Gallipolis Journal.

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

Volume XXXIII. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, JANUARY 16, 1868. Number 9.

ROBINSON & BAILEY,

Wholesale Grocers,

LOWER SIDE

Public Square,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Jan. 1, 1867.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

Constantly on Hand.

FLOUR—all grades, in quantities to suit purchasers. Also, Buck-wheat Flour, Corn-meal, &c. D. S. FORD.

Feb 14, 1867.

1867.

Spring Trade!

1867.

JUST ! ! ! RECEIVED ! ! !

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

which we are selling Cheap for Cash.

Feb 14, 1867 D. S. FORD.

JONATHAN HAMILTON,

FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WHARF BOAT,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Having purchased of Messrs. Patten & Sherwood, the Wharf Boats at Gallipolis, O., would inform the public that he will continue the Forwarding and Commission business and at liberal rates.

Oct 4, 1866.

Come and See!!

Groceries and Provisions,

SUGAR CURED AND PLAIN HAMS,

SHOULDERS AND SIDES,

DRIED BEEF, BOLOGNAS, &C.

ALESHIRE'S BUILDING,

Feb 14, 1867 D. S. FORD.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK

GALLIPOLIS.

EDWARD DELETOMBE, PRESIDENT,

L. PERRY, VICE PRESIDENT

GEO. W. JACKSON, CASHIER.

Capital Stock, $100,000.

DIRECTORS:—

EDWARD DELETOMBE, REUBEN ALESHIRE, I. R. CALOHAN, ROBERT BLACK, L. PERRY, DR. 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.

Livery and Feed

STABLES!

SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSES—with a good line of Carriages and Buggies on hand at ALL TIMES.

Farmers Stock of all kinds, cared for on Reasonable Terms. Have a good lot in readiness on the corner of

Court and Fourth Streets.

W. H. McCORMICK.

April 18, '67.-tf.

ROSS F. STEWART,

General Insurance

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENT;

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

CONVEYANCER.

OFFICE—*One door west of "Bank."*

Sales, Purchases or Transfers of Property made, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected and Property Cared for—on small Commission, with Prompt Remittances made.

April 11, '67.

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.

HENKING, ALLEMONG & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO)

C. & A. HENKING,

GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Produce, Provisions and Liquors, Lower side Public Square, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Choice Syrups.

25 Bbls Chester Syrup,

10 Bbls Imperial Drip Syrup, very Fine—for sale by

HENKING, ALLEMONG & Co.

Nov. 21, '67.

100—Choice Green Coffee—100

100 Sacks Choice Green new Rio Coffee! just arriving from the East, and sold low, by

HENKING, ALLEMONG & Co.

Nov. 7, 1867.

Choice and Extra

FAMILY FLOUR,

IN ½, ¼ and ⅛ Bbl Sacks, by WHOLESALE for GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS or RETAIL for FAMILY USE, at

R. ALESHIRE & Co's.,

EUREKA MILLS, GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Nov 29, 18

CITY GROCERY,

JOSEPH MORRISON,

(SUCCESSOR TO)

MORRISON & DALE,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in

GROCERIES

—AND—

PROVISIONS,

On 2d Street, West side of Public Square,

GALLIPOLIS OHIO.

WHERE he will be pleased to see all the old and as many new customers as may call. He has now in store a full stock of Groceries and goods in his line, to which he invites the attention of dealers and consumers.

JOSEPH MORRISON.

Aug. 9, 1866 —tf.

Dr. J. A. VAN VLECK,

THANKFUL for past patronage in the Dental Profession, for the past fourteen years in Gallipolis, takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends and patrons that he has secured the latest and improved appliances for extracting Teeth without the *slightest pain.*

All kinds of Dentistry executed on the shortest notice. Terms reasonable.

Office at his residence on Front Street, opposite the Methodist Church.

Dec. 20, 1866.—tf.

Medical Notice.

JOHN MORGAN, M. D., tenders his professional services to the people of Gallipolis and vicinity, hoping by faithful attention to business, to merit a share of this patronage.

OFFICE—2d street, above Vanden's new building, back room, entrance door on upper side.

Aug. 9, 1866.—tf.

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.

SIMEON NASH. SIMEON NASH, JR

Simeon Nash & Son,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS

AT LAW,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

OFFICE:—At Residence on Front Street above "Dufour House."

May 16, 1867.

D. S FORD,

SUCCESSOR TO

D. S. Ford & Bro.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

Aleshire's Block,

COURT ST., BET. 2D and 3D ST'S.

Jan. 10, 1867.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS,

C. C. WEIBERT & CO.

HAVE OPENED IN THE BUILDING

Corner 2d and Court St's.

(MENAGER'SO LD STAND)

A Large and Complete Stock

OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries, &c.,

Which will be sold *as low as the lowest.*

Our country friends especially, are invited to call and see us.

Aug. 1, 1867.—tf.

To Builders!

SASH, GLASS AND NAILS—different sizes and in quantities to suit.

To Painters!

WHITE LEAD, ANCHOR, PREMIUM Lily, Eagle and other favorite Brands. Also, Eckstein & Hill's Pure Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty, &c.

To Consumers!

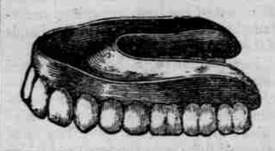
LARD OIL, CARBON OIL, &c., together With a general assortment of Family Groceries. For sale by

D. S. FORD,

Aleshire's Block, Court street, sign of the Red Barrel.

June 27, 1867.

DENTISTRY!



DR. D. W. CLANCEY

tenders his professional services to the citizens of Gallia county and vicinity. Has all the essential modern improvements and is prepared to do anything coming within the province of Dental Surgery. Special attention paid to *Filling Teeth* and Dental therapeutics.

Teeth Extracted

WITHOUT PAIN!

by the use of PROTOXIDE of NITROGEN (*Laughing Gas*) and SPRAY OF ETHER.

Satisfaction as represented, or no pay.

OFFICE:—Public Square, one door from Bailey & Maguet's Drug Store.

Office hours, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Those coming from a distance will be waited on any time.

Dec. 12, 1867.

WM. S. NEWTON, M. D.,

Attends Calls in the City,

AT ALL HOURS.

Particular Attention given to Surgery.

OFFICE:—IN POST-OFFICE.

Gallipolis, Nov. 7, 1867.

Dr. BLAGG'S

CONSTITUTIONAL RESTORATIVE!

CURES—

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

Will remove pimples and blotches from the face, beautifies the complexion, builds up and invigorates the broken-down constitution, and is the cheapest cure of Syphilis ever presented to the public; and, I will give fifty dollars ($50) for a single case that it will not cure and entirely eradicate from the system. Try it and see. SENT BY MAIL.

Single Bottle,	$1.00	Postage	6 cts.
Six "	5.00	"	25 "
Twelve "	9.00	"	46 "

Direct—Box 126, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Nov. 7, 1867—6m*

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.

Oct 11, 1866.—tf

HENRY HOUSE,

BOOK AGENT,

—AND DEALER IN—

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

SECOND STREET, ABOVE STATE.

GALLIPOLIS OHIO.

Dec. 14; 1865.

WAGONS! WAGONS!! WAGONS!!!

TO BE HAD AT

MEIKLE'S

WAGON SHOP,

NEAR THE WOOLEN FACTORY,

ALWAYS READY TO HITCH TO.

Prince's Metallic Paint

STILL ON HAND.

Sept. 5, 1867.

Latest! but not Least.

Miss Mary E. Bryan,

DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

STRAW

AND FANCY GOODS,

Ribbons and Laces.

SECOND ST., ABOVE SHERMAN HOUSE,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

HAS Just Received a large Spring Stock of the Latest and most Fashionable goods in the above line to be found, which will be shown to callers with pleasure, and sold at extremely low prices.

All work in line, done to order promptly, and warranted.

Agency also for the renowned

Florence Sewing Machine

—AND—

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE;

Each the best of its kind in use. Instructions and information given on all points of the above Machines—which with the other merits of my Establishment, the Ladies of Gallipolis and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and test for themselves.

May 2, 1867

R. ALESHIRE & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Wheat,

Mill-Feed, &c.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

EUREKA MILLS,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

May 9, 1867.-tf.

American House!

THIS HOUSE, situated on Locust Street, opposite the Court House, is always open for the accommodation of day and week boarders, on terms as reasonable as any house in the city.

Dec. 19, 1867.—tf. O. D. WALL.

YOU AND I.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

You and I—You and I—
The words go chiming through my brain,
I murmur them over and over again;
I murmur them softly, I scarce know why,
When only the angels who love me hear—
And the dearest angel of all seems near,
With her luminous eyes looking love into mine;
With her large, dark eyes, whose depths divine
Are filled to the brim with tendernesses;
And my brow, where the hot blood throbs and beats,
Partly with thought and partly with pain,
To an unseen hand's unseen caresses
Yields, for an hour, its fever-heats,
And wears the smooth front of its childhood again.

You and I—You and I—
What if either of us should die?
Could the hearts that have loved so tenderly
Be severed by death? Not so—not so!
My soul leans out from its house of clay
When the breeze that has fanned your cheek goes by,
And says, "She is near! I feel the touch
Of her lips to mine! of her hand, at play
With my hair, as it did when, long ago
We sat in the hush of the summer eves,
Saying but little, but loving much,
And believing all that love believes,
And so I know, whatever may list,
Our souls shall keep their holy tryst
Through all the years of the life to be—
They shall meet and clasp and intertwine,
And quaff of Love's nectarious wine,
Till filled and thrilled with bliss divine,
They float, like halcyons, over the sea
That laves thy shores, Eternity!
Keeping their tryst, whatever may list,
Through all the years of life to be.

You and I—You and I—
We have drank of the cup which Joy hath bless'd,
And youth hath brimmed to its overflow,
And a sterner hand to our lips hath press'd
The bitter sacrament of wo!
Yet, whether the sunshine bright or warm,
Or the gelid breath of the winter storm,
Be over our path and in our sky,
One thing, whatever is false beside,
Though Youth, with its lusthood and pride,
And the stern ambitions of life's full prime,
And the deeds which delve and the hopes which climb,
Shall fall, and the life-tide, ebbing low,
Come back no more with its vital flow—
Yet love still shapes our destiny,
Love reigns o'er all triumphantly,
Love lives through all immortality,
Love is its own eternity,
And we are Love's, and cannot die!

An Anecdote of Lincoln.

In a certain case in court Mr. Lincoln had for his legal opponent a lawyer whose excellent character, thorough knowledge of law and superior logic combined to exert a controlling influence over the jury.—This lawyer (whom we will call Judge Jones) had made his speech, and a most able speech it was. It was necessary in some way to dissipate its impression Mr. Lincoln opened his speech substantially, as follows: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, we have just heard the learned and masterly argument on the other side. We know how thoroughly versed is Judge Jones in the law, and how upright he is, and we say the Judge cannot be mistaken in his positions. We also know how true a gentleman Judge Jones is, how irreproachable are his manners and dress; and I presume if I should say to you that Judge Jones had put on his shirt wrong side foremost this morning you would reply it was impossible—and yet Judge Jones has put on his shirt wrong side foremost this morning; you can look for yourselves, gentlemen, and so in this case, he has got things wrong end foremost, and his whole argument is wrong from beginning to end." Sure enough, the irreproachable lawyer, while pondering over his coming speech, had dressed himself in the mistaken manner indicated. After the laugh had subsided consequent upon the detection, Mr. Lincoln analyzed the argument of the Judge and won the case.

THE SHINPLASTER DEMOCRACY.—Years ago the Democracy claimed to be distinctively the hard-money party of the country. That was in the days of Jackson. But in these latter days the Democracy have repudiated that plank, along with the army, the flag, and other national traditions.—Unionism of Jackson has been flouted for the secessionism of Calhoun; and last disgrace of all—the bullion creed of Old Hickory has been sacrificed to the demagogism of Pendleton. The old party which once advocated a national credit based on gold, now proposes to build a system of national finances on an indefinite, irresponsible, irredeemable emission of paper. Were anything needed to prove the bastardy of modern Democracy, it would be this. The Democratic party of Vallandigham, and Clymer, and Wood, and Seymour, is a cheap and worthless imitation of the Democracy of Jefferson, and Jackson, and Douglas. Away with the impudent fraud!

Modern Democracy has already distinguished itself by one shinplaster experiment in the financial system of the Confederacy, and, not satisfied with its collapse there, desires to try it again, and on a larger scale.

To what depths has this bogus concern fallen when its only substitute for statesmanship is in the feeble imitation of the exploded shifts of expiring treason? Without brains, heart, or conscience, the Democratic party of our day is a pitiable spectacle, which history only occasionally offers as an example and warning.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A printer's apprentice says that at the office they charge him with all the "pie" they do find, and at the house they charge him with all they don't find. He desn't understand that kind of ligic.

An extraordinary match! J. D. Burgh, last week, in a Park at Chicago, on a wager to walk 75 miles in 24 hours, to be dressed in the U. S. army uniform, and carry a knapsack, canteen, gun, and entire outfit of a soldier, won, with an hour and five minutes to spare—snow on the ground most of the time.

The inventive Yankee genius perpetually contrives new "notions." The latest we have heard is a warm skate. In a slot in the skate stock is inserted a square bit of soapstone, made red-hot in the fire. It retains warmth for hours, and keeps the skater's foot in a comfortable condition.

[From the Zaleski Echo.]

Report of the President of the Raccoon River Navigation Company.

OFFICE OF THE RACCOON RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY, ZALESKI, OHIO, January 2, 1868.

TO THE CORPORATORS:

GENTLEMEN:—Since the organization of this Company, October 7th, 1867, for the purpose of making Raccoon River Navigable by slackwater, from its mouth on the Ohio River to Zaleski, Ohio; the undersigned, in company with Henry Packard, Superintendent, has been engaged on Raccoon over a month, for the purpose of ascertaining facts as to its resources, practicability of said Improvement and the probability of the stock paying a fair dividend.—Beg leave to report:

FIRST. AS TO THE RESOURCES OF RACCOON VALLEY.

I find the distance from the mouth of Raccoon to Zaleski, (ascertained without actual measurement,) about 100 miles. The stream leaving Zaleski passes eastward along the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, it passes circutiously near the west line of Athens county, across the northwest corner of Meigs county, thence westward in Vinton county to near the northeast corner of Jackson county, thence southward to the Gallia county line and across Gallia county to the Ohio river. The first 50 miles from Zaleski, passes through and across the minersl and coal belt, to a point above and near Barnes' Mills; from this point to the mouth we find no coal that will pay to work, as the banks opened are not over two feet in thickness. Of course I allude to the surface indications alone, as we all know there is plenty of coal on the south end of the stream to be obtained by shafting. What is known as the Raccoon coal vein proper, shows out on both sides of the stream at least 50 miles, passing from Zaleski down, averaging from four to six feet in thickness. At least 30 miles shows out (several banks now open) that can be opened and deposited in boats, from the entry to the mines, at no other cost than that of mining; the entries varying from four to twenty-five feet, along the banks of the stream, above high water mark.

The question arose: What coal is this Raccoon vein?

To determine this question we examined it particularly, and conclude it is the limestone coal. We were more confirmed in this being the limestone coal by the suggestion of S. W. E., a gentleman of large experience in our mineral developments and a geologist, as well as the report of Prof. E. B. Andrews, made for the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company, published in the Agricultural report of Ohio, for 1865, page 251. The Professor could not more accurately describe the Raccoon vein of coal, if he had been looking at it, than he does, when he says:

"*Limestone Coal.*—This seam of coal is of wide extent. I have seen it at various points from McArthur, north of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad to the Ohio river, in the neighborhood of Ironton. At various places it is largely mined and serves a good purpose for ordinary uses. This seam of coal lies under a seam of fossiliferous limestone, and upon the limestone rests the well known limestone ore."

* * * * *

"The coal seam is generally about four feet in thickness exclusive of slate. There is a parting of fire clay about ten inches thick near the top, and *sometimes* a thin parting about two inches thick near the bottom.—The ten inches of fire clay serves for the "bearing in;" hence, in mining, the good coal on the bottom is saved."

* * * * *

"The eighteen inches next below the fire clay are used for smith purposes. Its proximity to the limestone ore makes it worthy of trial for making iron. This seam varies somewhat in different localities, but is generally of fair working thickness, and from its wide extent it is destined to be very largely used in the several counties through which it is found.

* * * * *

"The limestone coal receives its name from its association with a remarkably persistent seam of limestone which can be readily traced from the Ohio river to localities north of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Resting upon the limestone is the famous stratum of iron ore, called the limestone ore.'"

Thus, Professor Andrews describes our Raccoon vein of coal, with this exception. We find the bottom strata of this coal vein to vary from thirty to forty-four inches without the two inches of fire clay intervening. And then we find the fire clay above varying from six to eight inches, then coal above the fire clay varying from eighteen to twenty-four inches, giving us a vein varying from four to six feet. Then the limestone above the coal, and the ore resting on it.

We find, also, that the State geologist, of Ohio, in 1838, regarded this seam of coal as the equivalent of the Nelsonville coal vein. The supply of coal then is inexhaustable.—Hundreds of millions of bushels of coal can be mined and deposited in the boats on Raccoon from the entries of the mines.

Timber of the best quality abounds on the same for 50 miles of the stream.

We all know the fact that limestone, block and kidney ores are in abundance. Ore can be shipped up to Hope and Zaleski furnaces at a cost of one-half what they are receiving it by railroad for. It can be shipped down to Lincoln, Buckeye and Keystone furnaces, and pay well to each furnace and the land owners, who have the ore. The country along the stream in Gallia county, compares favorably in an agricultural point of view, with any portion of our State, fine farms, splendid brick, stone and frame dwellings, choice fruits, abundance of hay, wheat, corn and other farm products, large stock farms, &c. Water power not surpassed, with many of the best mills in the State. Temperate, industrious and enterprising citizens, who know the vast resources of the Raccoon Valley, warrant us in saying that the resources of the Valley will be increased yearly.

The Varney salt well, at Adamsville, now running into Raccoon from 17,000 to 18,000 gallons of salt water per day, and which will be manufactured as soon as an outlet to market can be relied on, warrants us, with other indications of salt water in oil wells, in saying that there is plenty of salt on Raccoon. Twenty saw mills furnish hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber for shipment. Keystone, Buckeye, Lincoln, Eagle, Vinton, Hope and Zaleski furnaces must ship their iron by Raccoon as we believe, for two reasons.

1st. Because Keystone, Buckeye, Lincoln and Eagle are nearer to Raccoon than the railroad; and,

2d. Because they can all ship by Raccoon to Cincinnati and Pittsburg at from 40 to 60 per cent. cheaper than by railroad.

These reasons are cogent with business men.

Then we have the Jackson coal vein at Vinton Furnace, and it is admitted to be discovered in boring for oil on the farm of John Calvin on the banks of Raccoon. Then we have Zaleski, Nelsonville, Ewington, Vinton, Harrisburg, Adamsville, Northup and Yellowtown on the stream, with Porter, Patriot, Wilkesville and Albany within three and four miles; Centerville and other trading points within six miles, all growing towns. Who can say that other towns and furnaces will not spring up on Raccoon, in the next two years after navigation is open?

In conclusion there is no calculating the vast resources of the Raccoon Valley.

SECOND. AS TO THE PRACTICABILITY OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

The fact that dams have been in Raccoon for manufacturing purposes, for the past fifty years, proves that it is practicable. It is not necessary to injure the water power, in order to navigate the stream. But, we should, and I have no doubt, the Company will protect the manufacturing interests of Raccoon Valley. Any other course would be suicidal for the manufacturing of flour, salt, lumber, lath, bedsteads, wagon spokes and many other articles, will be a source of daily income to the Company, by shipments. The riparian proprietors along the line, will, I believe, give the right of way, and use of the present dams. Five new dams, it is thought, will be required, to-wit: At the Mouth, at Limestone ford, at Waterloo, at the old Quinn Mill and at Bloer's, or near these points, to reach the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. Then the water would, at low water mark, have a surface below the water power at the mills. It is suggested to sink the locks below this surface three feet, and clean out a channel from the lock down the stream till a sufficient depth of water is reached in the pool below. It is suggested that the locks shall be 18 by 100 feet, this passes a boat 16 by 80 or 90 feet, carrying 80 tons and drawing from 18 to 24 inches of water, or carrying as much freight as 10 cars, averaging the cars at eight tons. A very respectable water craft. It is proposed to build locks of timber, sills, plates, posts, stringers and braces of hewn and sawed, the sides and bottoms of three inch solid oak plank.—Gates of timber with cast iron gates to let on or draw off the water. The locks to be so constructed as to be put together with bolts and taps of wrought iron, so that in case of decay or breakage by accident, planks, posts, &c., may be replaced by fitting the timber, unscrewing the taps, taking out bolts, &c., and replacing the required timber, without stopping navigation. These locks to be attached to the dams now in the stream. The cost of material and machinism will be about $1,000, and twenty-four locks, all that will be required, estimated at $24,000.

From the best information we could obtain, the foundations for these locks will not cost over $1,000, many of them will not cost over $100. The cleaning out of the channel below the locks, widening the same, clearing off the banks of leaning and fallen timber, and clearing out the timber and debris from the stream, will be the greatest expense. To approximate to the amount of this expense, is impossible for any man, but I believe the Company will have sufficient left of the capital stock to meet all expenditures, if the same is honestly and economically managed.

It is objected by some, that timber locks will soon decay. We answer that experience has taught us that timber under water lasts from fifty to one hundred years. That sides, plates, &c., exposed to the weather, can be protected by a coating of coal tar or paint, so as to last from twenty-five to thirty years, and then are cheaper than solid masonry; besides they are in many instances taking the place of masonry, for the reason that they do not stop navigation in repairing. Replacing a lock of solid masonry, frequently requiring a whole season to repair, at a larger loss to the Company in suspending navigation.

Here, however, allow me to make a suggestion: That the Company order the circulation of petitions along the line, to the General Assembly of Ohio, praying for an appropriation of $25,000, to be expended by the Company to assist in cleaning out and widening Raccoon. To this proposition there can be no objections to the power of the Legislature to make the appropriation; as the citizens along the Valley are the owners of the stock of the Company, and as they have been taxed since the organization of the State to assist in building our internal improvements, and never, as I am aware of, have received any assistance by way of appropriations from the State.—It is only an act of justice on the part of the Legislature, to make the appropriation, and they will not hesitate, in my opinion, when they reflect that in less than five years, the State will receive fully this amount addition, annually, from the taxation of this Company and the large increase in valuation of real and personal property of the Raccoon Valley.—We know our own Representatives in both branches of the Legislature will work for this object, as they are gentlemen who well know our vast resources and the great increase of valuation of the property of their constituency, upon the completion of this work.

I believe we may well calculate upon the support and co-operation of the City Council of Cincinnati, and Hamilton delegation in the General Assembly, whose constituency are so much interested in having our millions on millions of bushels of coal, seeking a market at Cincinnati. In fact, I can only look upon this as a loan, as the State would be repaid with more than interest by the increase of taxable valuations.

The fact of Mr. Packard, Superintendent, having eight years ago attached a timber lock to Coe's dam, in order to boat flour, lumber, hoop poles, staves, &c., from his mills, some six miles, to the M. & C. R. R. up Raccoon; which lock is as sound now as the day it was finished, proves farther the practicability of the timber lock, and the navigation of the stream. These in connection with the fact that the stream is slow, sluggish and that it is of rare occurrence that a dam has given away in the past 30 years, brings us to the conclusion that the project is certainly practicable.

THIRD. AS TO DIVIDEND.

I answer it will pay. My reasons for so saying are these:

First.—We have 24 locks. No man who contemplates the vast resources of Raccoon Valley, the coal, iron ore, wood, lumber, hoop poles, staves, flour, wheat, hay, wool, live stock, manufactured iron, lime, salt, &c., with the vast amount of merchandise to be brought into the Valley by our merchants, and the innumerable other freights, warrants us in saying five boats per day at each lock, up and down, will be necessary to carry off our products and bring in our merchandise, &c. This gives us $10 per day, on an average, at each lock; 24 locks gives us a daily income of $240. Then we ascertain from mill owners, persons engaged in boating on Raccoon to its mouth, and others who have been on the banks of the stream all their lives, and they fix the time that boats will run at eight, nine and ten months, taking into consideration time lost when the stream is frozen over, too high to pass under the bridges, &c. We are warranted in fixing the time of running at 6 months and 20 days; or 200 annually. This gives us an income of $48,000; though we believe that the running time will not be less than 10 months annually, on an average of years. We see this season that navigation would be open to this date Jan. 2d, 1868.

It is suggested that the Company place on the line two packets, from Gallipolis to Zaleski, one leaving each point daily, at 5 or 6 o'clock, A. M., running through in day light.—This can be done. By it, passengers can connect with steamers at Gallipolis, up or down the Ohio river, and with the M. & C. R. R., east or west. Passengers can leave Gallipolis by our packet and connect with trains on the M. & C. R. R., so as to reach Cincinnati for breakfast the next morning; much quicker than by the Ohio river. These packets can be built for fast running; having mail and express rooms, &c., as on our railroad trains. Citizens along the line in Gallia county can reach Gallipolis to attend Courts, as parties, jurors, or witnesses, to pay thir taxes and transact business, with safety at a cost of 2 to 3 cents per mile; and the same may be said of citizens from Wilksville, Vinton and Knox townships, in Vinton county, who can reach McArthur by packet and trains for the same purposes; to which we may add the traveling community, of which we will undoubtedly have a share.

These warrant us in estimating the travel at 15 through passengers to each packet; add to this $5 for express and mail—all of which is a very low estimate—and we have a daily income of $50 from each packet.—This for both packets 200 days give us $20,000; throw off one half for running expenses, repairs, &c., and we have $10,000 per annum. Thus, when completed, we have an income of $58,000 from lockage and packets. Set off $8,000 for pay of officers, office rents, stationery, fuel, &c., and suppose two locks and dams washed out yearly, (which has not happened in ten years,) and it requires $10,000 more to replace them and keep up repairs; you have left $40,000. Suppose you throw off $20,000 at being an over estimate, (which I do not believe) and you have $20,000 left (which is 20 per cent.) to distribute as a dividend on stock. In fact I cannot, by any reasonable calculation reduce the income so as to bring it down to an annual dividend of 10 per cent. I have no hesitation in saying that if the affairs of the Company are conducted economically, that it will be better paying stock than any navigation or railroad company in the State

Some have thought that this improvement might injure our Railroad Company, I cannot so regard it. It might affect some of their local freights; but this would be more than made up owing to our connection with the road. And we know that the gentlemen having control of the of our Railroad, have too much intelligence not to see at a glance the interest of the road, in having so important a connection.

The following persons have been authorized by me to take subscriptions to the capital stock, on the 17th and 18th ult., to wit:

Jacob Riggs, Eureka, Gallia county, Ohio.

Joel Cottrel, Thevenin, Gallia county, Ohio.

Marion Harrington, Northup, Gallia county, Ohio.

Robert Carter. Allison and Morgan, near Patriot, Gallia county, Ohio.

Capt. C. C. Ross and Aaron Davis, Cora, Gallia county, Ohio.

W. M. Wood and John Varney, Adamsville, Gallia county, Ohio.

S. P. Wood, Pine Grove, Gallia county, Ohio.

L. R. Harris, Gallia county, Ohio.

Shack & Hamilton, Vinton, Gallia county, Ohio.

Jno. C. Gross and W. G. McCarley, Ewington, Gallia county, Ohio.

Jas. Barnes, Jos. Butts and Geo. Hartley, Wilksville, Vinton county, Ohio.

Wm. McGee, Lincoln Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio.

These are gentlemen of wealth and influence, and deeply interested in the improvement, and I have no doubt will exert themselves to have the stock taken along the line, by those who are interested in developing the resources of the Valley; thereby preventing the Company from becoming a monopoly, but leaving navigation open to all who may wish to run any kind of watercraft at a fair toll.

The time has been so short since these subscriptions were left that I have not yet required a report from them of stock taken; but doubt not we will have a good report before the 1st of February, 1868, From the subscription books in the hands of officers of the Company, and the subscription above referred to, (the exact amount I do not know) but estimate it about $30,000; the result of about 10 days canvassing. I would suggest an active canvass along the line this month, and I have no doubt the entire stock will soon be made up.

E. A. BRATTON,
Pres't. R. R. N. Co.

AN OLD LADY IN A BAD FIX.—A very good widow, who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter; and one day, just as she had received half a dozen bottles from the man who usually brought her the comfortable beverage, she—oh, horror!—discovered two of the grave elders of the church approaching her door. She ran the man out of the back door, and the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and while conversing with her sage friends, pop went a cork.

"Dear me," exclaimed the good lady, "there goes my bed cord; it snapped yesterday the same. I must have another rope provided."

In a few minutes, pop went another, followed by the peculiar hiss of escaping liquor. The rope would not do again, but the good lady was not at a loss.

"Dear me," said she, "that black cat of mine must be at some mischief under there. Scat!"

"Oh, dear me," she said, "I had forgot; it is my yeast! Here Prudence, come and take these bottles of yeast away!"

MARTYRDOM OF THE MARTYR.—As we predicted two months ago, the Senatorial contest is decided against Vallandigham. The Legislature and delegates to the Convention are for Thurman two to one. Val's chances in this Legislature are precisely equal to those of Ben. Wade. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Vallandigham and his friends, who compose four-fifths of the rank and file of the Democratic party, will submit to the dictation of rival politicians who are jealous of his popularity, and allow the plain wishes of the voters to be thwarted by the outside pressure of the press and politicians, of other States. The people rule, used to be the maxim with the Democracy, but now it seems expediency rules, and the party's favorite has been slaughtered in the midst of his friends, by a handful of politicians, residing chiefly in other States.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Mr. Ryan, of Watertown, Washington County, who was on the Harry Dean at the time of the explosion, was brought up to this place on the Edinburgh, and remained at the Remington House until Monday, when his friends came after him and took him away on the Mattie Roberts. Mr. Ryan was sitting in the foremost part of the cabin at the time of the explosion, and the first knowledge he had after that event was that some one was dragging him up the bank to get him away from the burning wreck. One of his legs was broken in two places and the knee joint so baddly shatered, that if it ever gets well it will be useless.—*Pomeroy Telegraph.*

Vake, lady, vake! The moon is high, twinklin' stars are bemin, while now and then, across the sky, a meteor are streamin'! Vake, Sally, vake! and look on me—awake Squire Nubbin's daughter! If I'll have you'll have me—(by gosh! who threw that water!)