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Deeds, &c. Oil Leases, Pension & Bounty Blanks, ALWAYS on hand, and for sale at low rates, at this Office.

Farm For Sale. I OFFER at private sale my farm situated in Springfield township, Gallia County, Ohio.

Public Sale. THERE will be sold at Public Sale on Thursday the 22d, of June 1865, at the late residence of John Geary in Gallipolis township, Gallia county Ohio.

Public Sale. To which we will make new additions daily, of all the novelties of the season.

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Gallipolis Journal.

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

Volume XXX.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, JUNE 8, 1865.

Number 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One Square 10 lines or less, one insert \$1.00 each subsequent...

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...

THE REFINER. 'Tis good to know that He who tries The silver, takes his seat Beside the fire which purifies, Last too intense a heat— Railed to consume the base alloy— The precious metals, too, destroy.

yield to the temptation, for it led only to death and disappointment. Your General now bids you farewell, and with the belief that as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens, and if unfortunately a war should arise in our country, Sherman's army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and line forth to defeat and maintain the Government of our inheritance and choice.

Respectfully submitted, Lieut. Col. M. J. W. Holter, Staff. Robert K. Brady, Co. A. H. F. Hossler, Co. B. Capt. John Reyan, Co. C. Sergt. McNeely, Co. D. James Norman, Co. E. Sergt. A. J. Beardsley, Co. G. Sergt. Black, Co. H. Sergt. Ford, Co. I. Sergt. Chapman, Co. K.

secure the renomination of Governor John Brough. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, His Excellency Governor Brough, of Ohio, has, by his earnest, zealous and patriotic administration of the affairs of our beloved State of Ohio, so directed its resources and patriotism, as to maintain the high and enviable position of loyalty to which the efforts of her brave sons had elevated her by their heroic deeds of valor and sacrifice in the cause of freedom, in defense of the life of the nation, and in the suppression of armed treason, his wise and decisive action in tendering the Chief Executive of the nation the services of forty thousand of Ohio's loyal sons for the period of one hundred days, and placing them promptly in the field, during the critical period of last summer's campaign, was the crowning exercise of our resources and power, that enabled us to gather the fruits of our triumphant victories of 1864, at Savannah, Franklin, Nashville, Charleston and Richmond, the capitulation of the veteran rebel armies and the dismemberment of the confederate power, and finally, ending in the grand triumph of liberty over slavery, right over wrong, a nation and her history saved and perpetuated, and crowning all with peace and prosperity. Therefore, be it

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 at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Gallipolis, in Gallia county, and State of Ohio, on the 3rd 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 of the north side of eight acre lot number 1195, 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 conveyed by Luther Sheppard to Martin L. Sheppard 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.

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL. The following is Sherman's farewell address to his army: HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, WASHINGTON, D. C. May 30, 1865. SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS No. 76.] The General commanding the forces of the Army of the Tennessee announces that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders, and now that we are about to separate to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the situation of national affairs when but little more than a year ago, we were gathered about the towering caps of Lookout Mountain, and the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. Three armies had come together from different fields, with a separate history, bound by one common cause—the union of our country and the Government of our inheritance. There is no need to recall to your memories Tunnel Hill, with the Rocky Face Mountain and Buzzard Roost Gap, with the ugly torts of Dalton behind. We were in earnest, and paused not for danger and difficulty, but pushed through Snake Creek Gap, and fell on Resaca then on Dallas, and Kenesaw. Then the heats of summer found us from the banks of the Chattahoochee, far from home, and dependent upon a single line for supplies; but we were not to be held back by any obstacle, and crossed over and fought over four hours' battle; gained possession of the citadel of Atlanta. That was the crisis of our history. A doubt still clouded our future, but we had the problem, and destroying Atlanta, we struck boldly across the State of Georgia; severed all the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christians found us at Savannah, waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons. We again began a march, which for peril, labor and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army. The floods of the Savannah, the swamps of the Cambahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the Santee, the flat quagmires of the Pedee and Cape Fear rivers were all passed in mid-winter, with its floods and rains. In the face of an accumulating enemy, and after the battery of Averghorb and Bentonsville, we once more came out of the wilderness to meet your friends at Goldsboro. Even then we paused only long enough to reload our wagons, and pushed on again to Raleigh and beyond, until we met the enemy sneaking for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country. As long as that enemy was defiant, mountains, rivers, swamps no hunger nor cold had not checked us; but when he who had fought us hard and persistently, offered submission, our General thought it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which were attended as you all know by his surrender. How far the operations of the enemy here contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, and the peace which now dwells on us must be judged by others, not by us; but that you have done all that men could do has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that falls on our land, because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the armies of the United States. Such as remain in the military service, your General need only remind you that success in the past is due to hard work and discipline, and that the same work and discipline are equally important in the future. To such as go home, we will only say that our favored country is so grand, so extensive, so diversified in climate, so rich in productions that every man, surely, can find a home and occupation suited to his taste, and none should yield to natural impelling, sure to result from our past life of excitement and adventure. You will be invited to seek new advantages abroad, but do not

yield to the temptation, for it led only to death and disappointment. The Governor was informed to-day that the Secretary of War has ordered that all returned prisoners or war, who have endured the hardships at Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, and other rebel prisons, be immediately mustered out and allowed three months' extra pay. The War Department has also made the following explanatory decision in regard to balances of bounties due veterans and volunteers: 1st. Veterans who enlisted under the provisions of General Order No. 191, of 1863, and the extensions thereof, and recruits, not veterans, who enlisted for three years, under the provisions of the circular letter of Oct. 24, 1863, from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and its modifications are, on their honorable muster out and discharge from the service of the United States before the expiration of their respective terms of enlistment, entitled to the unpaid balance of the bounties promised them by the orders and laws under which they enlisted. 2d. A volunteer enlisted and mustered into service under the act of July 4th, 1864, whether for the term of one, two or three years, is, on muster out before the expiration of the term of service for which he enlisted, entitled to only receive the proportion of bounty allowed by the act, whether one third or two-thirds thereof had actually accrued before the date of his discharge. For instance, if the soldier volunteered for two years and is mustered out before the expiration of the first year of his service, he cannot claim the second and third installments of the bounty of \$200, which would have been payable to him had he continued in service till the expiration of the two years for which he enlisted. Only the volunteer who at the time of his discharge has completed one-half the term of service of which he enlisted is entitled to the second installment of one-third the amount of bounty given to him by the act; and he is entitled to no more of that bounty if he is discharged on the next day after the expiration of one-half of his term of enlistment. The second installment of the bounty is due and payable to him, but his discharge precludes him from receiving a third installment; that being due only to the volunteer who may have served his entire term of enlistment.

STONE-COAL IRON. After years of labor and great outlay of money, the manufacture of pig-iron with stone-coal instead of charcoal, has been accomplished in the town of Jackson Ohio. By shafting some fifty feet, a vein of coal was found of four feet in thickness, which on analysis was found to be free of sulphur and well suited to the manufacture of pig-iron from the ore, so abundant in the hills, of that country. A company was formed now known as the Orange furnace company and has a furnace in full blast, in the immediate vicinity of the shaft, using the raw coal, brought up by steam. The ore used is hauled some four miles, at a cost delivered of \$4 per ton, with a vein of coal underlying the whole country, and inexhaustible beds of ore. A furnace can be profitably worked on every hundred yards square. Charcoal furnaces will in time diminish, and coal furnaces be established. It is a source of pleasant reflection, that the good people of Jackson have now the means of rearing in their midst an iron business that will in point of advantages and facilities for making iron compete with the most favored localities of other countries. The day is not far distant when the iron business in that county will outstrip all other business of the country, manufactures, of iron from a fish hook, to an anchor will be carried on. Jackson county in days of yore, furnished salt for a large portion of the inhabitants of the western country, in the manufacture of which, the timber for miles around the furnaces have been exhausted, and at once, precluded the erection of iron furnaces within those bounds. Now within that very locality the coal is found so suitable for the manufacture of pig-iron. While nature has done so much for that portion of the state, capitalists will be attracted there. Pig-iron can be afforded at less cost there, than any portion of the state. While Jackson county is the richest in mineral wealth of any in the state, it possesses, a soil that is susceptible of great agricultural improvement, and capable of furnishing subsistence for a dense population. To no one is it more pleasing to observe than reflect on the prospective wealth in store for the inhabitants of that county, than to the writer of this article, who was one of the commissioners to locate the seat of Justice for that county in the Spring of 1816.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION VOID. [Special to the Tribune.] WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Attorney General has just made a most important decision. He affirms that the amnesty proclamation was a means only to secure a specific purpose, which was the suppression of the rebellion. The rebellion ended, the amnesty is void. It does not restore citizenship, property, or vested rights. The President has no power to pardon except for what is past.—The Executive clemency can not stretch to the future. Therefore, the decrees of confiscation must stand. The decision will be given to the public in a few days. — The soldiers of Sherman's army having been out of the world in the Southern woods for a good while, and far from newspapers, do not seem to understand exactly what the matter between "Old Billy" and old Stanton. They have the impression, I believe, that "Old Billy" put his foot in it somehow, down there in North Carolina, but they do not incline to look upon him as a very improper person. "I don't know what all the fuss is about," said one bronzed and begrimed veteran, "but it suits me to see the old man standing up to 'em."

Public Sale. THE undersigned will offer at public auction, at the late residence of John Leonard deceased, in Addison township, on Friday the 16th day of June, 1865, the goods and chattels of said deceased, consisting in part of 5 head of horses, 20 head stock cattle, 1 yoke oxen, 4 mule cows, 125 head of sheep, 7 head hogs, about 700 lbs. wool, 1 ox wagon, 1 two horse wagon and harness, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, grain in barn, grain growing in field, hay in stack, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, terms made known on day of sale. CHARLES LEONARD, JAMES LEONARD, Administrators. May 29, 1865—3w.

MILLINERY! WE beg leave to inform the public generally, that we have now in store a large and choice assortment of

SHERANDOAH VALLEY, Va. May 22, 1865. At a meeting of the officers and privates of the 15th Regiment, O. Volunteers, held in camp near Charlestown, Va., on the 20th day of May 1865. Private R. Burdell of Co. D, was elected chairman, Dr. Mastery E. H. Babcock and Adjt James Brownsett, were elected secretaries. On motion a committee of one from the field and staff, and one from each company was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Regiment, and to present the names of two suitable persons to represent the regiment in the State Union Convention, to be held in Columbus Ohio, on the 21st day of June prox.

POLITICAL ACTION OF THE 90th OHIO INFANTRY. HEADQUARTERS 90TH OHIO INF. CAMP HARKER, TENN., May 21, '65. At a meeting held in front of regimental headquarters, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent the regiment in the State Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st of June, Captain Jno. Sutphen was appointed Chairman, and Lieutenant Chas. E. Reck, Secretary. On motion, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting proceeded to elect a delegate, and that the choice determined by ballot. The names of four of the members of the regiment were proposed as delegates, and, on the first ballot, Lieutenant Wm. J. Webb having received a majority of four votes over all the votes cast, he was declared to be elected. Sergeant S. Parsons, Company D, having received the next higher number of votes, was chosen as alternate. Total number of votes cast, 310. On motion, it was resolved that the delegate be instructed to vote for, and use his influence to secure the renomination of Governor Brough, as the choice of this regiment for the next Governor of Ohio. On motion, it was resolved that a committee of six be appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the regiment, and pledging the influence of the members to

THE WASHINGTON CHRONICLE publishes, from a private letter of General Wilson, a more accurate account of the capture of Jeff. Davis: Colonel Larnidin, of the 1st Wisconsin, had only 60 men; Colonel Fritchard had 130. The story of Davis' ignoble attempt at flight is even more ignoble than I told it. Mrs. Davis and her sister, Miss Howell, after having clothed him in the dress of the former, and put on his head a woman's head dress, started out, one holding each arm, and besought Colonel Fritchard's men, in most piteous terms, to let them take their "poor old mother out of the way of the firing." Mrs. Davis said: "Oh, do let us pass with our poor old mother, who is so frightened, and fears to be killed." One of Fritchard's men, catching sight of the "President's" boots below the skirts of the dress, suspected at once who the "poor old mother" was, and replied: "Oh, no; you don't play that game on us; them boots don't look very much like they belonged to a woman. Come down, old fellow!"

Minilery and Straw Goods. Consisting in part, of BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, SILKS, BLK AND GOLD' P' ENGLISH CREPS, BLOND LACES, NETS, ILLUSIONS MALINES, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, JET BUGS, STRAW ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, STRAW BONNETS, HATS, FRAMES, &c., &c. To which we will make new additions daily, of all the novelties of the season. Having taken particular pains in the selection of our Stock, which is much larger than any we have ever yet offered, you will find it as desirable as that of any other House; and you will find it to your interest to call and examine our Stock, and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Our Millinery will find it to their interest to give us a call. MRS. J. HOWELL, Court Street between Second and Third. April 5, 1865.

THE NEW School Presbyterian Assembly closed its labors in Brooklyn, New York, last Monday, after a session of ten days. Among the items of business on Monday was a request to General Thomas to restore the Presbyterian church edifice at Chattanooga, that been used for a hospital; and a resolution looking to the concentration of all the Protestant forces against both idolatry and Catholicism. The next General Assembly will convene at St. Louis on the third Thursday of May, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Old School Assembly continues in session at Pittsburg. On Monday and Tuesday it adopted measures against the recognition of disloyal Presbyteries, or the admission of disloyal persons into the church. Its next session will be held at St. Louis in May, 1866.

Mrs. BARTINGTON'S LAST—Isaac was reading to his mother the head lines of one of the telegraph columns of the Commercial, of Tuesday last, and when he came to "Jeff. Davis to be confined at Fort Lafayette," the good old lady threw up her hands exclaiming: "Laws-a-me! I knew that he were petticoats, but I didn't think that would happen to him! Well, well! the confederacy is comin to pieces!" The old lady resumed her knitting, and Isaac his reading.

Gen. Grant has presented to the Northwestern Sanitary and Soldiers' Home Fair at Chicago, through Mrs. Gen. Sherman, his old cavalry war horse "Jack." This is the horse he rode when he first entered the service as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, and which he continued to use until appointed Lieutenant General. Gen. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, will probably attend the Fair before its close.

THE IR—Why are greenbacks more valuable than gold; even at its present price? Because when you put a greenback in your pocket you double it and when you take it out you find it increases.

THE copperish lines of "What shall we do when the war breaks the country up?" should be changed into "what shall we do when the country breaks the war up?" The lament would doubtless suit the condition of mind of a small army of contractors and quarter-masters.

All the Confederate cavalry in Kentucky have surrendered.

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