

Gallipolis Journal.

"Truth and Justice."

W. H. NASH, Proprietor.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, JANUARY 23, 1868.

\$2 00 In Advance

Number 10.

Volume XXXIII.

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.

1867.
Spring Trade!
JUST RECEIVED!!!

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES,

which we are selling Cheap for Cash.
D. S. FORD.
Feb. 14, 1867.

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.

ALSHIRE'S BUILDING,
D. S. FORD.
Feb. 14, 1867.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK
GALLIPOLIS.

EDWARD DELETONBE
PRESIDENT,
L. PERRY, VICE PRESIDENT
GEO. W. JACKSON,
CASHIER.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD DELETONBE, ROBERT BLAKE,
RUFUS ALSHIRE, L. PERRY,
I. R. CALDWELL, D. S. C. BAILEY,
Burs Gold, Silver, U. S. Bonds, Coupons
and Government securities of all kinds.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
HENKINS'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. McORMICK.
April 15, '67-68.

ROSS F. STEWART,
General Insurance
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENT;
NOTARY PUBLIC

AND
CONVEYANCER.
Office—One door west of "Bank."
Sells, Purchases or Transfers of Property
made, Taxes Paid, Rents Collected, and
Property Caret 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 re-fur-
nished, is now open for the reception and ac-
commodation 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.

Choice Syrups.
25 Bbls. Chester Syrup,
10 Bbls. Imperial Drip Syrup, very Fine
for sale by
HENKING, ALLEMONG & Co.
Nov. 21, '67.

G. D. McBRIDE, ROBT. COLEMAN,
BLACKSMITHING,
HORSE SHOEING, &c.,
—BY—
McBRIDE & COLEMAN,
AT FRY'S OLD STAND, CHESHIRE, O.

Wagon, Expresses, Buggies, &c. built to
suit purchasers. Horse Shoeing, Repairing
and general jobbing done promptly and in a
workmanlike manner.
SPRINGS MADE AND REPAIRED.
Come and see us!
Nov. 25, '67.—6m—4d

Choice and Extra
FAMILY FLOUR,
1 1/2, 2 and 3 Bbl. Sacks, by WHOLE-
SALE FOR GROCERS AND PRODUCE
DEALERS or RETAIL for FAMILY USE, at
R. ALSHIRE & 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.—4f.

Dr. J. A. VAN VLECK,
THANKFUL for past patronage in the
Dental Profession, for the past fourteen
years in Gallipolis, takes pleasure in inform-
ing his numerous friends and patrons that he
has secured the latest and improved appli-
ances 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, op-
posite the Methodist Church.
Dec. 20, 1866.—4f.

Medical Notice.
JOHN MORGAN, M. D., tenders his pro-
fessional services to the people of Gallipolis
and vicinity, hoping by faithful atten-
tion to business, to merit a share of this pa-
tronage.

OFFICE—2d street, above Vandeen's new
building, back room, entrance door on upper
side.
Aug. 9, 1866.—4f.

MOLLOHAN & NASH,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

WILL PRACTICE IN KANAWHA, AND ADJOINING
COUNTIES. COLLECTIONS PROMPT-
LY ATTENDED TO.
(OFFICE OVER SHIELDS).
Feb. 15, 1866.—4f.

Simeon Nash & Son,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
AT LAW,
Gallipolis, Ohio.

Office—At Residence on Front Street
"Deafour House."
May 16, 1867.

D. S. FORD,
SUCCESSOR TO
D. S. Ford & Bro.,
DEALER IN

GROCERIES and
PROVISIONS,
Alshire'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'S OLD 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.—4f.

To Builders!
SAND, GLASS AND NAIL S—speci-
ally sizes and quantities to suit.

To Painters!
WHITE LEAD, ANCHOR, PREMIUM
Lily, Eagle and other favorite Brands.
Also, Eclatoin & Hill's Pure Lead, Kinnoced
Oil, Putty, &c.

To Consumers!
LARD OIL, CARBON OIL, &c., together
with a general assortment of Family
Groceries. For sale by
D. S. FORD,
Alshire's Block, Court street, sign of the
Red Barrel.
Feb. 27, 1867.

DENTISTRY!

For the Gallipolis Journal.
DREAMS.

Come over the Ocean of memory,
And sail awhile with me,
Where each proud billow will bear us,
Far out on the fatuous sea,
Now calmly flows the tide of life,
The boat, shall bear us o'er,
And all along its banks, bright towers,
And vines in beauty clime.

Yes, darling, every thought of Heaven,
That ever comes to me!
Is full of blessed promises,
And tender thoughts of thee,
And if with meetings all ideal,
Such meetings as these come,
What will be that meeting real,
In the air—of, happy love!

Let me down, half glad, half sad,
And tread, but when my dream is o'er,
My heart is more of sad, than glad,
The boat, shall bear us o'er,
A saddest stranger, that is not grief,
Does come with me, and these bright years,
But when it comes its stay is brief,
And oft embalm'd with smiles and tears.

Historical, Dec. 26, 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, DISEASES OF THE
INDIGESTION, 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 present-
ed 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 129, Gallipolis, Ohio.
Nov. 7, 1867.—6m.

Authorized Claim Agency.
LEWIS NEWSOM,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Consent 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 Commis-
sary 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
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.—4f

HENRY HOUSE,
BOOK AGENT,
—AND DEALER IN—
CINCINNATI Bibles, Weekly and
Monthly Periodicals, School Books,
Stationery and Notions,
SECOND STREET, ABOVE STAIRS,
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.

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. Instruc-
tions 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 in-
vited to call and test for themselves.
May 2, 1867

R. ALSHIRE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Flour, Wheat,
Mill-Feed, &c.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

EUREKA MILLS,
GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.
May 9, 1867.—4f.

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.
G. D. WALL.
Dec. 19, 1867.—4f.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Hayes.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Fellow-Citizens:

The duty devolved on the Govern-
or by the Constitution of commu-
nicating by message to the General
Assembly the condition of the State,
and of recommending such measures
as he deems expedient, has been
performed at the present session by
my predecessor, Governor Cox, in
manner so thorough and comprehen-
sive that I do not feel called upon to
enter upon a discussion of questions
touching the administration of the
State Government.

I can think of no better reward for
the faithful performance of the
duties of the office which I am about
to assume, than that which, I believe,
my immediate predecessor is entitled
to enjoy—the knowledge that in the
opinion of his fellow citizens of all
parties, he has, by his culture, his
ability and his integrity, honored the
office of Governor of Ohio, and that
he now leaves it with a conscience
satisfied with the discharge of duty.

I congratulate the members of the
General Assembly that many of the
questions which have hitherto largely
engaged the attention of the law-
making power, and divided the peo-
ple of the State, have, in the
progress of events, either been set-
tled, or in the general judgment of
the people, been transferred for in-
vestigation and decision to the Na-
tional Government. The State debt,
taxation, the currency and internal
improvements, for many years fur-
nished the prominent topics of dis-
cussion and controversy in Ohio. In
the year 1845 the State debt reached
its highest point. It amounted to
\$20,018,515 67, and in the same year
the total taxable property of the State
was \$126,142,666. With a dis-
ordered currency, with business pros-
trated, with labor often insufficiently
rewarded, the burden of this debt
was severely felt, and questions in
regard to it naturally entered into
the partisan struggles of the time.

Now the State debt is \$11,031,941 53.
The taxable property of the State
amounts to \$1,138,754,770; and there
is no substantial difference of opin-
ion among the people as to the prop-
er mode of dealing with this sub-
ject.

State taxation was formerly the oc-
casion of violent party contest.
Now that all parties concur in the
opinion that a general and every
citizen ought to be taxed in prop-
erty to the actual value of his prop-
erty, without regard to the form
in which he prefers to invest it; and
differences as to the measures by
which the principle is practically ap-
plied rarely enter into political strug-
gles.

Party conflicts and debates as to
State laws in relation to banking and
the currency constitute a large part
of the political history of the State.
But the events of the last few years
have convinced those who are in fa-
vor of a paper currency, that in
the present condition of the country
it can best be furnished by the Na-
tional Government, either by means
of legal tender Treasury notes. State
Legislatures are, therefore, relieved
from the consideration of this diffi-
cult and perplexing subject.

Internal improvements made by
State authority, so essential to growth
and prosperity in the early history of
the State, no longer require much
consideration by the General Assem-
bly. Works of a magnitude too great
to be undertaken by individual en-
terprise, will hereafter be, for the
most part, accomplished by the Gov-
ernment of the nation.

The part which patriotism required
Ohio to take in the war to suppress
the rebellion, demanded important
and frequent acts of legislation.—
Fortunately the transactions of the
State growing out of the war have
been, or probably can be, closed un-
der existing laws, with very little, if
any, additional legislation.

If not mistaken as to the result of
this brief reference to a few of the
principal subjects of the legislation
of the past, the present General As-
sembly has probably a better oppor-
tunity than any of its predecessors
to avoid the evil of too much legisla-
tion. Excessive legislation has be-
come a great evil, and I submit to
the judgment of the General Assem-
bly the wisdom of avoiding it.

One important question of princi-
ple, as old as our State govern-
ment still remains unsettled. We are
familiar with the conflicts to which
the policy of making distinctions
between citizens in civil and
political rights have given rise in
Ohio. The first effort of those who
opposed this policy was to secure to
all citizens equality of civil rights.
The result of the struggle that en-
sued is thus given, by an eminent
and honored citizen of our State:
"The laws which created disabili-
ties on the part of negroes in respect
of civil rights, were repealed in the
year 1849, after an obstinate contest
quite memorable in the history of
the State. Their repeal was looked
upon with great disfavor by a large
portion of the people, as a danger-
ous innovation upon a just and well-
settled policy, and a vote in that
direction consigned many members of
the Legislature to the reproach of pri-
vate life. But I am not aware that
any evil results justified these appre-
hensions, or that any effort was ever
made to impose the disabilities. On
the contrary, the new policy, if I
may call it so, has been found so
consistent with justice to the negroes
and the interests of the whites, that
no one—certainly no party—in Ohio
would be willing to abandon it."

An effort to secure to all citizens
equal political rights, was made in
the State Constitutional Convention of
1851. Only thirteen, out of one
hundred and eight members of that
body, voted in its favor; and it is

probable that less than one-tenth of
the voters of the State would then
have voted to strike the word "white"
out of the constitution.

The last General Assembly sub-
mitted to the people a proposition to
amend the State Constitution so as
to abolish distinctions in political
rights based upon color. The propo-
sition contained several clauses not
pertinent to its main purpose, under
which, if adopted, it was believed by
many that the number of white citi-
zens who would be disfranchised
would be much greater than the
number of colored citizens who would
be allowed the right of suffrage.—
Notwithstanding the proposition was
thus hampered, it received 216,987
votes, or nearly forty-five per cent.
of all the votes cast in the State.—
This result shows great progress in
public sentiment since the adoption
of the constitution of 1851, and in-
spires the friends of equal political
rights with a confident hope that in
1871, when the opportunity is given
to the people, by the provisions of
the Constitution, to call a Constitu-
tional Convention, the organic law
of the State will be so amended as
to secure an equal voice to all the gov-
erned.

But whatever reasonable doubts
may be entertained as to the proba-
bility of the people of Ohio on the
question of an extension of the
right of suffrage, when a new State
Constitution shall be framed, I submit
with confidence that nothing has
occurred which warrants the opinion
that the ratification by the last Gen-
eral Assembly of the fourteenth
amendment to the Constitution of the
United States was not in accordance
with the deliberate and settled con-
viction of the people. That amend-
ment, I think, may be safely said to
be the section which secured among
all the States of the Union equal rep-
resentation in the House of Represent-
atives and Electoral College, in prop-
erty to the voting population, is
deemed of vital importance by the
people of Ohio. Without now rais-
ing the grave question as to the right
of the State to withdraw its assent,
which has been constitutionally given
to a proposed amendment of the
Federal Constitution, I respectfully
suggest that the attempt which is
now making to withdraw the assent
of Ohio to the fourteenth amend-
ment to the Federal Constitution, be
postponed until the people shall again
have an opportunity to give expres-
sion to their will. In my judgment,
I will never consent that the
whites of the South, a large majority
of whom were lately in rebellion,
shall exercise in the Government of
the nation as much political power,
man for man, as the same number of
white citizens of Ohio, and be slow-
ing, in addition thereto, thirty mem-
bers of Congress and of the Elec-
toral College for colored people,
deprived of every political privi-
lege.

In conclusion, I am happy to be
able to adopt as my own the senti-
ments so fully expressed by the Speak-
er of the House of Representatives—
of the present General Assembly.—
I sincerely hope that the legisla-
tion of the General Assembly, and
the administration of the State Govern-
ment in all its branches, may be
characterized by economy, wisdom
and prudence—that statesmanship,
patriotism and philanthropy may be
manifest in every act, and that all
may be done under the guidance of
that Providence which has hitherto
so signally preserved and blessed our
State and nation.

Cool.—A young blood, whom we
will call Oliver, met with an incident
during his early courting days, that
neither he nor his friends have for-
gotten.

It chanced that Oliver was "court-
ing" a young lady against the wishes
of the stern parents. He knew his
unpopularity, and seldom appeared
on the scene until "the old folks
were a-bed," and then he would steal
into the kitchen and enjoy the com-
pany of his innamorata. The thing
worked well for a time, but things
soon went awry to break. The
old fellow at last began to "smell a
mice." He attempted to steal upon
one night, but his future son-in-
law got the start of him about ten
feet. Springing into the yard, he
dodged into a hen-coop, which oper-
ation created quite a commotion
among the inmates. The old man
came out, and, without saying a word,
he shut and locked the door; then
crying a watch-dog of well-known
grit, he bade him keep watch and
guard for the remainder of the night.
The dog knew his business, and did
it, and poor Oliver was obliged to
pass the remainder of the night in a
decidedly foul place. He was let
out in the morning, and the story
was also let out to his great bother-
ation and wrath, although he after-
wards married the young lady, in
spite of her tyrannical dad.

A lady went out shopping,
promising her little son he should
have a coconut. She procured one
with a husk on, in which state he had
never seen one. On arriving at home
she handed the husk to the boy, who
she gave it to him, and laid it down.
Frequently he said, "Mother, where's
my coconut?" "I just gave it to
you," she replied. Taking it up
again, he viewed it contemptuously
for a moment, and exclaimed, "That
thing's a coconut! I thought it was
waterfall!"

My Mother's Voice.

A friend told me, some time ago, a
beautiful story about kind words. A
good lady living in one of our large
cities was passing a drinking saloon,
just as the keeper was thrusting a
young man out into the street. He
was very young and very pale; but
his haggard face and wild eyes told
that he was very far gone in the
road to ruin, as with oaths, he brandished
his clenched fists, threatening to be
revenge on the man who had so ill
used him. This poor young man
was so excited and blinded with pas-
sion, that he did not see the lady,
who stood very near to him, until
she laid her hand upon his arm, and
spoke in her gentle, loving voice,
asking what was the matter.

At the first kind word, the young
man started as though a heavy blow
had struck him, and turned quickly
round, paler than before, and trem-
bling from head to foot. He surveyed
the lady a moment, and then, with a
sigh of relief, he said, "I thought it
was my mother's voice, it sounded so
strangely like it! But her voice has
been hushed in death for many
years."

"You had a mother, then," said
the lady, "and she loved you?"
"Brought into tears," he sobbed out,
"Oh, yes, I had an angel mother, and
she loved her boy. But since she
died, all the world has been against
me, and I am lost—lost to good so-
ciety, lost to decency, lost forever!"

"No, not lost forever; God is merciful,
and his pitying love can reach
the child of sinners," said the lady,
in her low sweet voice, and the tim-
ely words swept the hidden cords of
feeling, which had long been un-
touched, awakening a host of tender
emotions, which had been buried
very deep beneath the rubbish of sin
and crime. More gentle words the
lady spoke, and when she passed on
her way, the young man followed
her. He marked the house which
she entered, and wrote the name
which was on the door-plate in his
little memorandum book. Then he
walked slowly away, with a deep,
earnest look on his white face, and
deeper and more earnest feelings in
his aching heart.

Years glided by, and the gentle
lady had quite forgotten the incident
we have related, when one day a
stranger sent up his card, and desired
to speak with her. Wondering
who it could be, she went down to
the parlor, where she found a noble
looking, well dressed man, who rose
deferentially to meet her. Holding
out his hand, he said, "Pardon me,
madam, for this intrusion; but I have
come many miles to thank you for
the great service you rendered me a
few years ago."

The lady was puzzled, and asked
for an explanation, as she did not
remember ever having seen the
young man before.

"I have changed so much," said he,
"that you have quite forgotten me;
but though I only saw your face
once, I am sure I should have re-
cognized it anywhere. And your
voice too—it is so like my mother's."
These last words brought to her
recollection the poor young man she
had spoken to in front of the drink-
ing saloon so long before, and she
mingled her tears with those which
were falling slowly over the man's
checks. After the first gush of
emotion had subsided, he sat down,
and told how those few gentle words
had been instrumental in saving him
and making him what he was. "The
earnest expression of, 'No, not lost
forever,'" followed me wherever I
went, and it always seemed that it
was the voice of my mother speak-
ing to me from the tomb. I repented
of my many transgressions, and re-
solved to live a new life; and, by the
mercy and grace of God, I have been
enabled to resist temptation and keep
my good resolutions."

"If never dreamed, there was such
power in a few kind words before,"
exclaimed the lady; "and surely after
this I shall take more pains to speak
them to all the sad and suffering
ones I meet in the walks of life."
Mother's Treasury.

Showing their Hands.
The Democrats in the lower house
of the Ohio Legislature, on Saturday,
by a strict party vote, rescinded the
action of the Republican Legislature
of 1867, ratifying the Constitutional
Amendment. It is important that
public should note particularly the
meaning of this vote. It is worth a
thousand high sounding and gener-
ally meaningless party platforms.—
The Amendment provides: 1. That
all persons born or naturalized in the
United States are citizens of the
United States and of the State where-
in they reside; are not to be deprived
of life, liberty or property, without
due process of law, and shall receive
equal protection of the laws. In
voting against this simple, reason-
able and just principle, the Demo-
cratic party indorses the Dred Scott
decision, which virtually declared
that a negro has no rights that a
white man is bound to respect.—
Thus the party goes back to where
it left off in 1860, when the South-
ern branch organized a conspiracy
against the Government, and the
Northern branch, which aided the
rebels, was kicked out of power.

2. The amendment provides that
classes excluded from the ballot-box
on account of race or color, shall not
be counted in the basis of representa-
tion. The Southern States contain
four million negroes. These were
not permitted to vote, but were re-
presented in Congress to the extent
of two-thirds. Thus one white man
in South Carolina counted as
much in Congress as three white men
in Ohio. The Ohio Democracy de-
clared in favor of putting the South-
ern negroes ahead of the white men
of this State.

3. The amendment excluded from
office certain persons who, in taking
up arms against the Government,
violated the oath taken by them to
support the Constitution of the
United States. The Ohio Democracy
decide that Jeff Davis, R. E. Lee,
J. C. Breckinridge, and the rest of
the leading traitors, shall be eligible
to office on an exact equality with
the Generals and soldiers who fought
the battles of the Union. This
clause of the amendment did not, it
will be seen, disfranchise the class
referred to, but merely stipulated
they should not hold office, and even
this disability, it provided, might be
removed by a two-thirds vote of
Congress.

4. The amendment provides that
the debt contracted in carrying on
the war for the Union, and in pro-
viding for the pay and bounties for
soldiers and soldiers' widows and
children, shall not be questioned;
and further, that the rebel debt shall
not be paid. The Democratic party
decided that the National debt may
be repudiated and the rebel debt may
be paid.