Gallipolis Journal.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL MEN, OF WHATEVER STATE OR PERSUASION, RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL."—JEFFERSON.

Volume XXX. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, JUNE 1, 1865. Number 28.

Gallipolis Journal,

R. L. STEWART,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED PARTICULARLY TO THE INTERESTS OF
GALLIA COUNTY.

☞ At $2,00 invariably in advance.

Sherman House,

SECOND STREET, ABOVE PUBLIC SQUARE,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
CONDUCTED BY
J. B. KELLER,

THIS House has been entirely refitted and furnished, and now offers, SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS to the public.

CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM THE LANDING FREE OF CHARGE.

C. J. MENAGER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GALLIPOLIS, O.

PROSECUTES Pension and Bounty Money Claims with diligence, promptness, and fidelity.
Office, west side of the Public Square.
Nov. 25, 1864.

J. A. VAN VLECK,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN CEDAR AND SPRUCE,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

All work warranted. Charge moderate. Ladies waited on at the residences, if desired. None but the best material used. All modern improvements furnished.
July 21, 1864.

National Hotel.
CORNER OF
THIRD AND GRAPE STREETS,
GALLIPOLIS, O.
Nearly Opposite the Eureka Mills.
H. BRENEMAN,
PROPRIETOR.
(Late of the American House,)

THE "NATIONAL" has been lately re-fitted and newly furnished throughout. As a Hotel, it is unequalled by any in Gallipolis. The Proprietor will give his personal attention to the comfort of his guests, and spare no efforts to render entire satisfaction.

A hack will carry passengers to and from steamboats. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Jan. 21, 1864.

JAS. E. RICHARDSON. N. M. WATSON.
GARNETT HOUSE.
JAS. E. RICHARDSON & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

THIS House is pleasantly situated on Second Street, below the Public Square, and but one square from the steamboat landing.

Every attention paid to the comfort of guests.

☞ Terms moderate.
June 30, 1864.

DR. C. R. STERNEMAN.
SURGEON DENTIST.
OFFICE ON LOCUST STREET,
(Near the Court House,)
BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD,
GALLIPOLIS OHIO.

ALL work warranted, charges moderate. None but the best material used.
Teeth mounted on Rubber, Vulcanite, Gutta Percha, Gold and Silver.
Teeth extracted without pain.
Jan. 12, 1865.

BAILEY & CHERRINGTON'
NEWS DEPOT
AND
LIVERY STABLE.
Gallipolis.

CINCINNATI dailies, New York weeklies, Harper's, Atlantic, and all the various Magazines, always on hand.
Jan. 12 1865.

JOHN A. ROBINSON,
Wholesale Grocer,
LOWER SIDE
Public Square,
Gallipolis, Ohio.
Jan. 1, 1865.

Deeds, &c.
Oil Leases,
Pension &
Bounty Blanks,

ALWAYS on hand, and for sale at low rates, at this Office.

Notice.

FRANCIS SMELTZER of Winchester in the State of West Virginia is notified that Mary F. Smeltzer did on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1865, file her petition in the Clerk's office of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Gallia and State of Ohio charging the said Francis Smeltzer with gross neglect of duty, and with adultery with one Jennie Jenkins, and asking that she may be divorced from said Francis Smeltzer, and retain the custody of her children; which petition will stand for hearing at the next term of said Court.

MARY F. SMELTZER.
April, 27, 1865.—6w.

Farm For Sale.

I OFFER at private sale my farm situated in Springfield township, Gallia County, Ohio, four miles from Gallipolis, on the Gallipolis and Hamden road, containing 178 acres, 110 cleared, good frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings, orchard of 100 selected fruit trees, good well of choice water and several never failing springs.

Terms, one third cash in hand, balance in four equal annual payments.

Price and further particulars ascertain of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN J. POOL.
Feb. 23, 1865.—tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

The State of Ohio, Gallia County, ss.

PURSUANT to the command of an order of sale on partition issued by the Court of Common Pleas within, and for the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county of Gallia, I will offer at public auction and sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Gallipolis, in Gallia county, and State of Ohio, on the 12th day of June A. D. 1865, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, the following lands, and tenements, situate in the county of Gallia and State of Ohio, and described as follows to-wit: fifty acres of land off of the south end of the east half of the south east quarter of section no. twenty [20,] in township no. 6 [6,] of range no. sixteen, [16,] in the district of lands, subject to sale at Chillicothe Ohio, appraised at the sum of six hundred and seventy-five [$675,] dollars, to be sold as the property and real estate, of Alvan Manring and [illegible] order of sale, issued in partition in case of Luther M. [illegible]man vs. Alvan Manring and others. Terms of sale, one-third cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, from the day of sale with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises so sold.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, in the year A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM WADDELL, S. G. C. O.
May, 4, 1865—6w.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Ohio Gallia County, ss:

BY virtue of an Execution issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, and to me directed as Sheriff of said county of Gallia, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Gallipolis, in Gallia county, and State of Ohio, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1865, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described lands and tenements, situate in the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, to-wit: two acres and forty-five hundredths of an acre, lying east of the Gallipolis and Mill creek roads, and being off of the north side of eight acre lot number 1198, in section number twenty-three [23,] in township number three [3,] of range number fourteen [14,] in the Ohio Company's purchase, and being a part of the same land devised by Luther Shepard to Martin L. Shepard appraised at the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, levied upon as the property of Allen Murphy, to satisfy an execution in favor of Zachariah Denney. Terms of sale, cash in hand.

Witness my hand this 4th day of May, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM WADDELL,
Sheriff, G. C. O.

Sheriff's Sale.

State of Ohio Gallia County, ss:

PURSUANT to the command of an order of Sale, issued by the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, and to me directed as sheriff of said county of Gallia, I will offer at public auction and sale, at the door of the Court House in the city of Gallipolis, and Gallia county, and State of Ohio, on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1865, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate: situate in the county of Gallia, and State of Ohio, to-wit: Beginning in the center of section thirteen (13,) in township number four (4,) of range number fifteen (15,) in the Ohio Company's purchase, from which a beech tree 20 inches in diameter, bears north 10deg. east, 3 links, and a chestnut oak 20 inches in diameter, bears north, 79deg. 22 links, thence north, 89deg. 50 east, thirty-two (32,) chains, and ninety (90,) links, to a stake from which a beach, 6 inches in diameter, bears south 5deg. east 42 links, and a beach 10 inches in diameter, bears south, 57deg. west 53 links, thence south eighteen (18,) chains, and twenty four (24,) links, to a stake from which a hickory 16 inches in diameter, bears north 58deg. east 16 links, and a hickory 18 inches in diameter, bears south 70deg. west 53 links, thence south 89deg. 50 west thirty-two (32) chains and ninety (90,) links, to a stake from which a black oak 12 inches in diameter, bears south 12deg. east 28 links, and a black oak 18 inches in diameter, bears north 77deg. east 40 links, thence north eighteen (18,) chains and twenty-four (24,) links, to the place of beginning, containing sixty (60,) acres, appraised at the sum of eight hundred dollars, ($800,) to be sold as the property and real estate of William Brumfield, at the suit of John H. Sanders and others. Terms of sale cash in hand.

Given under my hand this 4th day of May, in the year A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM WADDELL,
Sheriff, G. C. O.
May, 4, 1865—6w.

Notice.

John Dages vs. Martin Vanden } Before John Williams Justice of the Peace for Gallipolis tp. Gallia co. Petition for revivor

MARTIN Vanden said defendant formerly of Gallipolis Ohio, and now of Uniontown Ohio will take notice that said plaintiff John Dages did on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1865, file his petition before said John Williams, the object and prayer of which petition is to revive a judgement obtained by said plaintiff against said Martin Vanden defendant before Joseph [illegible]unt, a Justice of the Peace for Gallipolis township, Gallia county, on the 3d day of April A D. 1868, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars and ten cents, debt and costs of suit, and the following order was made by the said John Williams Justice of the Peace, to-wit: That the said Martin Vanden show cause before said John Williams, on or by the 15th day of June, A. D. 1865, why the said judgment of $125,10cts debt and costs in favor of the said John Dages, and against the said Martin Vanden should not stand revived.

JOHN DAGES.
C. J. MENAGER, Plff's Att'y.
April, 27, 1865.—6w.

Sale of School Land.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, Auditor of Gallia county, will, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1865, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House in Gallipolis, in said county, offer at public auction, at not less than the appraised value thereof, to wit: The south half of the south west quarter of section 16, township No. 6, of range No. 17; containing 80 acres more or less.

One-twelfth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of the sale, and the balance in eleven annual installments of equal amount, with annual interest thereon.

The appraised value of said lot is twelve hundred and ninety dollars.

WM. NASH,
Auditor Gallia County.
April 27, 1865.—6w.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and Half Lot in Gallipolis on Third Street between Spruce and Pine Streets. A good cistern and cellar on the premises. Will be sold cheap. Inquire at the Journal Office.
May, 18, 1865.

City Ordinance.

NO. 24.
SIDE-WALKS.

An Ordinance to prevent the obstruction of side-walks.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Gallipolis*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to ride, drive or lead any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jack, or to drive or lead any bull, cow, ox or steer along any side-walk in said city; and any person so offending, on conviction thereof, shall be fined any sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar for each offence, with costs.

SECTION 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning a cow, horse or mule to hitch such animal on, or to suffer any such animal to lie on, feed on or be foul, any paved or graveled side walk in said city; and any person so offending, on conviction thereof, shall be fined any sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one dollar for each offence, with costs.

SECTION 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person to encumber or obstruct a free passage along any paved or graveled side-walk in said city by placing barrels, boxes, cases, kegs, crates, castings, lumber, or any article thereon, other than receiving or discharging coal, freights, or goods to and from buildings, or displaying samples of merchandize in front thereof according to established usage; and any person so offending, on conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar for each offence, with costs.

SECTION 4. That it shall be unlawful for any minor or adult person or persons to play at marbles, pitch quoits, play shinny or engage in any other play or sport on any side-walk within said city, tending to obstruct a passage along the same; and any minor or adult person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars nor less than one dollar for each offence: And the parent, guardian, or master of such minor shall be subject to the payment of the fine so assessed against the minor.

Passed May 16, 1865.

R. ALESHIRE, President.
D. S. FORD, City Clerk.

NO. 25.
DIGGING UP AND BREAKING STREETS AND PAVEMENTS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Gallipolis*, That if any person or persons shall maliciously or unlawfully dig in or in any manner break up any of the streets, public alleys or lanes in said city, or maliciously or unlawfully raise or break up any part of any curb stone or pavement therein, he or they so offending shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than one dollar, for each offence, with costs.

Passed May 16, 1865.

R. ALESHIRE, President.
D. S. FORD, City Clerk.

NO 26.
OBSTRUCOING GUTTERS.

An Ordinance prohibiting obstructing gutters.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Gallipolis*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to obstruct or cause to be obstructed in any way whatever the gutter of any street, public alley, or on any public landing in said city, so as to prevent the free passage of water along the same; and any person so offending shall for each offence, on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five dollars and costs.

Passed May 16, 1865.

R. ALESHIRE, President.
D. S. FORD, City Clerk.
June 1, 1865.

☞ The paroled rebel soldiers from West Va., are returning to their homes and living as peaceably as their more loyal neighbors will permit. In Cabell county, very little hostility has thus far manifested itself on part of the Union men toward these repentant rebs. A meeting was lately held at Barboursville, at which Judge Samuels made a speech counselling moderation on the part of loyal, and quietness on part of those who had earned for themselves the reputation of disloyal men.

In Kanawha and Putnam counties there seems to be considerable ill feeling, toward the rebels, nor is it likely to be allayed by the course at present adopted. Lapse of time and mature reflection may serve to turn away the strife that now seems impending, but inflammatory resolutions, or speeches replete with vindictive sentiments will not likely effect that end particularly if fuel be added to the flame, by prominent citizens who for four years past have occupied an equivocal position on the great questions of the day. This class of men will find it to their interest to follow the current of public opinion, not lead or oppose it.

We well remember the Hon. Judge Summers and sundry other gentlemen from Kanawha visiting Gallipolis in May 1861, remonstrating against the troops from the North crossing the Ohio river, on the ground that it would intensify that feeling of hostility then rampant among the aristocracy, and cause hundreds to take up arms who might otherwise remain at home. The whole scheme was looked upon as a part of the same policy adopted at Richmond, in order to gain time to capture Norfolk and Harpers Ferry. It was disregarded, and the result is now history.

In view of these facts, as well as the absence of any active measures ever entered into by this class of men, to promote the Union cause it is hardly to be wondered at, that Union men who have borne the burden of the contest, should become indignant on seeing these *neutrals* assume the right to prescribe what measures shall be taken toward the paroled rebels who come sneaking back after "rights" which they have justly forfeited.

—Pay Agent Lester has paid into the State Treasury $41,800, collected by him from the 23d and 91st O. V. I. which will shortly be transferred to the several county Treasurers, to be paid on allotment tickets.

For the Gallipolis Journal.

GOD-GRANT-VICTORY.

Sweet Peace has spread her balmy wing,
Throughout the Union, hosannas ring,
And the children of Freedom joyously sing,
God has granted victory.

HE that rules the land and sea,
And wills all nations to be free,
Has fixed his immutable decree.
God, has granted victory.

Truth over error again prevails,
And though the heart of the nation wails
The desolation of war's black trails.
God, has granted victory.

The demon of strife has passed away,
The day star of liberty lights our way,
The nation rejoices to see this day,
God, has granted victory.

The shackles are rent from the wretched slave,
Though the valor of America's gallant brave,
Sustained by those who died to save,
God, has granted victory.

Brothers rejoice, for in time to come,
Ye may point to the work so nobly done
And say, "to this cause I gave my son."
God, has granted victory.

America, the land of the brave and free
No more the rude state of war shall see,
But the throne of Liberty, ever shall be.
God, has granted victory.

Thanks be to thee, oh, God above,
Thy protecting hand and wondrous love,
Has sent forth again the peaceful dove.
And granted victory.

GRANT still thy wisdom to those who lead,
This nation now in the hour of need,
Let all be mindful of this one great deed,
God, has granted us victory.

ESTELLE

For Gallipolis Journal.

Thou art my guardian angel, sent to shield
From dangers, him, who yields thee all of earth
That woman's heart can wish or claim.
In dreams, 'mid groves and shady bowers,
Oft do I meet thee, and in that spirit land
Wander through scenes of untold beauty,
Thyself, most beauteous of them all,
Oft thus, I gaze upon thy face, as on it gleams
That sweet, angelic, happy smile,
Which, like the sunbeam lights up the snowy peak
And warms into life the violet at its base.
The dreamer wakes, and wakes to find
The vision flown, leaving behind no trace of joy,
But sorrow only known to one, whom fate
Has irreparably fettered, and left no ray of hope
That in the future those bright visions will become reality.
Still may we be happy, and as life wears on a pace
Be to each other as friends, dear friends
Seeking, each for the other, to smooth the way
Down into the valley of that king, whose demands
None may disregard, but whose power once felt,
No more can separate true hearts. Be happy then,
And in thy happiness still be the guardian angel of

"ESTELLE."

For the Gallipolis Journal.

CORRESPONDENTS EGSTRAORDINARY.

LAST DAIS UV THE CUNFEDRACY AS SENE IN A DREME BY AN EYE WITNAS.

MISTER EDETER:—The nois an confushen, as Mister L. Cas, wood say of dismisin Lee's army disterbed my quite repoas, an I woke, but the profoun quite that follered, sune camed my nervis sistem, and I abyed agin, an dremed, and in my dremes I saw Brekinrig a rolein His Egsallancy's Ale kegs to the depo, an a shippin them tu the neres plase of safty, tho thar semd tu be sum differens ov opinyon as tu whar that wus. The ame howsomever, semed to be tu git as nigh Johnston as possible so as tu open deplomacy with Sherman His Egscellency looked bad, much like a feller sent fur that coodnt nether go nur stay. I kalkulate thar war severel reasons fur this. Fust—Hede suddenly changed his base an lef his whisky behin which was hevy on the whisky, an as a man uv felinks he semed keenly alive tu the injustice ov the act. Secon—He wus afeard Brekinrig would run away with the speshe, an leve him the bag tu hold. Thurd—He was afeard uv the calvary he had selekted tu take him off least they shood take him off tu much. Forth—He wur a blever in gosts, an as hede binadoin a hevy bisnis in the gost line ovlate it wus but natteral he shood egspikt his frens to call on him in his trubble, an he diddent want tu see um. Fif—Hede loss his rites an diddent kno whar to find um. These ar my kongeckters fur his bad filinks. Then I saw in my dreme that His Egscellency cum doun frum the emty whisky barrell, an cast one long luke full ov bitter disappointment inter the bunghole, as tho he saw in it a figger ov the emtynes ov Confedracy hopes, and cryin with a loud vois, "As the spirit has gone out ov thee, so hes the spirit uv my dremes departed, fur the time bein ime blode, but not fur eny falt ov mine.

For when the Yanks did gether round, like Balaum I did euss um
An when they semed to gane sum groun I by my gods dispust um
In frantic raig I tore my har, and raved like a mad varmint
An O ye gods! me witness har, I rent my uader garment.

WISE—Is that so? Ive offen heard that our belovd Confedracy wus rejused to terible extreams in its financys but I never dremed that you, Mister President, was rejused to the auful necessity uv renting your unmenshunables to rais a little purs on al revenu. Ile be blode, gentlemen an feller sogers, if suthin ortent tu be did rite off fur His Egscellency, fur these ar skwally times, an if he was to be calld suddently tu sum furrin ports, or tu visit Washinton an his small close rented out, hide be in awful plite.

HIS EGSCELLENCY—Hold yore tung ther, you impertinent blotherskuyte, these time ar intirely tu sarius fur a joke, an war it not that youve never had a nuspaper in yore distrikt, an hev lived in pitch darkness, an kant be egspeked tu see the pint in clasik portry, Ide not egscuse you, depen upon it. If the Yanks runs perlute the sacrid sile. I hope the skule Masther who has bin abroad so long will return spashally fur the benefit ov yore district, Misther Wise, an sense I cum tu think ov it ther ar nun ov us but mite be slitely improved by hes frens. Wall its a pore win that blose kno whar. The fack is I blev free skules is a good thing, in ther plase an under the cerkumstancys wood be good fur our peeple. Ignorens is the mother ov devoshun if it be total, but if parshal its the most onsartin thing in creashun, an our people war jst in that interestin fix, they war jist ignorant enuff tu be easy gulled, but not quite enuff tu stay gulld. If the hull South had abin like yore districkt, Mister Wise, weed a had no trubble, an woodent now be a sneekin off frum our lawful hums like gilty vaggabons. Fur the life ov me I can't help felin mean, an juggin frum yore looks gentlemen you all fele the same way.

Durin this most refind an interestin conversashun the cumpny hed rech't the kars an His Egscellency mountin the platform, an lookin fur all the worl like the gost ov the Confedracy persude by the cusses ov thousans ov ded men who hede murderd, turned hisself an lookin towards his adopted hills bond an affectionate farwell, an sed—"Ye everlastin hills adu!"

Yore suns hev changed, an change they will as Yankys cum among um,
An kis the hero ov these who kill, an greviously do rong um.

But still youl remane, an if it shud ever fall tu my happy lot tu return tu yore plesent shades an nice senery. Ile egspect tu fine you thus, if Providens shud order it otherwise an I shud fine that last dich sumors else still youle remane tu tell the story uv departed Southron glory."

At the close of this thrillin speech His Egscellency culapsed into sad reflectshuns after the fallerin fashon. Misther Jefferson Davis, yore in fur it now fur sartin, an no mistake this time, you'ue allers bin afeard suthin oreful wood cum ov this Confedracy bisnes, and now thar his, an as thy sole liveth, if thou hast a sole, thar aint but a step betwene thee an deth. Thou hast but fu frens now and mus be coshus as tu who thou dost trust, an mus be cunnin as the fox in shun in the trap. Thar is a reward uv $100,000, offered fur thy hed, which under the cirkumstancys is flatterin—but fu hev heds wuth so much. This implys that thy presens in Washinton is greatly desired or that Ole Abe wants thee tu make sport fur the Fillistins. That sum wood, no dout, procur a highly respektable an attentiv eskert tu the lan uv Abraham, but I think thar ar other places that woud sute the as well an be more conjucive tu thy helth. One hundred thousand fur thy hed! Ile be dadbobbed if that aint temtin, considerin thou hest loss an eye an that thy fis aint vary cumly tu behote, an that thou mayst never hav sich an other offer. Still my opinyon is, Misther Jefferson Davis, tu sell just now wood be duin alosing in bisnes. Richmon has fallen, the price uv goole will cum doun an every thing with it, an with yore stolen speshe youle be able tu live respektable fur sum time yit, an if want shud ever cum upon thee a ten sent collekshun among thy Copperhed frens will make thee all rite, thou art no wus Valindiggum—an if thou will parden the apparent flattery. I will say thou'st a godele betther, an behole what they did fur him! If thy hed is so desirable it'il probably cum up in the merket—at least thar will be nuthin lost by delay. These highly interestin reflekshuns wor cut short by the pomp an cirkumstancys ov war an the bumin ov kanen which announce the arival of His Egscelency at Johnston's hed qarters.

HIS EGSCELLENCY started up an egcitedly askt, "whars Brekinrig?"

BREK.—Thy servant is heer, and the *Kags* ar all safe—Johnston haint phit eny sense the last phite. Weve had a pow-wow, and fine that Sherman aint up tu snuf in diplomacy. Hese the very ole skrach in a phite but diplomacy aint his forte. I bleve in my soul he good lik the hull Confedracy individuly an kolektually, but we can lik him in diplomacy easy, Wise already sekured terms that sute us egsactly—Wise tu take our arms too our own states—state rites ar fully granted. Our legislaturs are tu remane as they wus. everybody is tu hev thar rites, an nobody tu be persecuted fur righusnes sake or what is the same thing with us, fur seseshun sake. Wise alredy sent orders to Stoneman an Wilson an them fellers tu stop an clar themselves. So you see the way is clar tu tuther side uv Jordan, if your Egcellency shall hev occashun tu pass over tu the land uv Texas. Didnt I tell yer diplomacy was the thing!

HIS EGSCELLENCY—But do you think these terms will be egscepted at Washington?

BREK.—Its my opinyon by this time ther aint no Washington—Behold the men who sot the life are all ded men, Grant an all, an Sherman is chief kook an bottle washer ov that ar hull consarn. I say hurraw for diplomacy!

HIS EGSCELLENCY—I'm so accustomed tu bad news ov late that I cant allow myself tu indulge in yore hopes, Mister Brekinrig. If it turns out as you say, weve sekured our rites, an hensforth will be let alone, but if as I fear, the plan should fale, or be only parshally successful, an Andy should escape, wele find it a fearful thing tu fall inter the hans of a livin Southern Yanky. Howsumever, yore diplomacy leves the back dore wide opon, an so fur so gude, an as sun as we heer from Washington, if all isnt rite, wele skedaddle, fur Grant 'il be down on us like a thousan lik. I shoudnt be surprised if that tornal Sheridan want close tu our heels now. So hole yoursels in reddines tu depart any time.

But my frens, my opinyon is were more tu fear from our frens than our fose, weve humbugged um so long an so terrible that when tha spell is broke an we start down hill theyle kik us tit the bottom dubble quik without the benefit uv clergy. One sed, "save me from my frens," an that, it is my convicshun shud be our prair purty sune.

Gentlemen how du you understan that scriptur which says "make tu yer soies frens of the mammon ov unrighesnes that when ye fail they msy rescu you inter ther houses? Ime a blever in scriptur an it seems tu me that the time hes cum to try that.

BENJAMIN—Among us jens *mammon* ustter mene that which a feller got by flankin anuthur in trade, an movin upon his wurks frum the reere, rollin him under the show ov *delinks*; but sense I cum tu this ar county, Ise larnt that mommon meanse suthin big. In karntuckky ther ar the Mommoth Kave which is a big kav or a kave whar big bones is foun, and I furgits which, now I larnse from this that in this kountry the mammon of unrighesnes mense the big unrighesnes, an I konkludes that His Egscellency is the big unrighesnes, as he has all the speshe, an tharfore the mammon of unrighesnes himself. Floid flankt the War Department, an got the arms, Cobb flankt the Traishery, an got the monys. Wats his name, flankt the Knavy an got the ships an so on every thing in the South was got by way ov a slant, that wus wurth gettin—an then all these mammons met in konvenshun and made His Egscellency the representative ov thar principles, on lade theirganes at his fete to du with them as he seed fit; now he say "right gentlemen;" aint he sume all thar ask an aint he the big flanker, the mammon ov unrighesnes himself? an haint he flankt the Richmon Shivirly an got all the gole and silver tukered away in them ale kags like males? Heres the mammon ov unrighesnes shore. An now if His Egscellency will shell out sum five hundred thousan dollars among the army hede make frens, and when his money's gone or he need sum uv it tu hide him frum the yankeys, these men will secur him inter their houses, an when he dise—as we all will likely go tu the devil together they will sekure him a warm korner in his brimstone majesty's dominyons sumwhar. Thats my vershuns.

HIS EGSCELLENCY—I see! I see! Brekinrig, bring me one ov them kags?

Just at this moment a tremenjous uproar wus herd in the camp of the yankys; the shutin was herd afar off, tha kanen bumed and the muskits roled, an lo! Grant hed cum down among em; the work of diplomacy wus cut short in righesnes, Sherman's truce wus broke up, His Egscellency scatterd his silver right and lef, an started like a shot fur the back dore, an in the scramble that follerd I awoke an lo! it was a dreme.

BUNYAN Jr.

LABOR AFTER THE WAR.

The army is to be gradually disbanded and the soldiers dismissed to their homes. Even now this is in process of completion and men who as yet have seen little service are returning once more to their faimies. How will this effect the interest of the working classes? Will there be such an excess of laborers after the war as to reduce the wages to a very low standard? We think not. The soldiers as they return will be readily absorbed in the ranks of society, and for the most part return to their old avocations.

The demand for agricultural labor in the west will be very great. Those who do not choose to labor for others; under the homestead law, can take up a piece of land and go to work for themselves. In the South the demand for agricultural as well as mechanical labor will be very great, far surpassing that of any former period. The trade of Southern cities will in a great measure fall into the hands of energetic Northern men. The rich lands of the Southern States will no longer be held by a bloated aristocracy, who, under forced servitude of the negro, failed to procure even a tithe of what it was capable of producing. These lands instead of being held in large tracts will be divided into small parcels and fall into the hands of men who do not deem labor a disgrace. This class will develop the resources of a vast region of country, that hitherto has added very little to the material wealth of the Nation. They will be the vitalizing element under which the South will spring up and blossom as the rose. Millions of acres teeming with richness are yet to be cultivated by *free* labor, by skilled labor, which will produce tenfold that heretofore obtained unnder the paralysing system of slavery.

The poor whites of the South, so long kept in ignorance, and under despotic rule, will require as long training as the free negroes to bring them up to the standard of industry and self-reliance which the poorest man in the North finds natural to himself. Those of this class of poor whites, whom the fortunes of war have thrown into the Northern States, have proven more indolent and less capable of self maintenance than the grossly ignorant "contraband." It is a certainty, that most of our farmers find the colored man more profitable as a farm hand than the lower classes of the whites. The female portion of that class, are wholly worthless, and cases are very common where families in want of help find it impracticable to procure any assistance from them in the discharge of household duties. Our readers need not be informed of this, for almost every family in Gallia county knows it to be so.

Now in these matters in the South our hardy, thrifty working men will take the lead. They will not only achieve wealth and comfort for themselves, but the increasing prosperity of the South will demand every available exercise of their skill and ingenuity at fair wages. This class of men have a bright prospect for the future. They are to form the bone and sinew of the South, in fact will be the South.

Labor has been scarce and high for four years past. It will be so no longer. The vast multitude of men connected with the transportation service of the army, and at military posts will be thrown out of employ in that line. This is being now done every where. We see it in Gallipolis, as elsewhere. Men for years in employ of the Quartermaster at high wages, are being discharged in great numbers, and are obliged to look around for something to support themselves and families. But they need not look far. The field for labor is large. True, it may not be in Gallia county, but in the vast extent of country West and South. Homes for all are waiting, and they who are wise will not delay in looking after them at once, before the means saved from their last years labor becomes exhausted. "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." It is waiting for those who will accept it. They who loiter around the streets waiting for something to turn up, may find that at last the harvest is over, and they are not provided for.

It is on the whole, impossible for any man of judgment to doubt, that our country is about to enter on an unexampled period of activity and prosperity, by which not only the losses of the war will soon be recovered, but the general wealth and happiness of society be increased in a ratio far beyond that which would have occurred had we remained at peace. Let all then start out in the great race just opening, with a determination to carve for themselves a living, and that store of comforts, which industry, energy and perseverance, never fail to secure for those who practice them.

THREE BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS.—"We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.—The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S First Inaugural, March 4, 1861.

"If God wills that this mighty scourge of war continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

* * * *

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds and care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations—ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S Second Inaugural, March 4, 1865.

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