Gallipolis Journal.

WM. H. NASH, Proprietor.] "Truth and Justice." [$2 00 In Advance.

Volume XXXI. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866. Number 43.

SIMEON NASH & SON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

I HAVE associated my son Simeon Nash Jr., with me in the practice of law. He can always be found in the office, in my absence. All business entrusted to us will be promptly attended to. Wills, Deeds, &c., prepared for parties.

SIMEON NASH.

May 17, 1866.—1y.

DUFOUR HOUSE,

FT ST., NEAR STEAMBOAT LANDING.

I HAVE taken this new and commodous House, and have it fitted up and furnished in a stile surpassed by none in the country, arrangement for calling persons at night to go on boats.

Persons shopping here will be satisfactorily accommodated. Horses and buggys furnished to any point.

Garnett House is closed.

JAS. E. RICHARDSON

July 12, 1866. Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOUSE.

Corner of Third and Grape Streets.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

THIS neat and commodious House having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, is now open for the reception and accommodation of the public under the charge of

JOHN DUNN, late of the Remington House, Pomeroy, O.,

Who from his long experience in the business feels assured that he will be able to satisfy the most fastidious.

☞ The Stage leaves this House daily for the Railroad. J. DUNN.

June 21, 1866.

GEORGE HOUSE.

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

FOR THE PURCHASE & SALE OF AGRICULTURAL,

MINERAL & OIL LANDS.

ROBINSON'S BUILDING,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

—REFERENCES—

E. Deletombe, President 1st National Bank.
Chas. Henking, Jno A. Robinson,
Chas. Creuzet, E. S. Menager.

Mach 15, 1866.

S. HAYWARD, W. C. HAYWARD. W. C. FULLER

HAYWARD & FULLER,

COR. THIRD & STATE STREETS,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

DEALERS in Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Mattings, Wall-paper, Window Curtains and general House Furnishing Goods.

Picture Frames and Looking Glasses made to order. Goods delivered free of charge, to any part of the City.

Agents for Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Howes' Groves & Baker's and Parker's SEWING MACHINES.

Feb. 22, 1866.—tf.

Geo. T. Hoadly & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER & CHARCOAL.

LETART, WEST VA.

May 24, 1866.—6m.

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.

Dr. JAMES R. BELL

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Gallipolis and vicinity.

OFFICE

Bailey & Maguet's Drug Store, Second Street RESIDENCE, Fourth Street North side near the Academy.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

June, 15, 1865.—1y.

WESLEY MOLLOHAN. JAMES H. NASH.

MOLLOHAN & NASH,

Attorneys at Law.

CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

WILL PRACTICE IN KANAWHA, AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

(*OFFICE OVER SHIELDS.*)

Feb. 15, 1866.—tf.

JOHN A. ROBINSON,

Wholesale Grocer,

LOWER SIDE

Public Square,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Jan. 1, 1866.

J. A. VAN VLECK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

FRONT STREET, BETWEEN CEDAR AND SPRUCE,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

ALL work warranted. Charges moderate. None but the best material used. All modern improvements furnished.

Sept. 28, 1865.

Medical Notice.

DR. WM. S. NEWTON, formerly of Ironton, but more recently of the army, offers his professional services to the people of Gallia county.

Residence 1st door above Baptist Church, 3d Street, Office in Hayward's New Building, up stairs.

Office hours. 8 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.

Oct. 12, 1865.—tf.

MACKERAL in barrels, half barrels and kits. MORRISON & DALE.

Aug. 9, 1866.—tf.

CANNED Fruits of all kinds, MORRISON & DALE.

Aug. 9, 1866.—tf.

SUGAR, Coffee and Tea, MORRISON & DALE.

Aug. 9, 1866.—tf.

Authorized Claim Agency.

LEWIS NEWSOM,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Continues to prosecute all descriptions of claims for pensions, back pay and bounty due to heirs of deceased soldiers. Claims for all descriptions of Quartermaster and Commissary stores taken, and used by the army of the United States, whether receipts were given or not. Claims when withheld from soldiers on being discharged, for back pay or bounty, for all claims for naval services and prize money, and all other claims growing out of the military in any of the wars in which the United States has been engaged.

LEWIS NEWSOM,
Authorized Claim Agent.

May 17, 1866.—tf

Three Months Pay Proper.

CONGRESS has passed an act granting and allowing three months pay proper to all commissioned officers, below the grade of Brigadier General who were in the service on the 3d March, 1865. I now am prepared to prosecute all such claims, for five dollars in each case.

In all cases the muster out papers must be furnished, as evidence of an honorable discharge. LEWIS NEWSOM.

Authorized Claim Agent, Gallipolis, O.

July 26, 1866.—8w.

Increase of Pension.

BY the act of June 6th, 1866, $25 per month is allowed to all persons who have lost both eyes, or both hands in the service of the United States, since 4th March, 1861; $20 to those who have lost both feet or one hand and one foot; $15 to those who have lost one hand or one foot or so permanently disabled, as to lose the use thereof.

Dependent fathers, and dependent brothers are now entitled to pensions.

I am fully prepared to prosecute all claims in either of those cases.

LEWIS NEWSOM.

Authorized Claim Agent, Gallipolis, O.

July 26, 1866.—8w.

BAILEY & CHERINGTON

BOOK AGENTS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

CINCINNATI Dailies, Weekly and Monthly Periodicals, School Books, Bibles Stationery and Notions.

SECOND STREET, ABOVE STATE.

GALLIPOLIS OHIO.

Dec. 14; 1865.

J. G. BLACKFORD,

GENERAL

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANT,

Parkersburg Va.

Agent for the Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Kanawha and Cincinnati Steamers.

DISPATCH GIVEN TO FREIGHT GOING EAST OR WEST.

Mark Packages "Care J. G. BLACKFORD, PARKERSBURG, Va.

Nov. 30, 1865.—1y.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK

GALLIPOLIS.

Designated Depository

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

EDWARD DELETOMBE, President,
L. PERRY, Vice President
GEO. W. JACKSON, Cashier.

Capital Stock, $100,000.

DIRECTORS:—

Edward Deletombe, Robert Black,
Reuben Alesbire, L. Perry,
I. R. Cadwallan, Da. S. C. Bailey.

Buys Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, Coupons and Government securities of all kinds.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Henking's Building, Up Stairs.

GEO. W. JACKSON, Cashier.

Feb. 15, 1866.

ANOTHER CHANGE.

JAMES MEIKLE,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTURER,

LOWER END OF THIRD STREET,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

I have purchased the stand lately occupied by C. M. Cole, and am now prepared to manufacture everything in the above line to order.

Repairing done quickly and at reasonable rates.

Dec. 7, '65-tf. JAS. MEIKLE.

BAILEY & CHERINGTON

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

SECOND STREET ABOVE STATE.

GALLIPOLIS OHIO.

Dec. 14, 1863

CHAS. E. WYNNE. HENRY SHAW.

CHAS. E. WYNNE & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

115 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

Solicit Consignment of produce of all kinds, for either foreign or domestic account. Orders for all kinds of British manufactures executed on the most liberal terms, through our friends Messrs. Cleston, Prowse & Co., Liverpool, Eng., for whom we are agents.

July 12, 1866.—tf.

Carpets at Reduced Rates.

HAYWARD & FULLER have marked down their stock of Carpets. Call and see them.

March 29, 1866.

To Housekeepers.

HAYWARD & FULLER have a beautiful article of Furniture Polish, that will remove paint stains, heat marks &c., from Furniture, and remove all finger marks from Pianos and other highly polished surfaces—making old Furniture have the appearance of new. Try it.

HAYWARD & FULLER.

Corner of Third and State Streets.

May 24, 1866.—tf.

CREAM Crackers, Sugar, Butter and Soda Crackers, MORRISON & DALE.

Aug. 9, 1866.—tf.

NOTARY PUBLIC AND

CLAIM AGENCY,

John Williams,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO,

WILL prosecute all description of military claims for pensions, back pay, bounty due to heirs of deceased soldiers, &c.

Office—on Second street, a few doors above the Sherman House.

July 26, 1866.—3m.

L. M. BEMAN,

Licensed Claim Agent,

CENTREVILLE, O.

CONGRESS having passed a law to give soldiers that enlisted for 3 years, and served their time out an additional bounty of 100 dollars; those that enlisted for two years and served the time out 50 dollars; those that enlisted for less than two years and was discharged on account of wounds, 50 dollars. In case of soldiers' death their father, mother, widow or minor children, will receive the additional bounties. I am now prepared to collect said bounties, and I receive no pay until collected, and small fees then. Persons will please fetch discharges with them when they come to make application for their bounty.

I expect to visit Washington about the 1st of September, and I think it will expedite the matter in getting the bounty.

Aug. 2, 1866.

AND

MECHANICAL OPERATIVE

DENTISTRY.

HAVING permanently located at Gallipolis, with a purpose to practice the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, in all its branches, I would therefore respectfully solicit, and by careful treatment of those who may call on me, I hope to receive a liberal patronage of the citizens of Gallipolis and vicinity, knowing from past experience that I can give entire satisfaction where my advice is adhered to.

Please call and examine specimens of my work, enquire and judge for yourself. If you have teeth so BADLY DECAYED that you think or HAVE BEEN TOLD that they COULLD NOT be filled, give me a call. One half of the natural teeth providing it is IN A HEALTHY CONDITION is preferable to an artificial tooth of any kind.

Office, Fenner's block, up stairs first floor, Public Square.

DR. D. W. CLANCEY,

June 28, 1866.—tf. Dentist.

New Millinery Store

—ON—

Second Street Above Sherman House.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

JENNIE RAY, & CO.,

HAVE opened a superior and entirely new assortment of Millinery Goods,

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDRENS,

BONNETS, HATS, CAPS, &c., TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, & ORNAMENTS.

—ALSO—

A fine Stock of Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloak Goods, always on hand.

The Ladies of the City and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, satisfied that they will be pleased as well as benefitted by so doing.

JENNIE RAY & CO.

Oct. 5, 1865—tf.

Administrators Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of sale of the Probate Court of Gallia county, in the State of Ohio, made and issued in an action therein pending, wherein Clinton Cherrington, administrator of Josiah P. Prose, deceased, is plaintiff, and the heirs of said Josiah P. Prose, and Rachel Prose widow, and Cordelia McCormick and John Chick are defendants; the subscriber will offer for sale, and sell on the premises, at not less than two thirds the appraisement thereof, on the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1866, at one o'clock P. M., of said day, the lands and tenements, to-wit:

The south east quarter, of the south east quarter of section number twelve, in township five, of range sixteen, containing thirty-nine acres and sixty-four hundreds of an acre; and the north east quarter of the south east quarter, and the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section twelve, in township five, of range sixteen, excepting fifty acres on the north side of the last above named two forty acre lots, owned by John V. Loch, which leaves of said whole tract to be sold hereunder, twenty nine acres and twenty-eight hundredths of an acre, more or less; and fifty-four acres being the remainder of the south west quarter of section thirty-five, in township five, of range fifteen, after reserving the south east quarter, of said quarter, and nine acres and three fourths of an acre, owned by John V. Loch in the north west corner of said quarter section, and forty-six acres and one third of an acre, owned by James McGloughlin, in the north east and on the north side of said quarter section thirty-five, and ten acres more or less, owned by James Watts, lying on the south side of the north east quarter of the said south west quarter of section thirty-five, leaving therein as above and fifty-four acres more or less, containing in all one hundred and twenty three acres more or less; subject to the dower estate of Rachel Prose, assigned therein and described as follows, viz:

Beginning four chains and seventy-eight links north of the north east corner, of the south west quarter, of the south west quarter of section thirty-five, township five, and range fifteen: thence south twelve chains and fifty links to a stake: thence west twenty-two chains to a stake; thence north eight chains to a stake; thence north 53 degrees east two chains and forty links to a stake; thence north 73 degrees six chains and thirty-five links to a stake; thence south 34 degrees, west eight chains and fifty-five links to a stake: thence north five chains and ninety-five links to a stake: thence west twenty-two chains and twenty-five links; thence south fifty degrees west five chains; thence 16 chains to the place of beginning; being fifteen acres in the south east quarter of section twelve, town five, range sixteen, and twenty five acres and fifty hundredths of an acre in the south west quarter of section thirty-five, town five and range fifteen: and subject to the homestead therein, set off and assigned to said Rachel Prose widow and the minor children, of the said Josiah P. Prose deceased, to-wit: beginning five chains and seventy-eight links north, and ten chains and forty links west of the north east corner, of the south west quarter, of the south west quarter of section thirty-five, township five, of range fifteen; thence south twelve chains and fifty links to a stake; thence ten chains and seventy-nine links to a stake; thence north eight chains to a stake; thence north fifty-three degrees, east seven chains and sixteen links to a stake; thence east five chains and sixty links to the place of beginning; being ten acres and twenty five hundredths in section thirty-five, town five, range fifteen, and one acre and seventy-five hundredths in section twelve, township five, range sixteen. Appraised subject to said dower and homestead, at $2,460 00.

And also at same time and place will sell the north west quarter of the north east quarter of section fifteen, in township five, of range sixteen, containing forty acres more or less. Appraised at $360 00 and unincumbered. Said lands are in Gallia county; terms of sale, one third in hand, one third in one year, and one third in two years, the defered payments to bear interest, and be secured by mortgage, and possession given December 1, 1866, or before if the crops are off.

CLINTON CHERRINGTON,
Aug. 22.—5w. Adm. J. P. Prose, dec.

Provisions and Relishes.

PLAIN Hams, Canvassed Hams,
Clear Sides, Bacon Shoulders,
English Breakfast Bacon,
Westphalia Ham Sausage,

For sale by C. & A. HENKING.

July 5, 1866.

Southern Union Convention.

The loyal Southerners met in convention in Philadelphia, on the 3d. There were likewise present large delegations from the loyal States of the North; still the business of the convention was wholly in the hands of the Southerners—those loyal men of the South who had stood by the Government in its days of danger and peril.

Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, late Attorney General, was made President, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

At present writing the convention has not finished its work, and we must defer an abstract of that for the inside. We simply now note some of the scenes occuring outside of the convention, in order to show the spirit and temper of those there assembled. We quote from the patches to the Cincinnati papers, and to the associated press:

TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1866.

Nothing meaner or viler has appeared in the Johnson papers of late—their master's speeches perhaps excepted—than the charge that these Southern men are but a collection of mean whites, and that their conduct here has been marked by dissipation. A look at the body gives the lie to all these defamations. It is a body as intelligent as any of the representative bodies which meet in our country, and it is as earnest as men who have their records can make it; and as to the charge of dissipation, it is safe to say that nobody of Southern men has ever assembled in the land which was so free from anything approaching it. Earnestness and sincerity are characteristics of this body.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE.

It has seemed since the demonstration began yesterday morning, that the usual methods of expressing enthusiasm were not sufficient to make known either the cordial sympathy of the citizens or the joy of the delegates to find themselves free to give vent to their feelings, and to be the recipients of such demonstration. But the wildest scene which this city has witnessed, or which any deliberative body in the land has ever presented, transpired in the Convention just previous to the adjournment. A motion to adjourn was pending, when, by request, it was withdrawn to allow a dispatch to be read. Members were rising to leave, as is usual at such times. The dispatch was one addressed to C. C. Fulton, of the Associated Press, announcing that Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut had left the Presidential party, and arrived at Detroit. Instantly delegates, officers, visitors and members of the press rose, and broke out into such cheers as were never exceeded in any public body. They were long continued, and at every evidence of cessation would suddenly rise to the full pitch of the human voice. The excitement seemed almost beyond endurance, and in several parts of the hall, while the shouts were pealing on, groups were gathered around speakers, who were calling for special cheers for Grant, and following them by proposing the same for Farragut. Handkerchiefs were waving everywhere, hats were whirling, the whole Convention was going wild. In some of the Southern delegations men actually embraced each other in their great joy, and all this went on, even after the question become general whether the dispatch could be true, and cheer followed cheer after the adjournment took place, simply upon the supposition that it might be true.

Over it all, at intervals, could be heard strains of the national airs from the full band in attendance, and thus this joval body, and the great number watching it, showed how differently they look upon Mr. Johnson and those he took with him to prevent neglect. Should the dispatch prove false, all felt that such an expression of feeling as followed its announcement will be taken as an evidence of the sentiments of loyal men regarding the two classes which make up the President's escort.

THE NORTHERN MEETING.

While the Southern men were in convention this morning the Union League House was crowded with the Northern delegations in the upper hall and in the large rooms leading from it.

Senator Yates made one of his bold, ringing speeches, filled with the most advanced ideas concerning the rights of men, such as he was noted for last winter in Congress.

Senator Chandler stood up strongly for Congress, and Major Haggerty spoke with all the fervor of the Irish nature. These speeches show the dawning of a new era of independent thought for his countrymen, concerning freedom as connected with American politics.

The only resolution which the Northern men will probably pass will be the one indorsing the whole action of Congress in the matter of reconstruction, already adopted in the library room of the League.

A meeting of loyal Governors was in progress. The Executives of fifteen States were present, and the question considered related to the best manner of extending Northern sympathy to the tried men of the South, the victims of rebellion and of presidential policy.

Still another meeting took place in front of the League. The crowd in the streets would not allow the distinguished representatives of the great Union party of the land to leave the building without speaking from the porch.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, was called for by the boys in blue, and in response made the points that there were only to parties—patriots and traitors—and forced the importance of the issue home so clearly as to startle all the hearers.

The great audience listened most attentively to the eloquence of Senator Yates. His is a fire and energy untouched by age, and which has evidently received new power since he left Washington and took the stump.

Senator Wilson was compelled to speak, and Gov. Morton, though greatly fatigued by travel, satisfied the crowd by addressing it briefly.

The solid and intelligent men of the city have been out in force. At the League House there were several acres of people outside, and all the whole interior was crowded. The building was completely festooned with flags, and so illuminated as to be one blaze of light.

The principal speaker here was Col. Fletcher, of Tenn., who gave a very long and complete history of Andrew Johnson's life, as it is known to Tennesseeans, and, in addition, detailed the circumstances attending the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the Legislature of his State, and the means used to defeat the measure by those in power. A most amusing feature of the meeting was a song by a gentlemen, of about fifteen verses, giving a most amusing biography of Mr. Johnson. The poetical description of the loading of a blunderbuss to shoot a duck, and the sudden decisive quacking of all the ducks in the land, excited uncontrolled merriment.

At the Assembly Rooms the scene at the National Hotel was reproduced. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans; Governor Hamilton, of Texas; and Captain Moss, of Missouri, were the speakers. There was the same earnestness and eloquence on the part of the speakers here, the same interest, attention, sympathy and appreciation on the part of the audience. All these were impromptu gatherings.

The report of the President's Cleveland speech has exasperated Union men and so disgusted many Johnson men as to make them denounce him bitterly. All respectable men, without regard to party, agree that the nation has been deeply humiliated, and the Presidential office temporarily disgraced and prostituted. Every one is asking how a week more of such exhibitions will affect the national reputation abroad, and while Union men all feel that he is helping on the good cause, they also deeply feel the shame.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5, 1866.

HOW "MY POLICY" APPEARS TO SOUTHERN MEN.

In almost everything that the delegates do, their detestation of Mr. Johnson's policy appears. It is perfectly evident that they all believe him utterly opposed to securing justice to the Union men of the South; and they explain this on the supposition that he is leagued with the Conservatives of the North and the rebels of the South to restore political power to its old channels, and that he feels that any aid rendered to the real Union men would tend to defeat this cherished purpose. A majority of the resolutions referred to the committee contain strong expressions of dissatisfaction with his course. The Florida delegation presented one asking him to amend his ways or resign. A second, from another source, maintained that treason must be made odious, any Presidential objection to the contrary notwithstanding. One provided that if Grant and Farragut had indeed left the President, they be invited to seats in the Convention. Another requested of the President, in order to promote the cause of the Union party, that he should travel all over the loyal States and deliver his Cleveland speech every day.

THE CROWDS, THE CROWDS.

The universal expression to-night has been, there were never so many people at any political gathering before. There are old politicians from all sections present, and none have ever witnessed a crowd equal to this. The grand armies of the Republic scarcely ever were so massed as to place so many men upon the same area of ground. At Sherman's great review in Washington there were more men, but they were spread over a much larger area. There were six stands; and five solid blocks of people in Broad street, which is 120 feet wide, and it was packed from wall to wall. Generals accustomed to estimate troops, placed the number at about 60,000. Besides these the streets leading into this crowd were filled for half a block on each side of it. The respectability of Philadelphia was all there. Not the slightest rudeness was apparent, and there was no disturbance whatever.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

This was soon interrupted by a display that, for brilliancy, order and enthusiasm, could not possibly be exceeded. Those standing on the upper porches of the League House could see showers of colored lights moving toward them on nearly all the streets, and soon the heads of the various columns appeared, bright with torches, gay with banners, some singing, and the bands and others playing the national airs. They marched in succession through the whole length of the vast crowds, looking like lava streams steadily flowing. Their transparencies were a dictionary of quotations from Andy Johnson as he was, and a collection that he would find most perplexing. The "Boys in Blue" were out by thousands, well drilled veterans every one, all having served in the army. The Republican invincibles have a full regimental organization, and still is complete.

HOW MANY WERE PRESENT.

In answer to a question of Judge Kelly as to how many people were present at the mass meeting to night, Hon. James Speed replied: "Count the sand by the sea shore, the leaves in the forest, or the times Andrew Johnson has said "I" since leaving Washington, and you are answered."

GEN. BUTLER.

Mayor McMichael spoke, and introduced Gen. Butler. He accepted the honor, not for himself, but for the brave men who stood by him in arms, and who now stood by him in political principles. He discussed the policy of Congress in contrast with that of the President. He claimed that there was more personal, political and religious liberty in New Orleans under his military rule, than since the State had been given up to the rebel authorities. Under the policy of the President, no Union men were safe in the city. He reviewed the incidents preceding and connected with the recent riot in New Orleans. The condition of the city under his rule was the result of the Congressional policy. Its condition under Mayor Monroe's rule was the result of the President's policy. Which policy did they prefer? [Shouts of "Congress, Congress."] If it was for this policy the soldiers of the Union fought, then their blood had been spilled in vain. But if the people stood true to themselves, they would reverse the President's policy, and have peace and liberty throughout the land.—[Cheers.]

JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

He was followed by John Minor Botts, of Virginia, who was loudly cheered. The nation, he said, wanted peace, but a real, abiding peace, under which any citizen might travel throughout the country anywhere, and express his sentiments freely and undisturbed. He had refrained from saying anything disrespectful of the President of the United States, but he was compelled to say now that Mr. Johnson was dishonoring the country and disgracing himself; that no decent man could read that transaction, and if found to be as represented by Gen. Sheridan, they did not prefer articles of impeachment against the President, Congress would fall signally in the performance of its duties. [Applause.] Referring to the late Wigwam Convention, he spoke of its members as being muzzled. A voice in the crowd called out that it was the law in Philadelphia to have all dogs muzzled. The remark elated considerable merriment.

Referring to the revolutionary movements in Tennessee he said that if the North had again occasion to unsheath the sword, it would be attended with the absolute extermination of the people of the South, and they would deserve it. [Applause, and cries of "Well, exterminate them."] He did not believe, however, that they would attempt an uprising of that kind, while George H. Thomas was in Tennessee and U. S. Grant at the head of the army. [Three cheers for Gen. Grant, three groans for the President.] He did not think Mr. Johnson the worst man in the country, but he did not think him fool enough to attempt such a thing.

SPEECH BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

Major General Ambrose Burnside, Governor of Rhode Island, made a great speech at National Hall on Tuesday night. He said:

So far as my experience goes, nine out of every ten of the men who have risked their lives for the Union are perfectly sound on the great questions of to-day. They will prove true at the polls.

Believe me when I say that the most brilliant soldier or sailor that this war has produced, or the most distinguished stateman it has brought forth, could not succeed as a candidate for popular suffrage if he did not stand up for our great principles, for the contest we now have to undergo is the same we had to fight during the war. Now, as then, there were some weak kneed men, but we must bring them up to the scratch now as we did then.

The action of our late Congress was distinct and positive, and we must sustain it and see that our communities do it. The constitutional amendment proposed by them for adoption as a part of the law of the land is not all we want, but it is a great step forward. Every candid and loyal man must support it, and when it is ratified we can take another step forward. We will then be nearer the greatest republican principles—the giving to every man every right that he claims for himself. Our friends from the South now assembled in Convention take far more advanced ground than we do, and they have good reason therefor. They have labored under far greater hardships than we have; even those of us who sustained all the hardships of the camp and field and the march, did not suffer anything like what they did. They had every indignity heaped upon them; they were hunted down and persecuted, and held under rebel domination, and now they tell us that they must have universal suffrage to free them from that domination.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though he is the first in pity, he is the last in help.

"Why Tom, my dear fellow, how old you look." "Dare say, Bob; for the fact is, I never was so old before in my life."

"How heavily you walk!" exclaimed a watchful spouse on hearing her husband tumble up stairs, late one night. "Well, my dear," was the response, "if you can get a barrel of whisky upstairs with any less noise, I should like to see you do it."

The President at Cleveland.

The reception of the President at Cleveland was not the most gracious that a people could accord their ruler. The trouble appears to have been that Mr. Johnson forgot the President in the individual, and took advantage of a reception, without respect to party, to make a bitter partisan harangue. The crowd hissed and hooted, and the President lost temper, and said as harsh things, in as bitter a manner, as he did in his celebrated 22d of February speech, when he was at the heighth of his irritation with Congress. A full report of what he said in Cleveland is not before us at this writing, and we pass by it to say, that, however intemperate the language he may have indulged in, it was not provocation for an insulting demonstration on the part of those congregated to hear him. There is no man in Cleveland, who takes the papers, that did not know what sort of a speech, and what kind of sentiments, the President would indulge in, if he spoke at all. He has an unfortunate habit of repeating himself, on all occasions, exhibiting a want of intellectual resources and invention the more lamentable that his flow of language is exhaustless in quantity, letting alone quality. If the Cleevelanders did not desire to be spoken of as traitors to their own faces, or be told that they were disunionists, because they do not indorse the President's policy, they should have stayed away, or made up their minds to hear with respectful silence what the President had to say. This much respect is due to the great office he so dishonors. The reply to his harangues should be reserved till October.

The President is under a misapprehension; that is all. He has not been able to perceive that the outpouring of the people along the line of his route is the result of a desire to do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and the naval and military heroes he has considerately fortified himself with. He looks upon the occasion as he would on a Tennessee barbacue, where he would be expected to discourse upon political themes, and make known his personal opinions and sentiments. The friends of the President are not less conscious than his enemies of the mistakes he has made, and deplore his indiscretion. The New York Evening Post, a paper that leans strongly to his policy, and approves the Philadelphia Convention, thus discourses:

"Does Mr. Johnson know that by his indecorous language and injudicious conduct he is seriously increasing the difficulties under which the country already staggers? If he does not, it would be well if some judicious friend—if he has any such left—would tell him this.

"With his desire that the loyal representatives of the Southern States shall be without further delay admitted to their seats in Congress, it is known that we, with a considerable and most respectable part of the Republican party strongly sympathize. But this result is to be brought about by reasoning, by persuasion, by proving to the country that such a course is the wisest; it can not be attained by the course which Mr. Johnson has so unwisely chosen to adopt and follow. It would be well for him to know that he is very fast making himself personally odious.

"They have seen him but lately, in Louisiana, violate his own often-declared policy in regard to the Southern States, and violate it in favor of boastful rebels, and to the injury of men who were known as Union men; and they ask why, if the law is to be stretched, if what the President asserts to be the true policy is to be violated, why is it only in the interest of men who are notorious as haters of liberty and Union? They have seen him pardon many of the most flagrant traitors—such men as Mayor Monroe, men of a temper which makes them bad citizens, and whom it would certainly be more judicious to leave unpardoned. Finally, they are alarmed and hurt at the indecorous language which Mr. Johnson uses toward Congress; they are disgusted to hear him, on every occasion, denouncing Congress, among whose members are many men of spotless honor and long-tried loyalty, as traitors, rebels, usurpers, 'hanging on the skirts of the Government.' They hear him speak of 'a subsidized press,' and they ask, 'Who subsidizes it, when Mr. Johnson has all the patronage?'

"If all this only made him unpopular, it would perhaps matter little. But it does and has done more than that. It has aroused such a storm of indignation through the country, it has so driven people's blood to their heads, that they no longer stop to reason, but include in one strong condemnation not only Mr. Johnson, but every measure and policy which he favors. Affairs have come to the pass, that the most effective argument which can be brought before the people against any public measure or policy, is the simple statement that Mr. Johnson wishes or supports it.

"His language and acts show not a wise, temperate, and conciliatory spirit, not a desire to produce harmony, and to effect his ends with the general concurrence of the nation; they show a petulant spirit, a harsh temper, whose inevitable effect, when used toward an intelligent people, jealous of dictation from their public servants, is to arouse a passionate feeling of hostility and opposition."

These are timely and temperate words, from a source that Mr. Johnson ought to respect, and they will be approved by all sensible men. The President is giving a dangerous intensity to the political campaign, provoking passions and bringing into play prejudices that it should be his first duty, as a Chief Magistrate, to allay and remove. It was, perhaps, safe for him to refuse reconciliation with Congress when it abandoned impracticable measures and took less advanced ground than he himself occupied a year ago. But he is not such a power in the land that he can expect successfully to drive the people before him like sheep, and compel them to think as he thinks, to sneeze as he sneezes, under penalty of being denounced as traitors and disunionists. His policy is not so perfect, his course in carrying it out not so consistent, or his devotion to the Constitution and Union so all-embracing and super-eminent, as to make it impossible for men to differ from him and not be traitors. He will find, as the Post assures him, that such assumptions serve to render him so personally unpopular as to endanger the success of even a better policy than he has marked out.—*Cin. Com.*

Col. Hurd and the Democrats.

Correspondence Portsmouth Republican

PORTSMOUTH, O., Sept. 3d, 1866.

Ed Republican.—Mr. H. A. Towne has received the following note, dated Gallipolis, August 31st, 1866.

"Col. Hurd, late of the 173d O. V. I., has been announced to speak here with Col. O. F. Moore. Is he against us in this campaign, or is it a trick to give character to the thing? I would like to deny it authoritatively if I can."

Yours Truly, WM. NASH.

Believing too much importance is attached to the supposed political influence of those who were army officers during the late war, I, for my part, did not 'think' that the above notification demanded the slightest explanation. Officers and soldiers are now simply civilians, and with their fellow citizens they arrive at their own conclusions and vote as they please. It would be an insult to intelligent men to contend that when any person who had ever exercised command over them, saw proper to fall into the "common sewer" for all that is corrupt, despicable, and barbarous in politics, that they will blindly follow, contrary to their truthful convictions.—However, in compliance with an earnest request, I will state that my name was used by the Democracy of Gallia county, sometime before I had decided to give them the authority. Probably Col. Moore informed the committee that he had a right to infer that I would vote for him. I had an interesting conversation with him a short time after he was nominated, and admitted that his sentiments were not very objectionable, and believed that he was worthy of my support. But his determination to associate with men who were unfriendly to the Government, men who join with rebels in opposition to Congress, and his unsteadiness, disqualifies him, in my judgement, for any office. I also stated to Col. Moore that I would not abandon the Union party under any circumstance, and if I concluded to assist him, it would be after the adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention. In reference to that grand convocation of disaffected army officers, recreant Union men, prominent Democrats and rebels, I have this to say: All of the resolutions adopted by that Convention, (part of the 7th and all of the 10th excepted) I agree to. Union men, however, would not complain if they had added another resolution, in which something could have been said in appreciation of fallen heroes who sacrificed their lives for the unity of the country; a word or two of condolence for the widows and orphans of the slain; the disapproval of the assassination of President Lincoln, and hatred for the instigators and perpetrators of that foul crime. The Johnson party will be used by unscrupulous politicians as the foundation on which they intend to rebuild the "Democratic party." The proceedings of Philadelphia Convention only changed a privileged few of the Union party, and as I am not a speaker, do not wish to be, even if I were capable; and if I did, I would not advocate the cause of Democracy, sustain disloyalty, and follow the modern "Moses" toward the land of liberty, for fear before he reached the opposite shore of the Red Sea, he might be taken for Pharaoh, and his deluded proselytes suffer accordingly.—Therefore, in conclusion, I will state, that my name was used by the Democrats without any consultation with me whatever. But I must bear the blame, for the injustice committed by a certain convention, caused me to make some indiscreet remarks.

J. R. HURD.

A very foolish maxim—Maximillian.

Song of the billiard ball—O, carom me back!

What kind of braces do ladies prefer? Embraces.

Rule for editors and ladies—Short articles for warm weather.

The following new version of a Scripture passage is recommended for the use of southern Christians: "Let little white children come unto me, for such is the kingdom of heaven."

☞ O. M. Roberts, President of the Secession Convention of 1861, has been chosen U. S. Senator from Texas.

GOOD ADVICE.—"Never buy goods of those who never advertise," says Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. "Those who advertise sell much more, and as a consequence sell much cheaper."