The Conservative.

FRIDAY - - - - - - - FEB. 8, 1867.

JOSEPH A. KELLY - - - Editor.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.

TREASURER OF STATE,
C. FULTON, of Crawford.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
FRANK H. HURD, of Knox.

SUPREME JUDGE,
THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
WILLIAM M. SHERIDAN, of Williams.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

THE NEWS.

— In England 463,143 widowers yearly wed spinsters, while only 7,625 widows marry bachelors.

— Baron Rothschild, who has removed to Vienna, is to be made a count by the Emperor of Austria.

— There have been 1,600 divorces in Massachusetts since 1860.

— There are twenty-four men in New Haven between the ages of 83 and 100 years.

— A Wisconsin editor, in acknowledging the receipt of an exchange paper printed on new type, says it "looks as clean as a school-marm in a bathing tub."

— The Mobile Register says: A lady lately left in destitute circumstances by her husband, disposed of the last of her earthly possessions by raffle—a baby, large enough to be two or three years old. The amount realized was some twenty-five dollars. The "sursweet little thing" was won by a gentleman connected with the typographical department of this office. As he is on the list of bachelors, it may be asked, in the language of the novelist, "what will he do with it?"

— The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, speaking of female suffrage, petulantly says that women ought also to be enlisted in the army. How would the blood-thirsty editor like to see a file of ladies execute the order, "right shoulder shift?" asks the Seymour Times.

— There is a proposition before the Illinois Legislature looking to the removal of the State Capital from Springfield to Decatur.

Why Don't We Organize?

On the eve of an election, momentous in its results, why is there not something being done towards a thorough organization of the Democratic party in the county of Morgan? Our State Convention has met and nominated our candidates for State officers and have recommended a thorough and early organization in every county in the State. The great Democratic leaders in Ohio are convinced of the necessity of early, continued, and energetic action in this State, and we ask if our county leaders are not going to give ear—not a deaf ear, but a quick, comprehensive one—to their behests? We are not living in a country and an age when a few short weeks of speech-making and bluster will gain the votes of the masses. We are living amongst, and compose, a reading, thinking people, whose minds must be convinced of the rightfulness of measures before they will adopt them. The disasters which the Democratic party has successively received of late years, can be attributed solely and only to the inertia which the leaders have allowed to steal over and control them. While the Radicals have been active, ever vigilant and continuous in their efforts, we have been extremely slothful and negligent, being satisfied with showing a little zeal and spirit within a week or two of an election. While the Radicals are scattering their misrepresentations and frauds by means of their superabundant press, throughout every family in the country and thereby poisoning the public mind, we are content to *patronize* our papers provided we can get them *without paying for them*, or working to increase their circulation. Democrats, this kind of work won't do. You must infuse more zeal into the cause. You must see that your principles are disseminated broad cast throughout the county. You must be less reluctant in parting with your *cash*—no matter how hard it may be earned. You must get together often and devise ways and means to perfect a thorough organization.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The World's Washington special says: The highly important consultations which the President and his Cabinet have been holding with leading Southern men on a new plan for reconstruction, and alluded to last week, ended last night in an agreement that a series of resolutions in favor of suffrage, based on reading and writing and a property qualification of $250, should be admitted for adoption to the Southern Legislatures, to pave the way for the submission of the question by the President in his message to the 40th Congress. These resolutions were sent to the Governors of the Southern States to-day, accompanied by an advisory letter stating that they meet the President's approval. The question of amnesty does not appear to have been an essential feature of the proposed plan. The Governor of North Carolina was telegraphed to night to keep the Legislature in session to consider the proposition, and similar messages were sent to the Executives of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Governor Orr, of South Carolina, left to-night to submit the new plan to the Legislature of his own State.

The Times' special says investigation of the Custom House affairs in New York and Boston have been completed and the committee returned to Washington. Several days will elapse before their report will be made.

It is understood a majority of the Reconstruction committee have agreed upon a plan which, if adopted by Congress, will be acceptable to the South and will speedily settle the question.—The leading Southern men now in Washington give assurance that their constituents will at once comply with its requisitions.

The loan certificate proposition is approved by Senators Fessenden and Sherman, and there is little or no opposition in either House to it. Secretary McCulloch also approves it.

A Washington special says the Judiciary committee have done nothing in the impeachment matter yet, except conferring with several gentlemen informally, and this has been done by Radical members at the request of Mr. Ashley, in order to see how much of a prospect there was to sustain the charge.

It is rumored that Gen. Sheridan will be sent out to the plains to conduct the impending Indian war.

The joint Retrenchment committee don't yet find foundation for the charges against the management of the sub-Treasury in New York. They will examine a few more witnesses and report this week.

The Herald's special says it is settled that articles of impeachment will be presented to the House at an early day, but the Senate will not take them up till next session.

A prominent Senator says the President informed him if the tariff bill passed the House in its present shape he would be compelled to veto it. The bill can pass in the Senate over the veto, but whether it can in the House is unknown.

The Tribune's special says in the meeting of the Reconstruction committee, Saturday, each plan was debated thoroughly. Mr. Stevens advocated his plan, but it is said he did not receive much encouragement. They adjourned to meet on Tuesday. It is doubtful whether a majority will agree upon any of the plans before them.

The New Orleans Riot committee will report against the bill for provisionally governing Louisiana until it is admitted to representation in Congress and also an enabling act.

The Tribune's special says the monthly statement of the public debt won't make as favorable an exhibit as preceding ones with regard to the contraction of the four millions. The Secretary won't publish it this month owing to heavy demands on the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Senator Wilson submitted to the Senate to-day a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting from Gen. Grant a plan proposed by Col. Parker, of his staff, for establishing a permanent peace with Indians. It proposes, first, to transfer the management of Indian affairs from the War Department for many reasons, among which is the necessity of abolishing the trading and agency system; second, the establishment of territorial governments for Indians; third, the appointment of an inspector's board as a temporary measure to examine the accounts of Indian agents and inspect goods and agricultural implements furnished Indians; fourth, a commission, consisting of whites and educated Indians, to visit all tribes, hold talks with them, show them the benefits of permanent peace and the abandonment of nomadic life, the adoption of agricultural pursuits and of consolidating in one Territory. The American Government protests it can never adopt the policy of a total extermination of the Indian race without the cost of untold treasure and lives of her people, besides exposing herself to the abhorrence and censure of the entire civilized world.

Affairs in Chili.

The New York Herald's Santiago, Chili, correspondence of January 22d, says foreign mediation between the allied Republics and Spain has been definitely rejected, and a vigorous prosecution of the war has been determined upon. Mediation on the part of the United States was looked forward too amicably. It was believed a proposition for an adjustment from that quarter would be accepted.

The Chilian Government had received reliable information that Spain was making every preparation for war, and would reinforce the naval division of Rio Janeiro. Valpariso was rapidly becoming impregnable, and the allied fleet was being made ready for an expedition.

The finance question was becoming an embarrassing one, although specie remained plentiful.

The Mendoza revolution had assumed alarming proportions, and the revolutionary army, it was thought, would succeed. In that case a general uprising would probably take place, and the war of the triple alliance against Paraguay would be ingloriously ended.

The Ohio Legislature.

The following bills were introduced and read the first time in the House of Representatives on Feb. 2:

A bill to secure to school section 16, of Green township, Hamilton county, due credit for proceeds from the sale of said section.

A bill to amend the act to provide for the creation and regulation of incorporated companies, passed Feb. 8, 1866.

A bill to enable the commissioners of Muskingum county to purchase the iron suspension bridge across the Muskingum river at Dresden; and also the wooden bridge across Jonathan's Creek, at Maxahala.

A bill to authorize the commissioners of Licking county to levy a special tax for road and bridge purposes, reported the same back, recommending its passage. The bill was set for its third reading on Wednesday next.

The following petitions were presented in the Senate on Feb. 2:

A petition of W. H. Anderson and other members of the bar of Hancock county, for additional judicial force in the third judicial district. To the select committee on that subject.

A petition of D. Ayers and other citizens of Wyandot county, also of Henry Maddox and others, for an increase of the legal rate of interest, and to legalize as high as 10 per cent. on contract. Committee on Finance.

A petition of George O. Selkirk and other citizens of Erie county, asking that the fees of county surveyors be increased to six dollars per day. Committee on Fees and Salaries.

On motion the vote by which H. B. 314—To authorize the employment of a police force by railroads—was ordered to be read a third time, was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the special committee on Railroads.

S. B. 214, To amend the 4th section of the act for the election of prosecuting attorneys, &c., was read a third time. The vote on the passage of the bill stood, yeas 14, nays 11—not a constitutional majority.

A bill was introduced to authorize councils of incorporated villages of over 2,000 inhabitants, to locate and construct local sewers. Read first time.

The following are petitions presented in the Senate on Feb. 1:

Petition of Chas. R. Rhodes and other citizens of Marietta, for an act giving concurrent jurisdiction to probate courts in cases of partition and assignment of dower. Judiciary committee.

Petition of S. J. Robinson and other citizens of Clermont county, for an increase of the legal rate of interest to 7 or 7 3-10 per cent., and to legalize 10 per cent. on contracts.

Petition of Willis Baily and other citizens of Muskingum county, for a law authorizing the commissioners of said county, and the board of public works, to purchase the bridges at Zanesville, and that the said bridges be made free.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

To amend section 50 of the act organizing cities and villages. Passed—yeas 25, nays 2. [Authorizes town councils to appoint Marshal and Police, and to remove them at their pleasure.]

S. B. 230, by Mr. Griswold—To amend section 28 of the act concerning the relation of guardian and ward, &c. Passed—yeas 25, nays 2. [Authorizes guardian to sell real estate of his ward at private sale, at not less than its appraised value.]

S. B. 235, by Mr. Wilson—To authorize county commissioners to construct roads on petition of a majority of resident land owners and tax-payers along and adjacent to the line of said road, and to repeal an act therein named.—Passed—yeas 30, nays 1.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Harris, from the committee on Fees and Salaries, reported in favor of the passage of S. B. 214, To amend the 4th section of an act for the election of prosecuting attorneys and prescribing their duties, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Jones, from the same committee, reported in favor of the passage of S. B. 223, To amend the act to fix the compensation of members and officers of the General assembly, passed April 2, 1866. Ordered to a third reading on Tuesday next.

Mr. Bateman, from the special committee on Railroads, made a report from said committee, which was laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Linn, from a select committee, reported against the expediency of providing for an additional Judge of Common Pleas in the 8th judicial district, at present. Report agreed to.

The following petition was presented in the House of Representatives on Feb. 1:

A petition, from Morgan county, for a law to raise the legal rate of interest to 7 or 7.3 per cent., and to legalize 10 per cent on contracts. Referred to the committee on Finance.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

H. B. No. 284—To authorize and empower administrators and executors in certain cases, to erect tombstones to the memory of deceased persons.

H. B. No. 230—To exclude from holding office persons habitually intoxicated from the use of ardent spirits—was read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Rhodes, the vote by which the House ordered said bill to be read the third time was reconsidered, and the bill referred to the committee on Judiciary.

"The Grand Army of the Republic."

Desiring that our readers may fully understand what "The Grand Army of the Republic" is, we present the following additional testimony, from the Cincinnati Enquirer, to our article of last week:

"'The Grand Army of the Republic' is the imposing title of a secret organization gotten up under the patronage of the Radical party, the object of which is to unite all who served in the army during the late war under the banner of that party, to be employed as it shall direct. It is, upon the whole, a very pretty arrangement. Each State constitutes a department with its commanders, grand commanders, and other dignified functionaries, with sounding titles and appropriate insignia; and at its meetings, so far as they have been holden, the leaders and fuglemen have exhibited all the necessary facility for the putting forth of that exceedingly cheap currency, high-sounding sentiments, patriotic professions, and the clap-trap by which the simple ones are taken in and done for; while great gain accrues to the industrious inventors and pains-taking wire-workers of the concern.

"The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, for Ohio, met at Columbus on Wednesday; and we are inclined to believe that the thing has not taken as well as that sort of high-sounding humbug does in general, from the fact that only '*about* one hundred and fifty delegates were present.' Judging from the names that appear in the dispatches, the body was made up of those who are extraordinarily mischievous or extraordinarily silly, or who combine both these qualities in more than an average degree.

"The Grand Army of the Republic tries, very characteristically, to escape the imputation of being a secret order, by resolving that while it has its closed doors, its secret ceremonies, grips, signs and pass-words, it employs no concealment as to its existence or membership. In short, it does as all secret societies are compelled to do: admit what it can not cover up. It makes no mystery of that which it has no means to hide.