
CAMPBELL COUNTY.

CAMPBELL county, the 19th in order of formation, was erected in 1794, out of parts of Mason, Scott, and Harrison; and embraced so much territory that Pendleton, Boone, Kenton, and part of Grant counties have since been erected out of it. It was named in honor of Col. John Campbell. It is situated in the northern part of the state; is bounded on the N. and E. by the Ohio river, W. by the Licking river, and S. by Pendleton county. The river bottoms are level, rich, and productive; the uplands, undulating or hilly.

Towns.—*Newport*, incorporated in 1795, was the county seat for many years prior to 1840, and now again has a court house in which all courts are held regularly, and probably five-sixths of the court business of the county transacted. It occupies the beautiful bottom on the Ohio river, immediately above the junc-

tion with it of the Licking river, and opposite the eastern portion of the great city of Cincinnati, Ohio. It has 10 churches, an admirably managed free high school and district schools, one iron foundry and one rolling mill (each among the most extensive in the western country), besides many smaller manufactories. The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad passes through Newport to Cincinnati, over a magnificent iron railway bridge, finished in April, 1872—which has sideways for the travel of foot passengers and vehicles. It is also connected with Covington, on the west, by a handsome wire suspension bridge and street railway. Population in 1870, 15,087, but on Jan. 1, 1873, increased to probably 18,000. *Bellevue*? on the Ohio river, incorporated in 1870, a new town E. of Newport, and separated from it by Taylor's creek, is growing fast; population in 1870, 381. *Dayton*, the new name given in 1866 to the two consolidated villages of *Jamestown* and *Brooklyn*, incorporated in 1848–49, is on the Ohio river, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Newport, and opposite the upper end of Cincinnati: population in 1870, 618, and increased on Jan. 1, 1873, to probably 1,000. *Alexandria*, the county seat, incorporated in 1834, is 13 miles from Newport; population in 1870, 381. *California*, on the Ohio river, 23 miles above Newport, and *Carthage*, 2 miles from California, are small villages.

STATISTICS OF CAMPBELL COUNTY.

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MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE FROM CAMPBELL COUNTY, SINCE 1859

Senate.—R. Tarvin Baker, 1861–69; Thos. Wrightson, 1869–73; Geo. B. Hodge, 1873–77. [See page 773.]

House of Representatives.—Gen. Geo. B. Hodge, 1859–61; Cyrus Campbell, 1861–65; Geo. P. Webster, 1861–63, but resigned 1862, and succeeded by Jacob Hawthorn, 1862–67; Ulysses Pelham Degman, 1865–67; Geo. R. Fearons and James White, 1867–69; J. Calvin DeMoss and Samuel G. Geisler, 1869–71; R. Tarvin Baker, 1871–73; Wm. A. Moran, 1871–75; Jas. M. McArthur, 1873–75; Robert W. Nelson and John B. Otten, 1875–77.

The *First Courts* of Campbell county met, by law, at Wilmington, on Licking river, 22 miles from Newport, but the county seat was afterwards located at Newport. In 1827 a law was passed fixing it at Visalia, a site supposed to be the center of the county, near the present Canton station, on the Ky. Central railroad, and courts were held there that year. Visalia was not the center, and the court house was launched for Pond creek, a little lower down on Licking; but by the shrewdness of interested parties it landed at Newport, and was made fast until 1840—when, on the erection of Kenton county out of that portion lying west of Licking river, the “center” idea again prevailed and Alexandria became the permanent county seat. At Newport, by a progressive series of legislative acts, are held the long terms of the circuit, criminal, and chancery courts. Campbell thus has practically two county seats.

The *First County Court* justices were—Robert Benham, Thomas Kennedy, John Hall, John Bush, John Cook, John Ewing, and Thomas Corwin. The justices of the first quarter sessions court were—Washington Berry, presiding, Capt. John Craig, and Chas. Daniel, sen. Gen. James Taylor was the first clerk of both courts, and Capt. Nathan Kelly, the first sheriff of the county.

The *Postmaster* of Newport in 1796—probably the first appointed—was Daniel Mayo. An upright citizen, highly esteemed in private and public life, he held the office until his death. He was the second postmaster of Cincinnati, resigning after holding the office a short time, and removing to Newport. His predecessor in Cincinnati was Maj. Abner Martin Dunn, who died in office July 18, 1795; and his successor, who held it from Sept., 1795, until after April 1, 1796, was W. Maxwell, printer. Maj. Wm. Ruffin, the fourth postmaster was appointed in 1796 by President Washington, and continued to serve through the presidential terms of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, and most of Madison's—resigning in 1814, to go into a business more promising. During his term the post office was located on the corner of Front and Lawrence streets; and a corner cupboard, with glass doors, was found an ample depository for all the mail matter of Cincinnati.

Capt. John Bartle, it appears from the first newspaper published in Cincinnati,* of date Nov. 23, 1793, was then the leading business man of Newport—like a large proportion of the population in 1872, resident in Newport, but doing business in Cincinnati, where as one of the firm of Strong & Bartle, he kept a store some time before May, 1791. He was still living, 94 years old, one of the "observed of all observers" among the pioneers invited to the semi-centennial celebration of Cincinnati, Dec. 26th, 1838, but died within three years after.

Ferry.—April 10, 1795, Jacob Lowe established a ferry across the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

Real Estate as early as Dec., 1793, began to be, as it still is, a staple article of trade at Newport. The first newspaper advertisement of it was—230 acres of "excellent land, in a square body, on Licking river, seven miles from the mouth, for which corn, whisky, flour, neat cattle, horses, pork, beef, or cash, will be taken in payment." In May, 1795, James Taylor advertises for sale 4,000 acres of military land in Ohio, near the mouth of the Little Miami. Aug 3, 1795, H. Taylor and James Taylor, attorney in fact for James Taylor, sen., advertised "for sale on Sept 7th, on 12 months credit, a number of valuable and well situated lots in Newport." "The Ohio and Licking binding two sides of this town, makes its situation equal to any in this state; to which may be added the advantages of the permanent seat of justice for Campbell county."

Anti-Duelling.—"A Kentuckian" in Campbell county, on Dec. 30, 1795, published a notice in the *Centinel* requesting "the citizens of the North-Western Territory to desist from the horrid practice of staining the Kentucky bank of the Ohio river with human gore, by duelling—as it is an open violation of the commonwealth."

French and Spanish Complications.—On Dec. 7, 1793, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, as governor of the territory of the United States north west of the Ohio, issued from Marietta, Ohio, a proclamation requiring the inhabitants of that territory to observe a strict neutrality as between the European powers then at war—France on the one side ("to whom we are allied, but are not parties

* *Centinel of the North-Western Territory*, printed by W. Maxwell, corner of Front and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati. The office was removed, Dec., 1794, "to the house lately occupied by Capt Levi Woodward, on the top of the second bank," at the corner of Third and Sycamore streets. The 1st No. was issued Nov. 9, 1793. A well preserved file for two years and a half, Nov. 23, 1793 to June 4, 1796, is now in possession of Enoch T. Carson, of Cincinnati, who kindly loaned it to us. For the first 33 Nos., to July, 1794, the size of the paper was 12 by 19 inches; then was enlarged to 16 by 19 inches, and, on Sept. 19, 1795, again enlarged to 17 by 21 inches. The agent to receive subscriptions in "New-Port" was Capt. John Bartle, until Dec. 7, 1794; then Capt. Nathan Kelly—who seems to have been an esquire or justice of the peace in March, 1795, and by whose thoughtful care this file of papers was preserved, as they all bear his name. The price of the paper is not stated, until Nov. 15, 1794—when this appears at the head, "Price per annum 250 cents, Price single 7 cents." Editorials seldom appear, and then only as one or more short paragraphs of news. Nov. 28, 1795, the editor apologizes "for the present diminutiveness of his paper, it being owing to the late drought, which has prevented the Paper Mill in Kentucky from going, and from which he generally has received his supply of paper." In the summer of 1796, Mr. Maxwell sold out, and the new proprietor changed the name to *The Freeman's Journal*, under which it was continued to the beginning of 1800.

in this war"), and other powers and particularly Spain, on the other side—and forbidding them to join themselves to, or in any manner to aid or abet, certain Frenchmen, named L'a Chaise, Charles Delpeau, Mathurin, and Signoux, in any attempt they may meditate against the Spanish settlements on the Mississippi; and commanding all officers, civil and military, to prevent them from making any levies of men or other preparations in said territory, to imprison them should they have the audacity to attempt it, and to restrain the inhabitants from joining them.

Shortly after, but without date (probably about Jan. 10, 1794), George Rogers Clark, Esq., "Major General in the armies of France, and commander-in-chief of the French revolutionary legions on the Mississippi river," issued "Proposals for raising volunteers for the reduction of the Spanish ports on the Mississippi, for opening the trade of said river, and giving freedom to its inhabitants, etc. All persons serving the expedition to be entitled to one thousand acres of land; those that engage for one year will be entitled to two thousand acres; if they serve two years, or during the present war with France, they will have three thousand acres of any unappropriated land that may be conquered—the officers in proportion. Pay, &c., as other French troops. All lawful *plunder* to be equally divided agreeable to the custom of *war*. All necessities will be provided for the enterprize, and every precaution taken to cause the return of those who wish to quit the service, as comfortable as possible, and a reasonable number of days allowed them to return; at the expiration of which time their pay will cease. All persons will be commissioned agreeable to the number of men they bring into the field. Those that serve the expedition will have their choice of receiving their lands or one dollar per day."

In the number of the *Centinel* dated March 6, 1794, Jh. Fauchet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Philadelphia, issued an order revoking all such commissions and authorizations, and forbidding Frenchmen to violate the neutrality of the United States.

First Runaway Slave advertised north of the Ohio river.—On March 22, 1794, Wm. Bryant, of Lincoln co., Ky., advertised a runaway negro, Sam., and offered \$10 reward for securing him so that his owner should get him again.

Salt.—April 15, 1794, "good old Kentucky salt" was advertised for sale at Cincinnati—most probably brought down the Licking river in canoes from the Lower Blue Licks—where it was manufactured.

Indian Scalps.—May 17, 1794, as the result of subscriptions made for the purpose, because of the increasing boldness and incursions of the Indians, two committees of three each, from Columbia and Cincinnati offered as a reward for Indian scalps taken between April 18, 1794, and the ensuing Christmas, within certain boundaries—10 miles east of the mouth of the Little Miami, 10 miles west of the Great Miami, 25 miles north of where Harmar's trace first crosses the Little Miami, and the Ohio on the south—"for every scalp having the right ear appendant, \$136 to any subscribers to the fund, or \$100 to non-subscribers, for the first ten scalps, and for the *second* ten, \$117 and \$95 respectively, but *nothing* to Federal troops.

The First Line of "Ohio Packet Boats" from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, was advertised on Nov. 16, 1793, as leaving Cincinnati at 8 A.M., every other Saturday, but shortly after was increased to every Saturday—requiring one month for the round trip. The proprietor, Jacob Myers, took great credit to himself for the enterprise, claiming to be "influenced by a love of philanthropy and desire of being serviceable to the public." He further stated: "No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover, made proof against rifle or musquet balls, and port holes for firing out of. Each boat is armed with six pieces carrying a pound ball; also a number of good musquets, and amply supplied with ammunition, strongly manned with choice hands, and the masters of approved knowledge. A separate cabin is partitioned off for accommodating ladies on their passage; conveniences are constructed so as to render landing unnecessary, as it might, at times, be attended with danger. Rules and regulations for maintaining order and for the good management of the boats, and tables of the rates of freightage, passage, and carrying of letters; also, of the exact time of arrival and departure at all way places, may be seen on the boat and at the printing

office in Cincinnati. Passengers supplied with provisions and liquors, of first quality, at most reasonable rates possible. Persons may work their passage. An office for insuring at moderate rates the property carried, will be kept at Cincinnati, Limestone (i.e. Maysville), and Pittsburgh." Packet boat promises then, like steamboat promises nowadays, were not *always* kept; instead of on November 30th, the second boat did not leave until December 10th, "precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning."

The First Charter of Newport was adopted Dec. 14, 1795, vesting in Thos. Kennedy, Washington Berry, Henry Brasher, Thos. Lindsey, Nathan Kelly, Jas. McClure, and Daniel Duggan, as trustees, 180 acres of land, the property of James Taylor, and laid off by him into convenient lots and streets. A few lots were laid out in 1791; the plan was extended in 1793; in 1795 it became the seat of justice for Campbell county, and in 1803 the U. S. government fixed on it as the site of an arsenal. Dr. Daniel Drake, in 1815, said of Newport: "Its site is extensive, elevated, and beautiful—commanding a fine view, both up and down the Ohio river. It is healthy, and affords good well water at the depth of 40 feet. It has advanced tardily, and is an inconsiderable village [its population in 1810 was 413, and in 1830 only 717]. The houses, chiefly of wood, are, with the exception of a few, rather indifferent; but a spirit for better improvement seems to be recently manifested. Although two acres were conveyed to the county, twenty years ago, for public buildings, only a jail has yet been erected; the building of a handsome brick court house has, however, been ordered. A market house has recently been put up on the river bank, but has not yet attracted the attention of the surrounding country. Two acres of elevated ground were designated by the proprietor for a *common*; but upon the petition of the people, the legislature made it the site of an academy, and endowed it with 6,000 acres of land; arrangements are made for the erection of a brick school house, and the organization of a school on the plan of Joseph Lancaster. There are a Baptist and a Methodist congregation, but no permanent meeting-houses. It has had a post office for several years. The United States' arsenal is erected immediately above the confluence of the Licking with the Ohio; it consists of a capacious, oblong, two story armory of brick; a fire-proof, conical magazine, for gunpowder; a stone house for the keeper, and wooden barracks sufficient for the reception of two or three regiments of men—the whole inclosed with a stockade. It is in contemplation to connect this place and Covington by a bridge across the mouth of Licking, a work that deserves an early execution."

Chalybeate Springs.—In the bed of Licking river, within a mile of its mouth, when the river was low, in 1815, several copious veins of Chalybeate water burst out, and were occasionally resorted to. In addition to the carbonate of iron, they contained the different salts common in the spring water of Kentucky.

Bridges.—In 1815 some enthusiastic persons spoke of a bridge across the Ohio river. The anticipation did not become reality until 1869, when the wire suspension bridge, with two piers, between Covington and Cincinnati was completed. The iron railroad bridge, with 7 piers, between Newport and Cincinnati was crossed by railroad trains on April 1, 1872, but not open for foot and vehicle travel for several months after. The wire suspension bridge between Newport and Covington was opened in January, 1854, and the Short Line railroad bridge, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Licking, in 1871. A substantial wooden bridge over the Licking river, opposite Butler station, on the Ky. Central railroad, was finished in 1872.

Fall of the Suspension Bridge.—On Jan. 16, 1854, only about two weeks after it had been opened for travel, the beautiful wire suspension bridge between Newport and Covington fell with a crash—carrying down 19 head of cattle and two men on horseback, Taylor Keys and Henry Clarcom. The men escaped without serious injury; one horse and six cattle were killed or drowned. The original cost was \$65,000; the cost of rebuilding \$36,000.

See *Index*, for further incidents about Newport and Campbell county.

Gen. JAMES TAYLOR was born April 19, 1769, at Midway, Caroline co., Va.; emigrated to Kentucky in 1791; was the first clerk of Campbell county. In

the war of 1812, he was a quartermaster-general of the north-western army. When Gen. Hull surrendered Detroit to the British forces under Gen. Brock, in August, 1812, Gen. Taylor, Maj. (afterwards Brig. Gen.) Thos. S. Jesup, and other officers were called upon to assist in drawing up the articles of capitulation; but all indignantly refused any participation in an act so disgraceful to the American arms. Gen. Taylor had previously taken an active part in the plan concerted by the field officers to displace Gen. Hull and confer upon Gen. McArthur the command of the fortress; but the latter, with his command, did not reach Detroit in time to consummate the plan. Few men have shown the intuitive perception of Gen. Taylor about the extraordinary growth of the Ohio valley; he was probably the largest landed proprietor in that region, and left an estate estimated at \$4,000,000. He died before his wife, Nov. 7, 1848, on the very day of the presidential election. By the courtesy of the judges, who went to his chamber to receive his vote, he had the inexpressible satisfaction of casting it for his friend and relative, Gen. Zachary Taylor, for president of the United States. His remark, on giving his vote, was characteristic—"I have given the last shot for my country."

Mrs. Taylor removed to Kentucky in 1784, in company with a large party of emigrants, among them the Rev. Augustine Eastin, of Bourbon county, who married an elder sister. In their progress through the wilderness, and after they had made their encampment for the night, the party of Mr. Eastin were overtaken about night-fall by a large body of emigrants, who were seeking new homes in Kentucky. Mr. Eastin advised the party to encamp with him, as Indian signs had been discovered through the day, and there were strong reasons to apprehend an attack. The party, however, disregarded the warning, and having traveled about a mile further, made their encampment. From some unexplained cause—probably incredulous of danger—they retired to rest without stationing a single sentinel to guard their camp, or warn them of the approach of an enemy. In the midst of the night, when the fatigued and jaded travelers were wrapped in the most profound sleep, the savages attacked them, and killed and scalped more than half of the company, numbering altogether about forty persons. A man, his wife, and two children, of this company, became separated at the instant of alarm. The mother, with her youngest child, effected her escape to the woods, and made her way back to the camp of Mr. Eastin. The father also escaped, and in a short time afterwards reached the settlements; the eldest child was slain. Two weeks after the arrival of Mr. Eastin's party in Kentucky, the husband and wife were re-united, each supposing, up to the period of their meeting, the other to be dead.

In the October of 1779, two keel boats, laden with military stores, bound from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, under the command of David Rogers, were ascending the Ohio river; and when near the sand-bar, above where the city of Cincinnati now stands, called four mile bar—they discovered a number of Indians on rafts and in canoes coming out of the mouth of the Little Miami river, which stream was then very high, and shot its waters, together with the Indian craft, nearly across the river. Colonel Rogers immediately landed his boats, and the crew, to the number of seventy men, advanced secretly through the woods and willows that grew thickly on the sand bar which here joined the Kentucky shore, expecting to attack the Indians, when they should land, by surprise. Before, however, Rogers had succeeded in reaching the point where he presumed he would encounter the savages, he found himself suddenly surrounded by a force of more than treble his numbers. The Indians instantly poured in a close discharge of rifles, and then throwing down their guns, fell upon the survivors with the tomahawk! The panic was complete, and the slaughter prodigious. Major Rogers, together with forty-five of his men, were almost instantly destroyed. The survivors made an effort to regain their boats, but the five men who had been left in charge of them, had immediately put off from shore in the hindmost boat, and the enemy had already gained possession of the other. Disappointed in the attempt, they turned furiously upon the enemy, and aided by the approach of darkness, forced their way through their lines, and with the loss of several severely wounded, at length effected their escape to Harrodsburgh.

Among the wounded was Capt. Robert Benham. Shortly after breaking through the enemy's line, he was shot through both hips, and the bones being shattered,

he instantly fell to the ground. Fortunately, a large tree had recently fallen near the spot where he lay, and with great pain, he dragged himself into the top, and lay concealed among the branches. The Indians, eager in pursuit of the others, passed him without notice, and by midnight all was quiet. On the following day, the Indians returned to the battle ground, in order to strip the dead and take care of the boats. Benham, although in danger of famishing, permitted them to pass without making known his condition, very correctly supposing that his crippled legs would only induce them to tomahawk him on the spot, in order to avoid the trouble of carrying him to their town.

He lay close, therefore, until the evening of the second day, when perceiving a raccoon descending a tree, near him, he shot it, hoping to devise some means of reaching it, when he could kindle a fire and make a meal. Scarcely had his gun cracked, however, when he heard a human cry, apparently not more than fifty yards off. Supposing it to be an Indian, he hastily reloaded his gun, and remained silent, expecting the approach of an enemy. Presently the same voice was heard again, but much nearer. Still Benham made no reply, but cocked his gun, and sat ready to fire as soon as an object appeared. A third halloo was quickly heard, followed by an exclamation of impatience and distress, which convinced Benham that the unknown must be a Kentuckian. As soon, therefore, as he heard the expression, "whoever you are, for God's sake answer me," he replied with readiness, and the parties were soon together.

Benham, as we have already observed, was shot through both legs. The man who now appeared, had escaped from the same battle, *with both arms broken!* Thus each was enabled to supply what the other wanted. Benham, having the perfect use of his arms, could load his gun and kill game with great readiness, while his friend, having the use of his legs, could kick the game to the spot where Benham sat, who was thus enabled to cook it. When no wood was near them, John Watson would rake up brush with his feet, and gradually roll it within reach of Benham's hands, who constantly fed his companion, and dressed *his* wounds as well as his own—tearing up both their shirts for that purpose. They found some difficulty in procuring water at first; but Benham at length took his own hat, and placing the rim between the teeth of his companion, directed him to wade into the Licking up to his neck, and dip the hat into the water by sinking his own head. The man who could walk, was thus enabled to bring water by means of his teeth, which Benham could afterwards dispose of as was necessary.

In a few days, they had killed all the squirrels and birds within reach, and the man with broken arms was sent out to drive game within gunshot of the spot to which Benham was confined. Fortunately, wild turkies were abundant in those woods, and his companion would walk around, and drive them towards Benham, who seldom failed to kill two or three of each flock. In this manner they supported themselves for several weeks, until their wounds had healed so as to enable them to travel. They then shifted their quarters, and put up a small shed at the mouth of the Licking, where they encamped until late in November, anxiously expecting the arrival of some boat, which should convey them to the falls of the Ohio.

On the 27th of November, they observed a flat boat moving leisurely down the river. Benham instantly hoisted his hat upon a stick, and hallooed loudly for help. The crew, however, supposing them to be Indians—at least suspecting them of an intention to decoy them ashore, paid no attention to their signals of distress, but instantly put over to the opposite side of the river, and manning every oar, endeavored to pass them as rapidly as possible. Benham beheld them pass him with a sensation bordering on despair, for the place was much frequented by Indians, and the approach of winter threatened them with destruction, unless speedily relieved. At length, after the boat had passed him nearly half a mile, he saw a canoe put off from its stern, and cautiously approach the Kentucky shore, evidently reconnoitering them with great suspicion.

He called loudly upon them for assistance, mentioned his name, and made known his condition. After a long parley, and many evidences of reluctance on the part of the crew, the canoe at length touched the shore, and Benham and his friend were taken on board. Their appearance excited much suspicion. They were almost entirely naked, and their faces were garnished with six weeks

growth of beard. The one was barely able to hobble on crutches, and the other could manage to feed himself with one of his hands. They were taken to Louisville, where their clothes (which had been carried off in the boat which deserted them) were restored to them, and after a few weeks confinement, both were perfectly recovered.

Benham afterwards served in the north-west throughout the whole of the Indian war, accompanied the expeditions of Harmar and Wilkinson, shared in the disaster of St. Clair, and afterwards in the triumph of Wayne. Upon the return of peace, he bought the land upon which Rogers had been defeated, and ended his days in tranquility, amid the scenes which had witnessed his sufferings.

The county of Campbell received its name in honor of Colonel JOHN CAMPBELL, a native of Ireland. He came to Kentucky at an early period. Having received a grant of four thousand acres of land from the commonwealth of Virginia, which was located immediately below, and adjoining the grant on which Louisville stands, Col. Campbell became an extensive landed proprietor, and a very wealthy man. He was a member of the convention which formed the first constitution of Kentucky, from Jefferson county. During the same year, he was elected one of the electors of the senate from Jefferson, and in the electoral college was chosen the senator from Jefferson county, in the new State legislature. He was a large man, of fine personal appearance, and strong mind, but rough in his manners. He never married, and having died childless, his large estate passed into the hands of many heirs.

HENRY STANBERRY, for some years past a resident of the "Highlands" in Campbell county, was born in New York city, 1803; graduated at Washington College, Pa., 1819; admitted to the bar, 1824; attorney-general of the state of Ohio, 1846-51; member of the constitutional convention of Ohio, 1850; attorney-general of the United States, 1866-68; associated with Benj. R. Curtis, of Mass., Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Tenn., and Wm. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, in defence of President Andrew Johnson before the U. S. senate, for impeachment, March, April, and May, 1868; resumed the practice of the law in the U. S. courts at Cincinnati, in the supreme court of Ohio at Columbus, and in the U. S. supreme court at Washington city.

Gen. GEORGE BAIRD HODGE was born in Fleming co., Ky., April 8, 1828; educated at the Maysville Seminary and at the naval school, Annapolis, Md.; midshipman in the U. S. navy, 1845; at the siege and surrender of Vera Cruz, as aid to Commodore David Connor, 1847, and served as midshipman throughout the Mexican war, resigning April, 1850; in 1853, at the age of 25, made a remarkable but unsuccessful race for congress as the Whig candidate, against Hon. Richard H. Stanton, the ablest and most popular Democrat in the district, very largely reducing his majority; engaged in the practice of law at Newport; 1859-61, representative in the state legislature, and chairman of the committee on Federal relations; 1860, candidate for elector for the state at large on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket; left Kentucky Sept. 23, 1861, and entered Southern army as a private; elected member of the provisional government of Kentucky, 1861; a member from Ky. in the Confederate provisional congress, 1861-62; member of the first permanent Confederate congress, 1862; when not in congress, continued to serve in the Confederate army; made captain, and assistant adjutant-general of Gen. Breckinridge's division, 1862; promoted to major, for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Shiloh, April, 1862; colonel, 1864; brigadier-general of cavalry, 1864, and in command of the district of Mississippi and Louisiana to the close of the war, 1865; resumed practice of the law, at Newport, 1866; chosen elector for the state at large on the Greely and Brown ticket, Nov., 1872, by the highest vote cast, and presided over the electoral college at Frankfort, Dec., 1872; state senator from Campbell county for four years, 1873-77. Gen. Hodge is an able lawyer, a shrewd politician, a handsome writer, a ready and enthusiastic popular speaker.