Gallipolis Journal.

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

Volume XXXIII. GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 20, 1868. Number 14.

MILLINERY.

Miss L. HILL,

DEALER IN

Straw, Silk, Fancy and MILLINERY GOODS,

CREUZET'S CORNER,

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Jan. 16, 1868.—tf.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

In large quantities; better assortment and at as LOW OR LOWER PRICES than can be found elsewhere. May always be found at Hayward & Fuller's Extensive Ware-rooms.

OUR Building constructed expressly for this business, is kept full of goods by receipts from almost every boat that lands at our wharf.

We have the goods and *will not be undersold*. Do not be persuaded to purchase without examining our stock. Corner of Third and State Streets.

HAYWARD & FULLER.

May 30, 1867.

GALLIA MEAT MARKET!

NEWTON & CO.,

BUTCHERS

AND DEALERS IN

FRESH MEATS—OF ALL KINDS

Sugar-Cured Hams, Smoked Shoulders and Bacon, Pickled-Pork, Lard, Fresh Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Dried Beef, Poultry and Game.

STEAMBOATS SUPPLIED.

LANGLEY'S BUILDING, GALLIPOLIS, O.

Nov. 21, 1867.

ROBINSON & BAILEY,

Wholesale Grocers,

LOWER SIDE

Public Square,

Gallipolis, Ohio.

Jan. 1, 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.

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 UBLIC

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.

G. D. McBRIDE. ROBT. COLEMAN.

BLACKSMITHING,

HORSE-SHOEING, &c.,

—BY—

McBRIDE & COLEMAN,

AT FRY'S OLD STAND, CHESHIRE, O.

Wagons, 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. 28, '67.—6m-td*

Wanted, Furs.

SUCH as Mink, Raccoon, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Wild Cat, and Musk Rat. Also, Deer and Sheep skins. For which I will pay a reasonable price in cash.

Call at Neal's store, Public Square, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Jan. 9, 1868. F. M. HOLLOWAY.

MILLINERY.

J. HOWELL,

Dealer in Straw, and Silk Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, and

MILLINERY GOODS.

COURT-STREET, *between 2d and 3d Streets.*

N. B. Hats and Bonnets Bleached, Pressed, Lined and Trimmed, etc. [Oct. 31, 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. C. D. WALL.

Assignee's Sale!

PURSUANT to the order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of the State of Ohio, duly given in the matter of proceedings in Bankruptcy of Henry W. Langley, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock P. M., at small lot No. thirteen, at upper end of the Public Square, in Gallipolis, Ohio, one piano and all the real estate which lately were of said Henry W. Langley.

The forty-five feet and seven-tenths inches wide fronting on the Public Square and running to the back line, being small lot No. thirteen, and the part of small lot No. fourteen, set off to Mary Bureau, in partition of the Bureau estate in the Court of Common Pleas, of Gallia County, at the October Term, A. D 1852, at the suit of D. C. Goddard and S. M. Goddard; and the forty-five feet and seven-tenths inches fronting on the Public Square and running back one hundred and forty-eight feet, being the parts of small lots Nos. fifteen and sixteen, set off to Margaret H. Bureau, in said partition of the Bureau estate aforesaid: will be offered in pieces or lots of twenty-two feet and ten inches and one fifth of an inch front.

Also, the whole upper half of city lot No. three hundred and twelve. All being in the city of Gallipolis, Ohio. The same will be sold free of the mortgage (now in judgment) lien on part thereof, which is ordered to be paid off out of the purchase money proceeds.

Terms—Cash.

DAVID B. HEBARD,
Assignee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 13, 1868.—4w.

Notice!

MARY SHULER, widow of John Shuler, deceased, and Selinda Fisher and Joseph Fisher, Samantha Butcher, Willis Butcher, Selina Fisher, Alexander Fisher, Minerva Hysel, Ebenezer Hysel, Mary Graham, Gehiel Graham and the minor heirs of said John Shuler, to-wit: Peter Shuler and Sarah Shuler, all of Gallia county, Ohio, will take notice that a petition was filed against them on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, in the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Gallia, by George Shuler, and is now pending, wherein said George Shuler demands partition of the following real estate, situate in Gallia county, Ohio, described as follows, to wit: One hundred acres of section number five, township number five, range number fourteen, being lot number three hundred and seventy-one, excepting ten acres, more or less, out of the northeast corner of said lot number three hundred and seventy-one, deeded by said John Shuler, deceased, to Gehiel Graham, Sept. 1st 1865. Also, another parcel of land described as follows, to-wit: Forty acres off the north end of lot number three hundred and sixty-eight, in section five, town five, and range fourteen. Also, one hundred acre lot number three hundred and seventy-three, in section number four, town five and range fourteen, excepting thirty-aid acres out of the middle of said one hundrex acre lot, as above described, conveyed by John Shuler to George Shuler, by deed dated November 10th, 1865, and recorded November 11th, 1865, in vol. 25, page 204, Recorder's office, Gallipolis, Ohio; and, that at the next term of said Court, the said George Shuler will apply for an order that partition may be made of said premises and that the dower to which said Mary Shuler is entitled in said premises be assigned therem.

GEORGE SHULER.

Jan. 16, 1868.—6w.

Sale of Real Estate!

IN pursuance of an order granted by the Probate Court of Gallia County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1868, at one o'clock in the afternoon upon the premises, the following described Real Estate, to wit: Six undivided ninth parts of a tract of land lying and being situate in the South-east corner of the South west quarter of section No. one (1,) of township No. four (4,) of range No. sixteen (16,) and described as follows: Beginning at the South-east corner of said South west quarter of section No. one (1,) in township No. 4, of range No. 16, in the County of Gallia, and State of Ohio; running thence 17.10 to a stake from which a white oak 8 inches in diameter bears South 12 degrees East 23 links, do 28 inches in diameter bears North 81 degrees West 28 links; thence West 17,55 to a stake; thence South 17.10 to section line to a stake from which a double black oak 4 and 5 inches in diameter bears South 51 degrees West 12 links, and a white oak 3 inches in diameter bears South 43 degrees East 12 links; thence East 17,55 to the place of beginning. Appraised at $1,066 67-100.

Terms of sale—one third in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest; the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises.

JOSEPH A. MORGAN,
Adm'r of John Morgan, dec'd.

b. 6, 1868—4w.

The Guests of the Heart.

Soft falls through the gathering twilight
The rain from the dripping eaves,
And stirs with a tremulous rustle
The dead and the dying leaves;
While afar in the midst of the shadows
I hear the sweet voices of bells
Come borne on the wind of the autumn,
That fitfully rises and swells.

They call and they answer each other—
They answer and mingle again—
As the deep and the shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain;
As the voices of sentinels mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the fire light of even,
The sound of the rain's distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly dropping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion,
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings
To take all its wanderers home,
Or afar in the regions of fancy
Delights on swift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit by the fire-light—
The fire-light so bright and so warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening,
Should even the household depart—
Deserted, I should not be lonely;
There still would be guests in my heart.
The faces of friends that I cherish,
The smile, and the glance, and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

With those who have left far behind them
The joys and the sorrows of time—
Who sing the sweet song of the angels
In a purer and better clime!
Then darkly, O evening of autumn,
Your rain and your shadows may fall;
My loved and my lost ones you bring me—
My heart holds a feast with them all.

ONE HOUR OF JEALOUSY.

Yes, I was certain he would be there, and I laid my plans accordingly. I knew the very style in which he liked to see me dressed, and I had not failed to call my powers into action to try and make myself fascinating to him if I had ever been so. And I then wanted him to see that I scorned him; that I could do without his love as easily as he could without mine; but all the while my heart was panting for a reconciliation, and I loved him better than I should ever love any one again.

It was growing late; nearly all the guests had arrived; the brilliantly lighted rooms were echoing to the chime of many voices, and yet he had not come, for I could tell his step among a thousand. I felt a sudden sinking of my heart, a darkness gathering there which made me shudder; but it was followed almost immediately by an entire revulsion of feeling. I had never felt so lively or brilliant before. I was talking gaily with a merry group that surrounded me when my heart gave a sudden bound, for I heard his voice; and, looking into the next room, I saw him making his way through the crowd to where we stood. He came up, and simply saying good evening to him, I chatted on more lively than before. I could see that he was grieved, but he was too proud to let others know it, and turning, made some casual observation to a lady near him just as I took the arm of a gentleman and left the room for a waltz. As I passed him he raised his eyes into mine and gave me such a look! I shall remember that as long as I remember anything; but I only raised my head higher, curled my lips more scornfully, and without a single flush of feeling rising to my face, swept on past him and out of the room.

I only saw him once afterward that evening, and then he stood half concealed behind a marble pillar in the hall which I happened to be passing with one whom I knew it would almost madden him to see me with, if he had ever loved me, for they had been rivals for a long time. As we came near he stepped out before us, and, before I had time to think, he spoke:

"Miss Leicester, excuse me for interrupting you, but as I sail for India to-morrow morning I took the liberty of stopping you to say good-bye.—Good bye."

His hand touched mine; he shook that of my companion, and he was gone. I thought I should die. "Excuse him for interrupting me!" *Me*, who would have given all I possessed and a thousand times more to have gone down on my bended knees and begged his forgiveness. I had been more than mad, or I should have never trifled with his holy love. And why had I done it? Just for a trifling story which I had heard concerning him, but which my reason told me was nothing less than a base lie.

I plead indisposition and went home. My brain was wild; I could not, would not believe I had heard him aright; and yet I knew better. But I could blame no one but myself, and all my regrets came too late, alas! too late! A long deathly sickness followed. Every one thought I would die. But death does not come when most we wish for it, and it did not to me. No, though I should have been too glad to have closed my eyes in an unwaking sleep. I awoke to life—to bitter, hopeless life.

* * * * *

Night, starless and moonless night. The winds were dashing the angry waves mountains high against our vessel's side, which rocked back and forth before them as if unable to cope with so powerful an adversary. No one dared to sleep. Children cast anxious, tearful faces up into those of their parents with the words—"Shall we drown?" coming through their blanched lips. Wives, with pallid brows, leaned upon their husband's arms and stood silently—almost sternly, awaiting their fate.—Fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, wives and husbands, all were there. It was no time to shriek for mercy. There was none save such as the angry tempest winds and mad leaping waves could give.

I was alone. Life was a burden still; and although I had started for another land, hoping there to find what was denied me at home, I should not have gone down unwilling and made my bed beneath the ocean's foam. Suddenly a cannon's boom rang out above the roaring of the wind, and a terrific cry as of human beings in distress came over the waters, making our very hearts quake with deadly fear. The hope of giving relief to others seemed to arouse the wasting energies of the sailors; and with almost superhuman strength a life boat was manned and sent out. No one spoke as the last man went down the vessel's side into it; but when it left us every eye was strained to see the little speck of light which now and then could be perceived out upon the waters. Not one of us ever expected to see them return. It seemed impossible in such a sea. We watched the light dance from one wave to another, now disappear, then come up and almost instantly go down again, until, at last, it seemed to be making its way back. As the last man was safely landed upon our vessel's deck, "Thank God!" burst from more than a hundred thankful hearts.

At last the frightful storm cleared away, and prayers of thankfulness, from what seemed a miraculous preservation from almost certain death, went up from many grateful hearts. All the passengers save myself had left the deck and gone to their berths; but I was not sleepy, and hardly knowing what to do, I turned to look at the shipwrecked passengers.—Great Heavens! did I see aright?—Yes; for there was the same face, the same curling locks of hair, the same noble brow—it was Halfourd McGregory. I sank upon my knees by his side, and for once prayed to Him whom I had almost forgotten.

One of his limbs had been broken by the falling of a spar on the ill-fated vessel, and he was delirious, though not dangerously ill. I need not tell how anxiously and tenderly I watched the first symptoms of returning health. But I dreaded the time when he should recognize me. I did not fear that he had forgotten the past, for in his deliriousness he had called my name too many times to believe that.

I do not know why I wish to hasten over the few weeks which followed, unless it be because those scenes are too dear to my own heart than to wish to lay them before the reader; for I am certain I realized more happiness in that short time than I had in all the four long, long years before. The petty jealousies of a moment were forgotten and forgiven; and though ten summers have come and gone, bringing their rich gifts to me, ten winters have been, and are not, yet I have never regretted the time when I stood upon the old vessel's deck before the man of God, and spoke the words which made me the wife of Halfourd McGregory.—*Waverly Magazine.*

A Memphis paper publishes a sensation story of the terrible deeds of a desperado, named Baker, in Northeastern Texas, whose thirst for blood, we are told, is utterly unquenchable. He has murdered more than forty persons, and is still at large, every day adding fresh victims to his horrible cruelty. Lately he went, with two companions, to the house of an old man, an acquaintance and friend of his father in-law, and riding up, deliberately shot two colored men who came to the door. The old man went out to remonstrate with him, when he said, with a malignant smile, "Old man, you are of no account; you've outlived your usefulness," and presenting his revolver, fired, inflicting a fatal wound. The poor man fell to the ground, and his two daughters ran to his assistance, when Baker knocked one of them down, and left her bleeding and senseless. He then went to the fire-plate, and remarking that the old house had stood long enough, took a shovel of coals and threw them upon a bed. Another daughter pulled the bed-clothes off to extinguish the fire, when he drew a knife and mutilated her person in a horrible manner.

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—Mr. Crittenden was engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offense. After an elaborate and powerful defense, he closed his effort by the following striking and beautiful allegory.

When God in his eternal counsel conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly upon his throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them:

"Shall we make man?" Then said Justice, "O God, make him not, for he will trample upon the laws."—Truth then made answer also, "O God, make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries." But Mercy, dropping upon her knees and looking up through her tears, exclaimed: "O God, make him—I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread." Then God made man and said to him: "O man, thou art the child of mercy—go deal with thy brother."

It is said that in love we idolize the object, and placing him apart and selecting him from his fellows, look upon him as superior in nature to all others. We do so, but ever as we idolize the object of our affections, do we idolize ourselves; if we separate him from his fellow mortals, so do we separate ourselves, and glorying in belonging to him alone, feel lifted above all other sensations, all joys and griefs, to one hallowed circle from which all but his idea is banished. We walk as if a mist or some more potent charm divided us from all but him; a sanctified victim, which none but the priest set apart for that office, could touch and not pollute, enshrined in a cloud of glory made glorious through beauties not our own.

History of the Ohio Company, and its Purchase.

COPIED FOR THE JOURNAL.

(*Continued.*)

DECEMBER 8TH, 1795.

A Petition from P. Bureau, M. Barthelot and Return J. Meigs, jr., in behalf of the French people at Gallipolis, praying for certain lands, &c., was presented and laid on the table for future consideration.

The report of the committee for examining the lands upon the Hockhocking, suitable for fifth division lots, was laid upon the table.

The report in the following words:

WE, the subscribers, being appointed a committee, by a resolve of the agents of the Ohio Company, of the 9th November, 1790, and for the purpose expressed in said resolve, but being prevented from attending to that business by the Indian war, until a treaty took place, since which (in company of Jeffry Matthewson, a surveyor appointed by the Superintendent of Surveys,) having measured and very minutely examined the lands up the Hockhocking—report—That, in range 14th, township the 10th, the following lots, or miles square, viz: Nos. 13, 19, 20, 25, 31 and 32, in range 15th, township 12th; lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 17, 23, 24, 30, 35 and 36, in range 16th, township 12th; lots 5, 12 and 18, in range 16th, township 13th, Nos. 13, 14, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 33 and 34, we find are suitable to be laid out in fifth division lots, agreeably to a map herewith exhibited. Having also examined and surveyed the land at the mouth of the Great Hockhocking, find it very suitable for house lots, and in quantity according to the map herewith exhibited.

JON. DEVOL,
ROB'T OLIVER,
HAFFIELD WHITE, } Committee.

Nov. 26th, 1795.

DECEMBER 9TH, 1795.

649 Shares Represented.

Upon the petition of the French people at Gallipolis,

Unanimously Resolved, That fractional *miles square* numbers twenty-eight and thirty-four, of the third township, of the fourteenth range, be offered to them at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

DECEMBER 14TH, 1795.

621 Shares Represented.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Surveys be directed to make up the eight (8) acre lots, house lots, and one hundred and sixty (160) acre lots, which are still deficient, so as to complete each of said divisions to the number of eight hundred and seventeen (817) lots in manner following, viz:

1st. For city or town lots, he will lay out the unappropriated land, lying on the Northeast bank of the river Muskingum, from the place where the Ministry line, (so called) intersects it, and so far up said river as will reach the eight (8) acre lots.

2d. *Resolved, unanimously*, That the superintendent reserve out of such appropriation, as great a width on said unappropriated land, as the present reserve of the squares for Campus Martius, and from thence to the river.

3d. *Resolved, unanimously*, That he be also directed to appropriate for the future draughts, two house lots, which were reserved in square eighteen (18,) and to divide a small square called Bake-house hill, into two house lots.

4th. *Resolved, unanimously*, That he be directed to lay out city lots on the Southwest side of the river Muskingum, beginning where the North side of the two acre tract appropriated to make good the fractional city lots shall end, after having a sufficient space for a street; thence going up said river as far as he may find land suitable for the purpose, leaving a sufficient street along the banks of said river, and also leaving convenient avenues or streets from the river back to the hill.

5th. *Resolved*, That he lay out as many house lots as the land may be suitable for, on both sides of the highway leading from the river near Fort Harmar West, being two (2) chains seventy-two (72) links deep on the North, and four (4) chains deep on the South side of said highway. All of the aforesaid lots are to be of the same size or quantity with the house or city lots already laid out in Marietta.

6th. *Resolved, unanimously*, That the Superintendent next proceed to lay out as many house lots as the land may be suitable for on each side of the Hockhocking, agreeably to a survey made for the purpose. The quantity of land to be assigned to each of those house lots shall be half an acre on both sides of the river. The streets to be one chain wide.

7th. *Resolved, unanimously*, That he then proceed to lay out the residue of the house lots, opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, on such particular spot as shall be most eligible for this purpose. The quantity of land to be assigned to these house lots shall be half an acre to each, and the streets one chain wide.

Resolved, unanimously, That the Superintendent proceed to lay out as many eight acre lots as may be still wanting to complete the number to eight hundred and seventeen (817) from the land unappropriated in the eighth (8) and ninth (9) ranges not hereinafter appropriated for one hundred and sixty (160) acre lots.

Resolved, That he be also directed to appropriate the land for eight (8) acre lots which appears to be an excess in the rectified survey of a tract of lands called Virgin's bottom

After this, he will proceed to lay out the residue on the Ohio, in the tenth range and in the vicinity of the two villages proposed to be laid out at the mouth of the Hockhocking river, and opposite to the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

Resolved, unanimously, That all the unappropriated land within the eighth (8th) ninth (9th) and tenth (10th) ranges, proper for one hundred and sixty (160) acre lots, and the fractional parts of townships eight (8) and nine (9) in the eleventh (11th) range, (except what has been designated for fifth division lots) be laid out for that purpose. And, that the Superintendent proceed to make up the deficiencies out of the fractional lots proper for that purpose, lying on the river Ohio, reserving such tracts as may be proper to form into fifth division lots.

Resolved unanimously, That Edward Harris, Esq., Col. John Mawney, and Charles Greene, Esq, be a committee to sell the four block houses at Campus Martius, either at private or public sale, as they may judge proper. And, said committee are directed to release the ground on which they stand, with the same privileges of the yard as other houses in the square now possess. And said committee are also directed to release, with block house No. two (2) the lands which have heretofore been assigned to it for a garden.

Resolved, unanimously, That said committee give due notice, and sell the three garden lots attached to the block-houses number one, (1) number three, (3) and number four, (4) at public auction.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Political Campaigns and Newspapers.

We ask the attention of the friends of Republican principles to the following pertinent suggestions made by a cotemporary:

The Democracy, encouraged by their successes in the late elections, are leaving nothing undone that may enhance their chances of electing the next President and securing a majority in Congress. We may count on their fighting with desperation for for every foot of ground, and it is the part of wisdom for Republican Central Committees, and all other influential men in the party, to also make timely preparations for the campaign. We always lose votes by deferring to a late day work that might be done early. We have every thing to gain and nothing to lose by a thorough discussion of the issues of the canvass.

With this view we wish to urge upon Republicans the importance of largely circulating reliable Republican newspapers. There is no way by which the work of a campaign can be so efficiently and cheaply done as this. Speeches, meetings, processions, etc., are all well enough in their way, and are perhaps a necessity of an exciting campaign, but committees generally commit grave errors in spending too much time and money in this kind of work, to the neglect of the more potent influence at their command through the proper use of newspapers.

Hundreds of dollars are spent on a single meeting, which is considered a success if a couple of thousand people come together and hear a speaker for an hour or two. They return to their homes, think over what they have heard, and no doubt are to a certain extent influenced by it; but give those same voters a good newspaper to read regularly, and they will be thoroughly posted on the political issues, will be armed with arguments to meet their opponents, and what is better, will be found, very generally, active and efficient workers in the cause, whose influence will be felt in the community.

We are all influenced in our opinions very much by what we read—more, perhaps, than many of us are ready, at first thought, to admit. But this is particularly true of the masses of the people, who do the voting, and whose reading is necessarily confined to one or two newspapers. These, we may be assured, will be pretty thoroughly read, and the thoughts thus imbibed will gain a permanent lodgment in the mind, and become a part of the convictions of the reader.

And now is the time to begin this work. Before the excitement of the campaign comes on, men's minds are much more easily influenced than afterward. They now have time and opportunity to think calmly upon the questions presented, and opinions thus formed will not be easily changed.

Where the Shoe Pinches.

The sensitiveness of the Democracy, whenever mention is made of the men who fought, or labored with pen and tongue, to put down the rebellion, was not made more keenly manifest by the refusal of our Legislature to pass the resolutions complimentary of Gens. Sherman and Thomas, than by an incident which recently occurred in the N. Y. Assembly. Over the Speaker's chair in the House of Representatives, are painted these memorable words of Mr. Lincoln: "I have the most solemn oath registered in heaven to protect, preserve and defend this government." A Democratic member endured the sight of these words uneasily, but at last, being unable longer to preserve his self-restraint, he rose and offered a resolution that they be removed. Although the resolution was defeated, one-third of the Democratic members voted to have them expunged.

While we are on this subject, it is well to refer to the plea put in by the Columbus *Statesman* for the refusal of the Legislature to extend an invitation to Generals Sherman and Thomas to visit the State capitol.—"The Ohio Legislature," says the *Statesman*, "that is, the Democratic portion of it, not seeing how the well being of our people would be promoted in spending from five hundred to one thousand dollars of their money by inviting Generals Sherman and Thomas, who were at Cincinnati, to accept a reception at Columbus, declined to tender a reception."—We are happy to know that the democrats of the Legislature have been seized with a fit of economy. The suddenness of the attack, coming on just as it did, makes us apprehensive that it is spasmetic, and will pass away as soon as the Generals are at such a distance as to be beyond the reach of committees of invitation.—They were not so jealous of the people's means, however, that they could not afford to vote Gen. O'Neil the use of the Representative Chamber, lighted up and warmed at the expense of the people, and all in consideration of his distinguished efforts to violate the laws of neutrality—to shed innocent blood; for it could not have been that the Democratic members were moved to this act of liberality because of Gen. O'Neil's services in commanding negro troops in and about Nashville.—*Cin. Com.*

The Dam Roaring.

A young man went to see the daughter of a Presbyterian elder, lately, whose house was near a mill dam. It being the spring of the year, the waters made considerable roar as they tumbled over the dam. The modest young gentleman tapped lightly at the door at first, and received no answer. He tapped again—still no answer. Again and again he repeated his knock, but still he was unheard. Mustering up courage he proceeded to inflict some severe thumps on the door, which brought the staid old gentleman out.

"I suppose," said the youngster, who had by this time become slightly savage from being compelled to wait so long; "I suppose you, sir, couldn't hear my knocking for the dam roaring."

"The dam roaring! What do you mean, sir? How dare you speak in that way?" said the divine, somewhat angered by hearing the young man swear in his presence.

"I mean that I suppose you could not hear my knocking on account of the dam roaring."

"Dam roaring again! You young scoundrel? Have you the impudence to insult me with a repetition of those words? Begone, sir."

"My dear sir," quoth the now bewildered youth, "I intended to say that I presume I could not be heard on account of the *dam roaring*," laying particular emphasis on the last two words.

"Insult on insult!" shouted the infuriated old man, and rushed at the poor fellow with the evident intention of ejecting him, but was restrained by the voice of his daughter exclaiming:

"Papa, I suppose the young man intended to say that he could not be heard on account of the roaring of the dam."

"Oh—I beg your pardon, sir—I beg your pardon—walk in, walk in, really,—ah, well! I declare! The dam roaring! Capital! Come in, come in. That is too rich!"

It is needless to add that the youngster went in, and, in the excellent society of the young lady, soon forgot the "dam roaring."

Josh Billings on Crows.

Next to the monkey, the crow hez the most deviltry to spare. They are born very wild, but kan be tamed az easy as the goat kan, but a tame crow iz actually wass than, a sore thumb.

If there is enny thing about the house that they kant git into, it is bekause the thing aint big enuff. I had rather watch a distrikt skool than one tame crow. Crows live on what they kan steal, and they will steal enny thing that aint tied down.

They are fond ov meat vittles, and are the first tew hold an inquest over a departed horse, or a still sheep.—They are a fine bird tew hunt, but a hard one tew kill; they kan see you 3 miles first, and will smell a gun right through the side ov a mountain.

Crows are very lengthy, I beleave they live always, I never knu one to die a natural deth, and dont beleave they kno how.

The crow is a tuff bird, and kan stand the heat like a blacksmith and the cold like a stun wall.

They bild their nest among a tree, and lay twice, and both eggs would hatch out if they waz laid in the snow bank. Thare aint no such thing as stopping a young crow.

They are not considered fine eating altho I hav read sumwhare ov biled crow, but still I never heard ov the same man hankering for some biled crow 2 times.

This essa on the crow iz coppied from natur, and if it iz true, I aint tew blame for it, natur made the crow I didn't, if I had I would have made her more honest and not quite so tuff.

The Kingdom of Italy, as it now exists, exclusive of the Papal States, comprises a population of 24,231,860 persons, of which 12,128,824 are males, and 12,103,036 females; 14,052,381 are unmarried, 8,556,175 are married; 1,623,304 are widowers and widows. There are 8,292,248 laborers, 3,923,631 in trade, or mechanics, 58,551 employed in mines, 549,293 professional men, 174,001 priests, &c., 147,448 employed under Government, 242,386 soldiers, 520,680 domestics, &c., 759,771 landed proprietors, 305,343 paupers and 9,258,502 without any definite occupation, chiefly children and aged persons.