELLAN, Notary Public.

2w2.

1867.

ABSTRACT of the 25th Statement of the PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford Conn., to the State of Ohio, for 1867:

Cash on hand, in Bank, and due from Agents	$178,595 93
United States Securities	142,560 00
Loans on approved Securities	183 540 00
New York Bank Stocks	89,075 00
Hartford Bank Stock	162,535 00
Miscellaneous Bank Stocks	62,150 00
Bonds—State, City and Water	153,070 00
Connecticut State Bonds	101,000 00
Ohio State Stock	25,000 00
Accumulated Interest on Loans	4,541 92
Market Value of Assets	$1,103,467 85
Unadjusted losses	50,595 22
Net Cash Assets	$1,052,872 63

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

(To expire on the 31st day of January 1868.)

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Jan. 4, 1867.

WHEREAS, the Phœnix Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate insurance companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856, and amended February 9, 1864; and, whereas said company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars of actual capital invested in stocks or bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and, whereas, said company has filed in this office a written instrument, under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said company in this state to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said company, according to the terms of said law.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, James H. Godman, Auditor of State for Ohio, do hereby certify that said Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford, is authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this state until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office to be affixed, the day and year above written

JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

1867.

Assets, January 1st, 1867	$1,103,467 85
Losses	50,595 22
Net	$1 052 872 63
Reinsurance fund	292,278 64
	$760,593 99
Capital	600,000 00
Actual Net Surplus	**$160,593 99**
Income for 1866	**$1,158,319 25**
Losses and Expenses	**$1,044,068 27**

The Phœnix of Hartford can reinsure, at the highest rates, every risk upon its books—discharge all obligations, present or prospective, of whatsoever nature—pay back to stockholders every dollar of its Capital Stock, and retire from business with a clear net **Cash Surplus of $160,593 99.**

Such facts speak for themselves, and commend the Phœnix in such very terms as the present to the confidence and patronage of the public.

Phœnix Policies Issued promptly by

THEO. CLAPP, Fremont, Ohio.

O. MERRY, Bellevue, Ohio. 2w3.

DORR & SON.

New and Complete Winter assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

LADIES' GAITERS,
LADIES' BALMORALS,
LADIES' BOOTS,
LADIES' SLIPPERS.
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
MEN'S CALF BOOTS,
MEN'S KIP BOOTS,
MEN'S COARSE BOOTS,
MEN'S OVER SHOES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

CUSTOM WORK done to the best style at fair prices.

REPAIRING neatly done. DORR & SON.

Fremont, Jan 11, '67.—v1n2w7.

LANDGRAF & ERNST,

On the Pike, West end of Bridge,

General Commission

MERCHANTS.

Highest cash prices paid for

BUTTER,
EGGS,
LARD,
TALLOW,
HIDES,
PELTS,
DRIED FRUIT,
&c., &c., &c.

We have constantly on hand a complete stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES!

Which we offer at the

Lowest New York Cash Prices.

Salt and Flour always on hand.

Highest prices for all sorts of FUR.

Don't pass by the

"WILD CAT SIGN,"

FRED. J. LANDGRAF,
JOHN G. ERNST.

$2,000—A YEAR made by any one with $15 Stencil Tools. No experience necessary. Presidents, Cashiers, and Treasurers of three States and 20 in one county. Sent free with samples