Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XIX. CLEVELAND, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1865. NO. 91

CLEVELAND LEADER, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, AT NO. 143 SUPERIOR ST., BY E. COWLES & CO.

DAILY, TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING. [illegible]

TERMS: [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN PRESS—To be Ready Soon.

THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE.

[illegible]

By ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, (Tribune Correspondent.)

[illegible]

RAN ELLI, the Famous Union Pilot, [illegible]

"UNKNOWN GUIDE."

[illegible]

FACT, INCIDENT AND ROMANCE OF THE WAR

[illegible]

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

American Publishing Company, [illegible]

THE LATEST AND BEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS PERFECTLY EASY.
IT IS FREE FROM [illegible]
IT IS STRONG AND DURABLE.
IT REQUIRES NO CLEANING.
IT [illegible]
IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE IN EVERY RESPECT.
IT CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY BEDSTEAD.

TRY IT!

COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

LIGHT HUBBARD MOWER and Medium Hubbard Mower.

[illegible]

Garden and Lawn Rollers, Horse Rakes, Churns, Road-Scrapers, [illegible]

Cleveland Agricultural Works, [illegible]

YOUNGLOVE, MASSEY & CO.

DEPOT OF THE BUCKEYE Mowers and Reapers —AND— ALL PIECES FOR REPAIRING, No. 85 Superior Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

[illegible]

H. W. LUETKEMEYER.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

S. L. SHOTTER & CO., [illegible] Wholesale and Retail Grocers, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

BRADBURN, WILLIAMS & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, [illegible]

TOBACCO AND SEGARS, [illegible]

GROUND COFFEE, PEPPER AND SPICES, MOLASSES AND SYRUPS [illegible]

WADHAMS, WILLIAMS & CO.

GROCERIES.

[illegible] GROCERIES! [illegible]

HOWER & POPE'S, [illegible]

TEAS OF THE FINEST QUALITY [illegible]

SUGARS, of every grade, COFFEE SPICES, EXTRACTS, [illegible]

FIVE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE [illegible]

DAILY LEADER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

How shall we write the terrible words that we must record to-night! How shall we blot the bright happiness of yesterday's thanksgiving with this black stain of grief and crime! The brain reels, the heart sickens, the whole frame shudders at the very thought of our great affliction. The rebellion, in its last dying agonies, true to the spirit which characterized its life, has struck down our great, our good, our noble President, and, in the very hour of the nation's grandest triumph, he has fallen a victim to the dagger of a base assassin. Even as we write the words, the horror and enormity of the crime seems too great for comprehension or belief, and were it not for the indubitable evidence before us of the fact, we should shudderingly deny that humanity could be so base.

We cannot dwell upon the terrible loss which the Nation has sustained. We cannot describe the personal grief which supersedes its crushing weight upon each man's heart to-day. We cannot spare space even to allude to the barbarism and malignity which prompted this deed and which it evinces. One feeling over-masters thought, reasoning, even grief—the desire for justice and a righteous vengeance upon the traitors who struck this blow. Fused into one fiery mass of burning and holy wrath, the whole North will rise up, if need be, to avenge the death of our patriotic, self-sacrificing, devoted and now martyred President. Over his murdered corse every lover of the Union will swear eternal vengeance upon treason and traitors.

Grief mingles with and intensifies the passion of righteous indignation! He, the Great Emancipator; he, the laborious, patient, prudent leader; he, the choice, the idol, the savior of the people, fallen!—and fallen, too, after four years of such toil and anxiety and anguish in the cause of the nation as none ever bore before him, and just as his efforts were crowned with triumph, just as Victory, Union and Peace smiled upon the land, just as he entered upon his second term of office with the fair prospect of soon ruling an undivided nation. Words, words, are weak—the sob, the fiery heart-beat of burning anger, [illegible] How shall his loss be made good, how shall it be mourned for, how shall it be avenged?

LATER.—Since the above was written despatches have been received announcing that at 1:30 this morning the President was still alive. His wound is mortal, however, and his death has probably taken place ere this meets the reader's eye.

Public Meeting.

In order to give expression to the public grief at the great loss the nation has sustained in the death of President Lincoln, it is suggested that a public meeting be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the Square, at the speakers' stand recently erected by the workmen.

We would suggest that all places of business be closed at that hour.

Adjournment of the General Assembly.

The Ohio General Assembly adjourned *sine die* on Thursday evening. During its second session it has been rather a lazy and slowly moving body, adjourning very frequently and, even when not adjourned, often having difficulty in collecting a quorum. Several important acts of legislation have been transacted during the session, among which has been the passage of the telegraph bill, the ratification of the constitutional amendment, and the repeal of the visible admixture law. The legislature failed to act upon the Governor's recommendation in regard to state printing, and the lower house neglected to pass the important railroad bill adopted by the Senate.

The representatives of Cuyahoga county in both branches of the legislature have done honor to their constituents and themselves. They have been able, faithful and vigilant representatives, and their recognized influence among their fellow-members testifies to their position and worth.

Our Meadville Correspondence.

We call the special attention of our readers in the oil-regions to the excellent letter from Meadville which appears in our local columns this morning. The immense circulation of the LEADER in the oil country demands that it should pay particular attention to the oil interests, and we have therefore taken pains to secure a special correspondence, of great ability and experience, and whose position gives him excellent opportunities for procuring news, to furnish us regularly with the fullest and latest intelligence, not only from Meadville, but from Oil City, Franklin, Titusville, Corry, and the entire kingdom of Petrolia. We intend making these letters a special feature of the paper, so that our readers in these places will be as fully furnished with important local and oil news as they could be by a daily paper in the heart of Oil-dom.

The latest advices from Mobile are up to the 5th instant. They show hard fighting, with indecisive results.

ASSASSINATION! OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN!!!

He is Shot Through the Head, While in the Theater

Wound Pronounced Mortal!

SECRETARY SEWARD ALSO Assassinated!!

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN

WASHINGTON, April 15—12 30 A.M.

The President was shot in the theatre to-night, and is perhaps mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The President is not expected to live throughout the night. He was shot at the theatre.

Secretary Seward was also assassinated. No arteries cut. Particulars soon.

THIRD DISPATCH.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded and everybody delighted with the scene before them. During the 3d act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "Sic semper tyrannis!" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side of the stage, making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse fled. The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming "Hang him." The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt intermission of the theatrical performance. There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard of, "Stand back and give him air," "Has any one stimulants."

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brains were oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other Surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, and also on the partition. On the floor a common single barrelled pistol was found, on the carpet. A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was most terrible. At about midnight the Cabinet, Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Bates, Gov. Oglesby, General Meigs, Col. Hays, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside. He was in a state of syncope and was totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head.—The surgeon exhausted every possible effort of medicinal skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time.—The President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that General Grant was to be present, and as General Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements and with Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye. When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated.

On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on the truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows: At about 10 o'clock, a man rang the bell and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary as he was trusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. He pushed the servant aside, and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room. He was there met by Mr. Fred. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Mr. Seward, a Paymaster of the United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them.

He then rushed upon the Secretary who was lying in bed in the same room and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not mortal, nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles and other prominent officers of the Government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where [illegible]

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow; many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction in order if possible to arrest the assassins. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theatre and Secretary Seward's house, took place at about the same hour, 10 o'clock, thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen.

Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in possession of the Government and Board of Police.

Vice President Johnson is in the city and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

SECOND EDITION

RECEIVED UP TO 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15—1:30 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

This evening, at Ford's Theater, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Major Rathburne, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape, in the rear of the theater. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now about dying.

About the same hour, the assassin whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and, under the pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat, and two on the face. It is hoped the wounds may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The nurse alarmed Mr. Fred. Seward who was in an adjoining room, and hastening to the door of his father's room, he met the assassin who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Fred. Seward is doubtful.

It is probable that the President will live through the night. General Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started for Burlington at 6 o'clock.

At a Cabinet meeting at which General Grant was present the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very hopeful and spoke very kindly of General Lee and others of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of a Government in Virginia.

All the members of the cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President. I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and [illegible] were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The Latest News BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

Stoneman Heard From.

Near the [illegible] Railroad.

Jeff. Davis Issues a Proclamation.

He Says the War will be Continued.

Johnston Rumored Retreating South.

FIGHTING AT MOBILE.

GEN. LEE IN RICHMOND.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Advance in American Stocks.

Failures of Banking Firms.

Our Minister at Lisbon Demands an Apology.

Celebrations of the Day.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cleveland Leader.]

COLUMBUS, April 14.

The Adjutant General has issued the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, April 14.

General order No. 3.]

All officers recruiting under orders from this Department will immediately [illegible]

By order of the Governor.

B. R. COWEN, A. A. G.

The directors of the Ohio Penitentiary to-day elected John A. Prentice, Warden vice Merion, whose time expires the 1st of next month. Mr. Prentice was Mr. Merion's predecessor three years ago.

This has been a gala day for the capital city. Nearly all business was suspended and the people generally obeyed the injunctions of the Governor's proclamation. This evening the public and private buildings were illuminated in the most tasteful and patriotic manner, and a torchlight procession of over two miles in length paraded the streets. The meetings held this afternoon and evening, were addressed by Senator Sherman, Col. Moody, Treasurer Dorsey, Samuel Galloway and others.

Associated Press Report.

ARMY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The *Post's* Washington special says General Weitzel has been superseded in the command at Richmond. Rumors were afloat this morning that he had been removed because the government disapproved his action in granting safe conduct to the rebel Virginia legislature, but these reports are now contradicted.

General Ord, having made Richmond the headquarters of the army of the James, takes command, outranking Weitzel.

Advices just received from Goldsboro report that Sherman's army moved on the 10th inst.

General Lee arrived in Richmond on Wednesday and proceeded at once to his home.

The *World* has a graphic account of the pursuit and surrender of Lee. It appears the 2d and 5th corps came first upon him from the last fort west of Amelia Court House. The Army of the James at the same time pressed forward from the south east. The 6th corps came in between and struck Ewell's corps, and with Sheridan's cavalry, captured that commander with most of his command. A moment before Ewell sent a note to Lee urging him to surrender. Our line was now forming in three-fourths of a circle, northeast and south, around the rebel force, and pressed on until Saturday evening, when Custer's and Merritt's cavalry rushed Appomattox Court House—on the map Clover Hill—the County seat of Appomattox county, west of the rebel army and completely forming a circle. During Saturday night Lee thought he could cut his way through and reach Danville, directly South, having encountered cavalry only at the point he had selected for his enterprise. On Sunday morning he made the attempt, but in the meantime the 5th corps came up, and the rebels received a shock which told them, at last, that all was over. Negotiations for their surrender then followed.

ABOUT JOHNSTON.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The *Herald's* special says: It is reported that Johnston has retreated South, and it is supposed that the rebels intend to make a stand in Georgia and the trans Mississippi Department, with a view of securing better terms, rather than from any hope of establishing their independence.

Sherman was in Raleigh, and Johnston, it was believed, was retreating to Augusta, where the rebels were trying to make a nucleus of another Southern army.

The *Express* says it knows for certain that Stoneman, with 6,000 or 8,000 cavalry had reached Yadkin river, in the Valley of Yadkin county, North Carolina. He was moving to the railroad between Greensboro and Danville, and as Johnston is north of this his retreat by this time is cut off.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HALIFAX, April 14.

The Europa, from Liverpool, April 1st, Queenstown 2d, arrived this morning.

The American Minister has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing into the Niagara. He demanded that the American flag shall be saluted by the forts which fired and the dismissal of the Governor of the forts.

The American commanders deny any intention of sailing when fired at.

The surrender of Montevideo is confirmed.

LIVERPOOL April 1st.—Cotton firm but quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs—quiet and steady.

Provisions—dull.

Produce—quiet.

Consols—87⅞@90 for money.

European dates are two days later.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Richmond on the 4th of March says: I am daily more convinced that if Richmond falls and Lee and Johnston are driven from the field, it is but the first stage of this colossal revolution, which will then be complete. There will come a time when every important town of the South will require to be held by a Yankee garrison, when exultation in New York will be exchanged for soberness and right reason, and when it will be realized that the closing scenes of this mighty revolutionary drama will not be played out, [illegible]

Messrs. [illegible] large business has been done in 5 20 bonds, and that prices advanced early in the week to 57⅞@58, but have since relapsed to 56½@57, the demand being chiefly from the Continent. On Friday telegrams per the steamship Cuba were received, and 5-20s again advanced to 57¾@58½. Erie and Illinois Central shares have also attracted attention and have again advanced.

The Bank of England, on the 30th ult., reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent. This movement strengthened English funds, and consols are buoyant and advancing.

Kolson, Tilton & Co., East India and general merchants have suspended payment. Liabilities estimated at £900,000. Another provisional bank has suspended at Portsmouth, Smith & Hauts banking company. Liabilities about £150,000.

The Birmingham & Joint Stock banking company had agreed to take up the business of Atwood & Spooner's bank, which lately suspended at Birmingham, and to pay the creditors 11s 3d on the pound.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with over two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie. She also brought several captures of blockade runners, whose occupation is gone.

The French government will probably send one or two steamers to accompany two that are sent by the English government with the Great Eastern across the Atlantic at the time of laying the Atlantic cable, and it is hoped the United States government will do the same.

Weekly returns from the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over ten and a half million francs.

In the French Chambers on the 30th, an amendment in favor of liberty of the press was debated, but rejected by a large majority.

It is stated that Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, not returning until November, his physicians having recommended seven months absence in the country.

ITALY.

[illegible] sorrow at the sad events which have recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped that Maximilian would abandon the course upon which he had entered, and satisfy the just desires of the Holy See. The Pope further thanked the Bishops of the Catholic world, especially those of Italy, for defending the religion and liberties of the Church, despite the decrees of the secular authorities.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVENING, April 1.—The *Times* of to-day has an editorial on the amended tariff law of the United States, and says it is impossible to find an excuse for it. Tried by the light of reason or by the results of experience, it is alike condemned. It ironically credits the framers of the scheme with peculiar wisdom in selecting the 1st of April for its inauguration.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the work of the United States navy has now been accomplished, and it must be confessed that in the hands of Farragut and Porter the high reputation which the officers and seamen of that power have always enjoyed has been greatly enhanced.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—The stock of cotton in port is 680,000 bales by actual count, being 13,000 bales below the estimates, and of which amount 49,000 bales are American.

The Manchester markets were firmer, with an upward tendency.

Breadstuffs market is easier.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour dull and easier, wheat quiet. Quotations were barely maintained. Red western 8s a 8s 8d. Corn inactive, mixed 27s 6d.

The provision market is downward.—Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report beef with a downward tendency; pork heavy and declined at 2s 6d; bacon firmer, holders demand an advance; lard dull and easier 68s 6d; butter flat and declining; sugar flat; coffee quiet and steady; rice quiet and steady; petroleum—Boult, English & Co. report petroleum firm at 1s 11d a 2s for refined, no crude in the market.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14.

A special to the *Commercial* from Washington, 14th, says: It is believed here in certain quarters that the movement for the return of Virginia to the Union covers an effort of the States rights politicians of that State to obtain possession of the State Government.

The order for the reduction of the army has spread consternation among political Generals, who, it is understood, are to be the first thrown overboard.

General Grant keeps himself secluded since his arrival in the city. He has had several interviews with the President and head of the War Department. The most comprehensive measures for the pacification of the South are known to be in contemplation.

FROM MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8, VIA CAIRO, April 14.

The *Times'* Spanish Fort special, dated the 5th says: A furious fire was opened on the rebel forts last night from our entire line. During the bombardment a small magazine exploded in the Fort. Damage unknown.

Deserters report from 18,000 to 20,000 troops in and about Mobile—nearly all State reserves, and 2,000 in the fort.

Our loss outside the fort, to the 4th, amounts to 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss exceeds ours.

Adjutant General Thomas arrived on the morning of the 7th.

Mobile papers of the 4th announce the capture of Selma, with 23 pieces of artillery and a large amount of Government property.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Secretary Seward's condition still excites some apprehension, but it is believed he will recover.

CELEBRATIONS.

COLUMBUS, April 14.

To-night, in honor of the recent victories, there is the greatest demonstration and display ever witnessed in the capital city. The whole city is illuminated and decorated with flags, transparencies and mottoes. There was a torchlight procession over a mile long. There has been speaking in Capitol Square all the afternoon and evening by distinguished orators. The people are out in their might.

CINCINNATI, April 14.

Business is entirely suspended to day. The city is universally decorated with flags, and great enthusiasm prevails. The procession was an immense affair, comprising the entire police force, Generals Hooker and Willich, with their staffs, four regiments of National Guards, discharged veterans, ward organizations, Fenian Brotherhood, fire department, and a large number of colored citizens. All the bells in the city were rung, and salutes fired at 6 o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at 6 o'clock in the evening. To-night the city is brilliantly illuminated, and there is a general display of fireworks.

FROM RICHMOND.

BALTIMORE, April 14.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains little of importance. It announces the arrival of General Lee on the night previous. [illegible] to swear and subscribe to. The Provost Marshal's office is crowded with people anxious to take it, and the only question among citizens seems to be who shall be first to renew their citizenship.

LATEST FROM JEFF. D.

NEW YORK, April 14.

The *Express* has information from one of its editors who is in Richmond, that Davis, on the 5th, penned a proclamation at Danville, saying that Virginia had been re-occupied by the federal forces, but that the war would be continued.

SALES OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the 7 30 loan to-day at $3,042,000, including a single subscription of nearly $500,000 from New York, one from Pittsburg of $160,000, and one from Chicago of $110,000. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100 was 2,500.

Special Report.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 14.

Wall street presented a very dull appearance to-day, and business in all directions was on a very limited scale. Stock boards and Gold rooms were closed.—Transactions were all on the streets. Good Friday was generally observed in business circles.

In Government securities there was a sharp recovery from the prices of last evening exchange. There are but few bonds pressing on the market.

STOCK MARKET.

The stock market was very strong on the street, but the balance of business was quite moderate. Prices were very regular.

The gold market opened at a decline of [illegible] from the closing price of last line. Business is not large.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum market is higher but steady. Crude 34c; Refined in bond 52c; Free 71½c.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade is very active. Jobbers are doing a very heavy business. There is a large number of country merchants in town, and they are now purchasing quite freely. Business yesterday was large and again to-day trade is brisk.

TOBACCO.

In one prominent jobbing house this morning there were over two hundred buyers in the store at one time.

The order removing restrictions on certain ports South has given additional impetus to business. Prices of all kinds of goods are very firm and tending upward.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Senator Harlan has urged the President to appoint General Butler military Governor of Richmond and Virginia. At the Hampton Roads conference Hunter, Stephens and Campbell anxiously urged that in the event of the submission of the rebel authorities, Butler would be sent to Richmond with plenary power.

The *Times's* Washington special says the table upon which Lee signed the articles of capitulation was purchased by General Ord for fifty dollars. The chairs which the two Generals occupied were also purchased by him.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF LEE'S ARMY.

The *World's* army special gives the following account of the pursuit and capture of Lee's army. The two grand armies of the Potomac and James began a pursuit which will be remembered as the most swift, the most unrelenting and the most successful in history. Lee uniting his forces near Chesterfield C. H., pushed straight on for the Appomattox. Crossing the river at Duval's bend, he struck the Richmond and Danville railroad at Amelia C. H., on Wednesday, and began to strain every sinew to escape down that road to Danville before Grant could head him off. Grant was too quick for him, however.—The flight of the Army of Northern Virginia had not begun, before his swift legions with steel fangs and braying cannon were on its track.

One glance at a good map will show what a pretty race it was. For three days and nights two great armies, scarcely fifteen miles apart, thundered on through the villages and valleys, over hills and streams, toward the common goal, the Richmond & Danville Railroad. Which should strike it first? Our men marching as victors should, spanning days with feet that never seemed to trip, their swift tramp sounded also, far into the sleepless night. Divisions that sank to slumber in the evening at ten, awoke with a crumb or two, to start upon the road. All hardships and inconvenience of other marches were turned to joys in these. Wading rivers became glorious divertisement. Soldiers went into the water up to their waists, joking and laughing, and emerged, shaking themselves and rolling on the banks like a happy drove of New Foundlands.

General Grant and everybody who appeared in sight received an ovation. "Hard work, General, but if you want us to go [illegible] we will go," said a red-faced soldier to General Grant, as he was riding by one afternoon near sunset. "Keep going for a while yet, boys," said the General. "We will, if you'll promise us a sight of Lee." On Wednesday General Sheridan with his cavalry having pushed forward three days with unexampled speed, arrived just in time to head off the advance guard of Lee's army near Jetersville on the Richmond & Danville railroad, below the Amelia Court House. The 5th, 2d and 6th corps, [illegible] came up during the afternoon and evening, joining General Sheridan at the close of the terrible marches, averaging from twenty to thirty miles per day.

The next morning General Grant ordered an advance to Jetersville in the following order: [illegible]

[illegible]

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

FROM MEXICO.

CAIRO, April 13.

[illegible]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

[illegible]

FROM GALVESTON.

NEW YORK, April 14.

A vessel which arrived at Nassau on the 30th, reported that Galveston was garrisoned by 1,300 troops. Twelve Federal vessels were off the bar.

CHARGES AGAINST [illegible]

CINCINNATI, April 14.

[illegible]

OPTICIANS.

SOLOMONSON'S IMPROVED SPECTACLES.

I. H. SOLOMONSON.

[illegible]

SALT! SALT! SALT!—[illegible]

GARDNER, BURT & CO.

71.2009.085.20194

DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,

E. COWLES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY APRIL 15, 1865.

A Piece of Arrant Toadyism.

The Richmond *Whig*, a cringing and chameleon sheet, which takes its tone from its surroundings, and is Union under Union auspices, and secession when Jeff. Davis rules Richmond, published the following on the 11th *inst.*:

"We are grieved to learn of the very serious indisposition of Mrs. General Robert E. Lee at her residence in this city. The great disaster which has overtaken the Confederate arms has unnerved the great wife of the great General quite, and we do not wonder that her finely-strung nerves should give way in the struggle. Since the occupation of Richmond the Union authorities have acted with the most scrupulous regard for the feelings of Mrs. General Lee. At first a colored guard was placed in front of the house on Franklin street, but upon it being represented that the exhibition was an insult to the lady of the mansion the colored guard was withdrawn and a white guard substituted."

The "nerves" of this "great wife of the great General" are indeed "finely strung." But it is beyond our comprehension to understand why even the sensitive organization of Mrs. Lee, "unnerved" as it is by the "great disaster which has overtaken the Confederate arms" should be shocked because black soldiers are detailed to guard her house. Her husband, the "great General" whom the *Whig* boot-licks as unblushingly now as when he held Richmond, [was urging] negro soldiers for the support of the insurrection. By his individual efforts and recommendations he procured the passage of the negro-arming bill through the rebel Congress. Nor can Mrs. Lee, tended from her youth by negro slaves, object seriously to the sight of blacks. It must be the Federal uniform which affects her "finely strung nerves," and, and as our officials are so obsequious, it would be well, perhaps, for them to substitute Confederate for Union, as they have already exchanged black for white, soldiers, in the special guard detailed to do honor to the wife of a forsworn traitor.

In all seriousness, we do not know which to be most amazed at, the insolence which prompted this objection to our negro soldiers, or the servility which yielded to it. That Mrs. Lee had a guard at all—that she even dared to remain in Richmond when Union troops occupied it—shows the humanity of our government in strong contrast to the record of the South. Facts like these stand out in bold relief against the dark background of Southern outrage—against the massacre of Fort Pillow—against the inhuman interment of the noble Colonel Shaw, (when he fell at the head of his regiment while assaulting Fort Wagner) in the common trench which held the slain—against the brutal response made to his friends, when they made the usual request for his body, "He is buried with his niggers,"—against the terrible outrages upon our dead, at Bull Run, and our living, at Andersonville and Salisbury—and against the thousand crimes of the traitors who have maintained the rebellion. But lenciency can be abused, and Mrs. Lee has shown that she understands how to abuse it. [The wife of a man directly responsible], as the commander-in-chief of the rebel armies, for the outrages we have referred to, it seems incredible that her insolence should be carried to the pitch of openly expressed contempt for any Union soldiers, white or black, wearing the uniform which her husband had disgraced by deserting. And it seems yet more incredible that this arrogant demand should have been humbly granted by the servile officials in Richmond. Whoever they are, they are unfit for their positions, and the nation, insulted in the persons of its black soldiers, demands that they be removed.

Why Gold is Firm.

Gold still remains at about 146. It touched 147½ on March 24th, which was just after the arrival of Sherman at Goldsboro, and three days before the advance by Grant against Richmond was determined upon. Its permanence at about that figure ever since seems to show that gold had been run down by a panic prior to Grant's recent successes so as to require the whole weight of those successes to keep it at the figure then reached, or else that the gold brokers, with superhuman foresight, discounted the capture of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army, or, finally, that some cause, outside of the military situation, controls the price of gold. The last theory is probably the correct one. One month ago gold stood at 200. The total paper currency of the country is estimated at 900,000,000. By the fall of gold to 147 the present purchasing power of 670,000,000 to-day would equal that of the whole 900,000,000 one month ago; this would release the difference, 230,000,000, as a surplus over and above what the wants of the community would require to transact to-day the same amount of business which one month ago would have required the whole. In other words, gold is still kept up to 147 by the fact that, as [money increases in] purchasing power, the quantity needed has decreased; but, the quantity afloat not being diminished, the surplus has in part the effect of a new issue. The state of things points plainly to the expediency of gradually funding the currency. This the people will begin to do henceforward, by paying into the Treasury in taxes and for loans more currency than the Government, with the diminished expense budget incident to peace, will have to reissue in payment of its expenses. The moment the Government begins to receive more currency than it reissues, the currency begins to fund itself by the laws of supply and demand. This will grow until we again resume a specie basis, which will probably be one of the earliest results of peace.

The specials of the New York papers representing that Jeff Davis had requested permission from Grant to leave the country are too silly to be believed. Jeff. has a thousand chances of escape to one of capture, and even if his case were hopeless he knows too much to appeal to Grant on the subject. He knows very well that Grant has no power to let him leave the country, and no right to do anything with him, if captured, save to turn him over to the proper tribunal to be tried for high treason.

THE PULPIT ON THE THANKSGIVING.

A GLAD PEOPLE.

SERMON BY THE REV. J. A. THOME, DETROIT STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Psalm 126. "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing: Then said they among the heathen, The Lord hath done great things for them."

"The Lord hath done great things *for us; whereof we are glad.*" Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams in the South.

"They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

This is an inspired Thanksgiving ode; it is an anthem of gladness; it is a Psalm of Praise. Through it there runs, dances, bounds, a godly elation. There is an overflowing, outbursting, irrepressible spirit in it, that laughs, sings, glories, shouts, rejoices every way. All the elements of radiant joy and resonant gratulation are embodied in this wondrous little ode. It is an alabaster vase full of precious ointment, very precious, and ready to be broken and outpoured on any great occasion of gladness. We break it to-day and pour its perfume on the feet of Christ, in testimony of our gratitude, and the nation's love unto the Lord, the God of its salvation.

Note the outflowing contents.

Deliverance from grievous captivity; the sense of liberation, and of restoration gradually realized, first a pleasing dream, then a vivid joy, that could not be contained, breaking forth in laughter, swelling out in song. These demonstrations attract attention; the heathen, their late persecutors, oppressors and despisers, begin to be astonished; they are forced to say, "The Lord hath done great things for them." *They, even the heathen,* see the hand of the Lord in so great deliverance; they see a reason for their joy; and they quake for themselves, for they have no Lord who is able to do great things for them. [...] and pious, proud heathen-ward, pious Lord-ward; "*The Lord, yes the Lord our God,* hath done *great things for us!*" The recognition of the high source of their blessings enhancing vastly their joys. "Whereof we are glad!" glad that the Lord hath done these great things, glad that we are the recipients of his favors, glad for the great things! Then a most becoming thoughtfulness, a sober element, imparting substance to the gladness, prayer for fuller deliverance, completing the liberation from hated captivity, completing the restoration to fortified priviliges; "Turn again our captivity, O Lord, as the streams in the South." Then comes reflection, bringing the full assurance that always divine benefits, in redundant harvests, shall follow diligent sowing of seed watered with tears, mingled tears of sadness and supplication. "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." This sweet evangel is repeated, in a magnified form, well befitting its rich import: "He that goeth forth and reapeth, bearing precious seed, shall *doubtless* come again with rejoicing, bringing, &c."

My friends, this is the psalm assuredly for us to-day; though it be not one of the prescribed lessons for Good Friday.

This is the day of our National gladness. Our captivity has been turned, our captivities. I may say; for the rebellion has been a captivity, the war has been a captivity, slavery has been a captivity, to the nation as well as to the negro, and the dread of a just and avenging God has been a captivity; and the two last captivities have been upon the nation for more than seventy years, the term of the long Jewish captivity. This is the day of our Liberation from all these bondages; this is the day of our Freedom. Friday! Good Friday! Friday, the black day in the calendar of superstition, is brightened forevermore in this year of grace 1865. Good Friday, the solemn day in the calendar of churchmen, devoted to Fasting and sadness, is now Better Friday, consecrated to Festivities, Thanksgivings and jubilant Gladness. The events of this auspicious day touch us, what so many [...] the People of God, who have been too slow in learning, that the crucifixion of the Son of God, the transaction of all in the past most fruitful of blessings to the world, is not to be commemorated with mourning and fasting, but rather with rejoicing and Praise. "Day of all the week the best," of all the year the best, for this special Thanksgiving, and for the memorable transaction occurring in Charleston Bay; because it associates these national events with the causative event of the crucifixion, and blends the Flag of the Republic with the Banner of the Cross, which is henceforth to be the recognized Union, pledge of Union among the People.

Things sundry and most signal converge to give importance to this day, and to swell the tide of our common gladness. The fall of Richmond, the haughty Babylon of the Rebellion; the surrender of Lee, the rebel chief, and his army, the flight of Davis, and the dispersion of the heads of the Confederate Government, now a miscreant monster of the past,—these late achievements, with their sure and speedy sequel, the cessation of hostilities, ushering in a wished-for peace, and restoring Union, and ending slavery, quicken the people's pulse, and cause the public heart to throb with grateful joy. The high inspiration thus produced, heightened by the splendid military successes of General Grant and other great commanders, which culminate in this sublime triumph, and intensified by the fortunate escape from a final sanguinary battle, which has been apprehended,—would demand a general thanksgiving. But there is a particular act, of national import, now transpiring, which especially sets apart this day to services of religious praise, and scenes of social gladness. The nation, through its highest functionaries, is doing just now a deed which with its simplicity combines a sublimity that makes it illustrious, a deed in which every loyal heart exults, and which every pious heart regards with devout pleasure and renewed confidence in the future of the Republic. Yes, the nation is at this moment doing a historic deed which coming generations shall admire to the end of time; a momentous deed on which the eyes of Christendom are intently fixed. Within sight of the proud, [...] city of Charleston, the Queen of Secession, sitting in sackcloth and ashes, the Republic is planting the starry ensign, radiant with victory, on the heights of Fort Sumter, whence it was first lowered in dishonor by the obscene hands of traitors. A vast concourse of patriots, a great cloud of witnesses, compass and crown those scarred battlements, animated with a mighty enthusiasm. In that bay, where was the outbreak of the horrid rebellion, whose forts and batteries opened upon the steamer Star of the West, freighted with stores for the beleaguered band in the only loyal fortress, and soon reduced that stronghold—in the same bay lies this day a fleet of steamers thronged with citizens of the North; and Major General Robert Anderson, the brave defender of the fort when the storm of civil war burst resistlessly upon it, is now unfurling to the winds the Old Flag, which went down before that terrific storm.

Four years have intervened, years of commotion, in which star after star rushed from the galaxy of the Union into the chaos of secession; years of carnage, in which thousands of freemen have fallen gloriously in which hundreds of thousands of rebels have ignominiously perished, in which millions of bondmen have passed through the red sea to freedom; years of rapine and ruin, of suffering and sorrow immeasurable, years crowded with grand events brilliant with imperishable exploits, distinguished by the clash of military ideas, and the triumph of righteousness. *Only four* years, yet the world has bounded a century onward and upward! And now this short cycle is completed; and the Flag that fell, and drew down with it the good name of the Republic,—"then you, and I, and all of us fell down, and bloody treason flourished over us,"—goes up to-day, and exalts the Nation's honor to the [...] up rise our spirits, jubilant with [praise] to God. The stars that dropped like blasted figs are re-ascending to their stations, and the whole constellation begins to be more effulgent than ever.

Such is the import of this day. This Good Friday is the Festival of Flags. It is the day for the stars to shine at noontide as they did, it is said, when the President was delivering his Inaugural.

You remember what a showing of colors there was throughout the loyal North at the first glorious uprising of the people. So many were the banners, so did they wave from church steeple, and doors and window, so did they flutter in every breeze, and gleam on every street, and drape every hall, that we wondered whence they all came, and whether those that disappeared in the regions of Secessia had not by some magic re-appeared in the faithful States. It was indeed a magnificent spectacle, and chiefly because it was emblematic of the radiant spirit of patriotism that flamed up everywhere. The four years' cycle brings back the national display of colors. This is the Flag Festival Day. Now, thanks to God, the stars and stripes wave on Sumter's battlements again. Proud day, glad day, Good Friday, hail! See the flag unfurled on Sumter's walls! Thousands of eyes gaze on it with rapture, millions of eyes, from the hills of New England, from the shores of the Lakes, from the prairies of the Northwest, from the peaks of Colorado, from the mountains of California, from the plains of Oregon, are strained to descry the vision. Every face is turned to Fort Sumter, and every ear listens as if to catch that loud acclaim with which the flag is greeted, upon parapet and deck, and shore and sea, around.

Now is the Festival of Flags. Lo, see! The stars and stripes float in every southern breeze, from cape and castle turret, from custom house and [court-house, from] palace. In Charleston, in Savannah, in Wilmington, in Petersburg, in Richmond, shines the starry emblem of the Union. From Fort Fisher, from Castle Thunder, the Federal flag flashes salutations to the colors Major General Anderson plants on Fort Sumter. And in every harbor and bay and gulf, and on every sea, the flags of our iron-clads and merchant ships, streaming aloft, flutter greetings to the Old Flag raised to its place on Sumter.

Upon all this stir of banners, doubtless, heaven looks down well pleased and bends propitious over the passing scene of Sumter. Angels know the import of that unfurling flag! They survey its world-wide mission. They perceive with joy that it is not henceforth to flaunt scornfully and mockingly in the face of the slave, for South Carolina even is from this Good Friday devoted to Freedom. To the eye of God that old flag wears a new face; for whereas before its fall it waved abhorrently "O'er the land of the lash and the home of the slave!" Hereafter the prophetic anthem shall be realized, and

"That Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

In the same All seeing eye there was no doubt a moral comeliness in the degradation of that ensign four years ago. If it was struck down and trailed in the blood-dyed dust, it was because it had given the national protection and sanction to a system of gory oppression which made one class chattels, and therefore made the rest of the people despots and desperadoes. In the sentiment of a just God, and of just men, the flag that gave its stars benignantly to white tyrants, black with crime, and its stripes inexorably to black slaves, white in innocency, ought to fall. We did not so regard it at the time; but now, with the light of these four year's illumining our eyes, we all see the fitness there was in the first defiant blow of treason being struck, effectively too, at the flag which had been the favoring Federal witness of the fiendish barbarities, the insolent dictations and malignant [...] treason-hatchers as Calhoun, Hayne, Hammond, Pickens, Brooks and Keitt. The comparison may belittle the subject, but it is nevertheless true that, like poor dog Tray, that ill-starred bunting suffered the inevitable consequences of being in bad company. It was sadly worried and vilely trampled on by the blood-hounds, which had been nurtured under its folds. If it was disteined in its fall, it was stained before it fell. The murk of the prison-house discolored its azure. The tears from the cotton fields, rising in mist, obscured its stars; the blood-red scores on scourged backs of men and women dimmed its stripes. It was well, too, that that flag which overlooked the foulest dens of oppression, and was most defiled, should be the first to be leveled and trailed; and that after it others should be struck down throughout the slave-cursed South. This was a part of the humiliation which retributive justice had to inflict on our guilty nation. It was severe indeed; it touched the people's patriotism, it wounded their public pride, it suffused into the crimson of mortification cheeks that ought to have blushed before at the country's shame and iniquity. Better the taidy blush than persistent braggadocio—shooting, "Our country, right or wrong!"

We have been chastised sorely, but soundly. That flag which to-day retakes its airy station has been thoroughly purged of moral defilements, and the marks of violence it may still bear shall henceforth be salutary mementoes of the dark past. We should not, our children's children should never, forget the hole of the pit whence we have been digged, the miry clay out of which our feet have been taken. We shall not so long as that soiled, riven, flag floats over Fort Sumter, so long as a relic like this I hold in my hand remains of the shattered staff which bore that flag aloft and fell with it.

Here let me say that among the thanksgivings appropriate to this day one should be rendered in the fullness of our hearts for the fiery purgation of the flag, which has cleansed it of pro-slavery turpitude, and made it fresh and pure, the stainless symbol of Liberty. This is conspicuous in the planting of the banner on the walls of Fort Sumter; the old flag has a new inscription—*Universal Freedom!* The raising of the ensign on that battered Fort is the signal for the raising of it everywhere in the South, everywhere in the Republic, with the same glorious inscription.

Thus we reach the height of the transaction now passing into history in Charleston bay. It is a national act, involving the virtual simultaneous performance of the same in every place where our flag floats, whereby a fuller idea of human rights is symbolized in the Stars and Stripes. Let us thank God for this; that, through his own terrible translation, our national ensign has come at length to bear a clear significance, free from ambiguity. And this thanksgiving embraces the substance as well as the symbol; for the grand fact is that the nation itself has undergone the happy translation from the old jargon of freedom and slavery unintelligibly mixed in one charter, to simple, emphatic Freedom, the sublime watchword of the Republic, North and South.

Another theme of thanksgiving involved in the flag-raising of to-day, indicative, too, of its national bearings, is that hereafter every Southern port and city and plantation is free to the footsteps of every American citizen, from whatever section or state he may hail, unobstructed travel, free intercourse, free speech in Charleston, and of course in every other place south of Mason and Dixon's line—this is the proclamation that goes abroad with the unfurling of Anderson's flag to-day. Can you compute the bearings of this good word?—Can you realize that there is to be no more surveillance of northern men happening in southern cities; no more searching of travelers' baggage for suspected incendiary pamphlets; no more odious espionage lurking at key-holes and blinking in bar-rooms to catch some inadvertent syllable in favor of liberty, no more embargoes in the parlor, market place, in the pulpit, in the parlor, on free utterance, the American's birthright; no more threatening, driving out, tarring and feathering of Yankee schoolmasters, for a slip of the tongue or a stroke of the pen; no more imprisoning of northern women for teaching children to read the Bible; no more incarcerating in dungeons and Penitentiaries of ministers of the gospel for pointing some inquirer to the North star, no more summary executions of Lynch Law upon unoffending strangers; no more banishment of missionaries, expatriation of too faithful ministers, censorship of the Press, demolition of seditious types, murder of editors on the border, cowing of Senators in Congress, and expulsion of Representatives of Northern States going South to test the legality of arbitrary and derogatory proceedings there? Has it entered into your thought that very soon you may go at large over the South, and speak forth your sentiments there as fully as you do at home? Why, to-day Henry Ward Beecher is talking on the heights of Sumter as boldly as he is wont to talk on Brooklyn heights; the bellicose preacher has exchanged his Plymouth pulpit for that of a Palmetto parapet, and no bowie-knife or revolver leaps from the bosom of intolerance to take his life!

That speech, which the Nation is impatient to read, whatever merit of matter or manner of diction or rhetoric it may possess, will have superlative interest in the fact that it will be the forerunner of Free Speech in the South. Where Beecher has spoken, who may not speak with impunity? Does a United States war-ship bear him to his platform, and protect him while he holds forth? So will the United States safeguard and defend every citizen of the North who shall hereafter have a worthy message to the Southern ears.

Charleston is open, Savannah is open, Richmond is open to Garrison, to Phillips, to Douglas, and the rest of us agitators, albeit now *their occupation's gone.* What message could we bear Southward hereafter, but that of brotherly unity? What but greeting of peace and good will, and glory to God in the highest?

The unfurling of the flag on Sumter is also an invitation to all skillful artificers, to cunning mechanicians, to enterprising business men, to intelligent agriculturalists, to enlightened educators, in the North, to go to the sunny South, carrying with them their Northern principles, and to built up on the ruins of patriarchal institutions those political polities which have blessed New England and the West. There is grand work, and ample scope for constructive genius in every department, and for creative art, and for all civilizing agencies and refining influences. There the free school will sow the seeds of intelligence, thrift and order. There the College will furnish adequate facilities for the liberal culture of the youth. There literature will have its organs, its depositaries, its authorities. There philosophy will have its seats, its seers, its schools. There puritan christianity will have her free Democratic churches, and her spiritual worship.

This year a National Congregational Council is to be held in old Boston. Twenty years hence such a council may be held in Charleston.

The flag-raising at Fort Sumter is a prophecy of this. The Plymouth Preacher, son of Puritan sires, carries Plymouth rock to Charleston port. He goes—the Yankee Parson—to wed Connecticut to South Carolina, after the *taming of the Virgin Shrew* by Sherman, that greater tamer than Rarey or Van Amburg.

The flag from Sumter waves a wider invitation, and signalizes a sublimer consummation still. It sends forth its message with the famous Abrahamic heading—*To all whom it may concern*—inviting immigration from foreign lands, offering rich inducements of clime and soil to Germans, and Swedes, to Saxons, Sclavons, Celts and [...] And while it attracts the people of the Old World, that old flag that heralds the reunion of the States, without sectionality, bravely shakes its warnings at those European powers whose dishonorable policy during the war has inflamed toward them the animosities of both sections. At home it is a Flag of Friendship; abroad it is a Flag of Friendship to the masses, but of menace to the monarchs. In this vein, I almost tremble at what the ceremonial at Fort Sumter may foreshadow. Yet, why should I tremble? If "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon" have still other work to do, on a grander scale, the achievements will be more and grander, and will bring new and more genial Thanksgivings. But the flag that floats to-day over Charleston Bay, in the gaze of admiring myriads, has another cheering salutation, which is addressed, in good faith, to the children of Africa, to the free colored people of the North, and to the freedmen of the South. *Freedom to the negro!* A congenial sun to Afric's trophical children, with work and wages and citizenship. This is the *ultimatum* from Fort Sumter. No people on the globe have a richer inheritance in the events of to-day than the humblest of all peoples, who have hitherto been not a people, but now are and hereafter shall be, a great people. We of the North have in that unfurled flag the pledge of personal security in the streets of Charleston; they of the South have in it the promise of prosperity and progress under new auspices; but the colored race have in it the pledge of recognized manhood and the promise of chartered citizenship.

Viewing the scene of Fort Sumter in these varied aspects, and embracing in the view the accessories of the victories in Virginia and in Alabama, Richmond ours, and Mobile as good as ours, and no stronghold remaining to the rebels, and, in the background, discerning peace and reunion, the national debt disappearing, and the national credit dilating, we may well doubt for a season whether we are not beholding the brilliant vision of a dream, until distinctly realizing that the Lord hath turned our captivity, and taken away our shame, and remitted his curse [...] it is most becoming that our mouth be filled with laughter, and our tongue with singing. Verily, this is a great day of gladness with Americans; it is a day of jubilee to ransomed captives, it is a day of thanksgiving for all who have prayed and fainted not, but have cried unto God day and night, even his own elect, whom, though he has borne long with their importunities, he has now come to avenge speedily. It is a day of general joy; in sanctuaries, in families, in camps, in hospitals, in prisons that shake to their fall. All forts should echo back the clamorous hosanna that thunders from the battlements of Fort Sumter—all our men-of-war of every station bellow back the deafening roar of gratulation that belches from the fleet in Charleston Bay. Myriads of drums along the Atlantic coast take up the clangor and roll it eastward, and westward, and northward till over the whole is a concert of drumbeats.

For once ambitious Charleston, in the hour of her catastrophe, realizes her dream, and has become, in spite of her rival, Boston, "the hub of the universe," and Sumter, rocking with Yankee cheers, as Mount Olympus with the laughter of the gods, supersedes Faneuil Hall as "the cradle of Liberty."

Hark! We hear the heathen say, the heathen north and south, the heathen in Canada and across the water, in England and France: "The Lord has done great things for them." Oh, ye heathen abroad, who have said—Aha, the bubble's burst? Who have tendered your contraband sympathies and piratical rams to your brother barbarians, the Confederates! How changed your tone! And from the heathen in New York, the bulls and bears of Wall street, we hear doxologies; and throughout the North every manner of beast and creeping thing that licked the southron's hand, and basked in the sunshine of kidnappers, now joins in the chorus: "The Lord hath done great things *for them!*"

The people's response, as the voice of many waters, is: "The Lord hath done great things *for us!*"—great things indeed for the loyal, great things for the downtrodden, "whereof we are glad."

We are glad, the people of God are glad, the patriots are glad, the war-worn veterans are glad, the subjects of the impending draft are glad, every household in the North is glad, every loyal family in the South is glad, even the many homes that have been saddened by the sacrifices of precious lives during the war are now gladdened by the triumphant issue in which they are amply repaid for their terrible losses. There is great joy in the city, and gladness in the country. From Fort Sumter to the Lakes spreads a nation's joy. And it is mainly a devout joy, a godly gladness that now prevails. The general sentiment is "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." The pervading conviction may, I think, be expressed in the words of David:

"If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us; then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us: Then the waters had overwhelmed us, the stream had gone over our soul: Then the proud waters had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowler: the snare is broken, and we are escaped. Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

It is in accordance with this conviction that the people of our commonwealth, who have so large a share in the service and the sacrifice of the war, have been called, by the Governor, to assemble to-day to render thanks unto the Lord. It is in the spirit of this sentiment that the Government has chosen to mingle with the civic ceremonials, and military pomp and circumstance at Fort Sumter, religious devotion and discourse.

It is certainly creditable to the national sobriety that in the very acme of popular jubilation over the death of the rebellion, the spontaneous harmonious refrain should be in the Doxology—

"Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

We are safe in success so long as gladness vents itself in gratitude. Bacchanalian revelry would ill-become a people whom the Lord, with an outstretched arm, has led through the Red Sea of civil war to the Highlands of Deliverance, to the beginning of a grand national career. Grave questions confront us! Let us in our gladness preserve a proper gravity of spirit and of demeanor.

We have yet other precious seed to sow,
And yet copious tears must flow,
Before future reapings,
Will come further weepings,
Then again sheaves and shoutings of Harvest Home.

Americans! be sober, be vigilant! Patriots! Soldiers! Mourners! Fearers of God! let the flag restored this day to the battlements of Fort Sumter be to you an ensign not only of your nation's prowess and invincibility, but also of God's faithfulness and protection to those who stand for the right. Henceforth may the Stars and Stripes, wherever they wave, over the land or over the sea, proclaim Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

DR. LIGHTHILL AT WARREN.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND

DISCHARGE OF THE EARS, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

No. 34, St. Marks Place, New York City

Will commence his engagement at

Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, At Camp's Hotel,
From MONDAY, April 10th, until SATURDAY, April 15th.

AKRON, OHIO, At Empire House,
From MONDAY, April 17th until SATURDAY, April 22d.

TREMONT HOUSE, Massillon, Stark County, Ohio,
From MONDAY, April 24th until SATURDAY, April 29th.

NIXON HOUSE, At Alliance, Stark County, Ohio,
From MONDAY, May 1st, until SATURDAY, May 6th.

FISK HOUSE, At Ashtabula, Ashtabula Co. Ohio
From MONDAY, May 8th, until SATURDAY, May 13th,

AT CLEVELAND, Russell's Forest City House,
From MONDAY, May 15th, until SATURDAY, May 20th.

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who *can not be* successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his services, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the requests of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters, so that all who desire can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treatment of deafness and catarrh in its various forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associated with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lighthill, and, together, they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill Institute" its present great reputation.
mch27:208d&wy

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC CURES **GONORRHŒA, GLEET, &c.,** And all the Diseases of the *ORGANS OF GENERATION,* In a shorter time than any other medicine discovered. The cure is permanent and strengthens the diseased parts.
Price $1 per box, sent free by mail on receipt of the money.
LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago. STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Wholesale Agents, Cleveland.
AHERN & ROBINSON, Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati.

NEW STYLES OF BUCKLES Just received at COWLES'S, 137 Weddell House.
feb14

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Cuyahoga county, O., to me directed, I shall offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Cleveland, on the 4th day of May, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following pieces of land situated in the city of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, State of Ohio, and described as follows:

1. Being part of ten acre lot No. 137, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of St. Clair and Ross streets; thence northerly along the west line of Ross street half way to Hamilton street; thence westerly parallel with St. Clair street, fifty feet; thence southerly, parallel with Ross street, to the southerly line of St. Clair street, thence easterly along St. Clair street, fifty feet, to the place of beginning, being 50 feet front on St. Clair street by about 125 feet deep.

2. Being part of said lot No. 137, and being 50 feet front on north side of St. Clair street and extending back half way to Hamilton street, about 125 feet, and being next west of and adjoining the first named piece.

3. Being part of ten acre lot No. 138, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of St. Clair street, 140 feet easterly from the intersection of said northerly line with the easterly line of Ross street; thence northerly at right angles with St. Clair street, half way to Hamilton street; thence easterly, parallel with St. Clair street, 77½ feet; thence southerly along the westerly line of land of Amos Holden, to the northerly line of St. Clair street; thence westerly along said northerly line, 77½ feet to the place of beginning.

1. Piece appraised at $2,200,
2. " " $1,100,
3. " " $3,800,

Terms of sale, one third down and balance on time.
L. PRENTISS,
Adm'r of James Proudfoot.
Cleveland, April 3, 1865.

PERIODICALS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Boys and Girls, edited by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GAIL HAMILTON and LUCY LARCOM. This Magazine has already attained a circulation unparalleled in the history of magazine literature. With the issue of the April number it will have an established circulation of 60,000 copies. It is cordially commended by both the secular and religious press, also by all persons interested in the subject of Juvenile literature, while the expressions of gratification the publishers daily receive from parents, and also from the Young Folks themselves, convince them that the magazine answers a want that is universally felt. It is the aim of the Publishers to make it a first class Magazine in every respect, and they will spare neither labor nor expense in their endeavors to furnish to their young readers one whose monthly visits shall be always welcome, and shall be expected with pleasure.

The staff of Contributors embrace the following among many prominent names. Mrs. STOWE, H. W. LONGFELLOW, JOHN G. WHITTIER, O. W. HOLMES, Mrs. L. M. CHILD, Captain MAYNE REID.

Terms $2 a year. Single numbers 20 cents each. All subscriptions payable in advance. Specimen copies of Our Young Folks will be sent to any address for 20 cents each.

JOHN H. AMMON, at Baker's Book Store, 255 Superior street, Cleveland, being our only authorized Agent for the State of Ohio, all orders for the Trade as well as subscriptions should be addressed to him.

Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks sent to any address for $5.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED in every city and town. For particulars address J. H. AMMON, Agent, Cleveland, O.
mh17 113

DISSOLUTION, &C.

DISSOLUTION.—The Lumber firm of SHELDON & FRENCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts will be settled at the old stand by either party. Claims must be paid promptly to save trouble. S. H. Sheldon will continue the business at the old stand.
S. H. SHELDON,
CHAS. FRENCH.
Cleveland, April 5, 1865. apl 203

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—MR. THEODORE A. ANDREWS is this day admitted to partnership in our firm. The name of the firm will be COBB, ANDREWS & CO. from this date.
J. B. COBB & CO.
April 1, 1865. apl 204

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Peter Thatcher, having this day, by mutual consent, withdrawn from the firm of Thatcher, Gardner, Burt & Co., the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the name and style of Gardner, Burt & Co., at whose office all old accounts will be settled.
PETER THATCHER,
GEO. W. GARDNER,
GEO. H. BURT,
S. C. McNAIRY.
Cleveland, April 1, 1865. ap3-202

REMOVAL.—The office of the undersigned will be removed to our new Warehouse adjoining the Union Elevator on April 8th.
GARDNER, BURT & CO.
ap3:200

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day admitted John Poole as partner in our business, which will be continued as usual under the style of [...]

DISSOLUTION.—[...] heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Hughes & Rockefeller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will attend to its unsettled business.
ARTHUR HUGHES,
WM. ROCKEFELLER.
Cleveland, April 1, 1865.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Davis & Vorce expires this day by limitation. H. S. Davis is authorized to settle all its business.
H. S. DAVIS,
WM VORCE,
Trustee for the Estate of Lafayette Vorce.
Cleveland, April 1, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day bought the entire interest of my late partner and associate myself with Messrs Arthur Hughes and Wm. Rockefeller, for continuing the Forwarding, Produce and General Commission business in this city. I am grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and respectfully solicit its continuance for the new one, where, with largely increased facilities, I shall be happy to attend to their interests as heretofore.
HENRY S. DAVIS.
Cleveland, April 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Hughes, Davis & Rockefeller, for continuing the Forwarding, Produce and General Commission business, in Saxton's Block, Merwin street, Cleveland, Ohio.
ARTHUR HUGHES,
HENRY S. DAVIS,
WM. ROCKEFELLER.
Cleveland, April 1, 1865. april 2d

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

(LATE J. B. COBB & CO.)

241 SUPERIOR STREET,

SCHOOL BOOKS

FOR THE

City Schools,

SCHOOL STATIONERY,

Of every sort, kept constantly on hand by

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

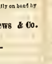
LAST EDITION OF THE

U. S. Dispensatory,

(WOOD & BACHE),

Just received by
apl1 COBB, ANDREWS & CO.

ARTIFICIAL LEG.



AMERICAN LEG.—This is the best Artificial Leg ever Patented, for DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ACTIVITY. Government has adopted this Leg into the Army and Navy. This is a recommendation to the Limb, as Government gives to the Soldier none but the best.
Send for a Pamphlet.
AMERICAN LEG CO.,
Atwater Buildings, Cleveland.
feb3:281

DRESS GOODS CHEAP.—We shall close out all our Dress Goods at less than half price.
J. H. DeWITT & CO.,
7 and 11 Public Square.
mh22

METROPOLITAN

GIFT BOOK STORE!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 140 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ALL BOOKS ARE SOLD AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

BUY YOUR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AT THE METROPOLITAN
SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
BUY YOUR BIBLES AT THE METROPOLITAN.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
BUY YOUR PRAYERS AT THE METROPOLITAN
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Send the money for any priced Album you want, and I will send you the best in the State for the money, and a Handsome GIFT WITH EACH.

A Gift worth from 50 Cents to $100.

WITH EACH BOOK!

All communications should be addressed to

D. LINCOLN,
No. 140 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.
oc8:R3

TRANSPORTATION.

1865. 1865.

Navigation Open to Dunkirk.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Erie R. R. Steamboat Co's Line

Of First-class SCREW STEAMERS will now run regularly for the season, leaving Cleveland daily, connecting at DUNKIRK with the ERIE RAILWAY for

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, BRIDGEPORT, TAUNTON,

And all the Principal Cities and Towns in the New England States.

ALSO,

To Dunkirk and all Points on the Line of the Erie Railway.

Parties shipping by this Route can get the benefit of the reduced rates via the Lake, both on Eastward and Westward bound Freight.

For through rates and bills of lading, apply at the Company's office,

109 River St., Cleveland, O.
W. B. CUSHING, Agent.
A. H. WARD, Agent, 210 Broadway, New York.
W. H. DARLING, Agent, 240 Broadway, and 23 South street, B. R.
JOHN S. DUNLAP, Agent, 15 State street, Boston.
apl1 208

1865. THE

Northern Transportation Co. OF OHIO

is prepared to Transport Persons and Property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West

WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

This well known Line of First-class Screw Steamers connects at Ogdensburgh with the Railroads for **Boston and all Points in New England**; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between **Cape Vincent and New York**, and at Oswego with a Line of first-class Canal Boats between

OSWEGO, TROY, ALBANY AND NEW YORK, Forming a DAILY LINE between *BOSTON, NEW YORK,* [...] OSWEGO, and [CLEVELAND, TOLEDO ...]

And a TRI-WEEKLY LINE for CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

AGENTS:
J. MYERS, No. 9 Astor House, New York,
O. BRGEN, 74 Pearl street, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, 7 State street, Boston.
GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburgh.
A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent.
CHAS. ALLISON, Oswego.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo,
E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit.
O. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
N. J. BOWE, Chicago.
PELTON, FRENCH & CO., Cleveland.
N. K. McCOOLE, Passenger Agent Cleveland. mh18.R3

HATS AND CAPS.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Great Bargains at 95 Bank St.

Our large and well selected Stock of HATS and CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., all of which was more or less damaged by the late Athenaeum fire, will be closed out cheap for the ready cash.

Now is your chance to get goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICES!

As the entire stock must be closed out as soon as possible. Don't forget the number, 95 Bank street, four doors north of the American Express Co.
ap7 202 DECKAND & ENGELHART.

Spring Styles of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

L. Benedict & Sons

Have a large assortment of all the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at

201 Superior street.
March 30.

SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS.

We are now introducing our SPRING STYLES of HATS, including
THE GRANT HAT,
THE SHERMAN HAT,
THE SHERIDAN HAT,
THE DERBY HAT,
And a splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Soft Hats and Caps. Also a nice line of GLOVES for Spring and Summer wear.
D. BUTTS & CO.,
mh27 177 Superior street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE FLORENCE. It has many improvements over any and all

SEWING MACHINES.

It has the reversible feed, feeding the cloth either to the right or left, to stay a seam or fasten the ends of seams. It takes four different stitches, the Lock, Double Lock, Knot and Double Knot—each being alike on both sides of the fabric. Its motions are all positive; sews the thickest or thinnest fabrics without change of tension. Hems any width hem, fells, braids, quilts, binds, gathers, and sews in a ruffle at the same time.

E. W. GLEASON & CO., Agents, No. 23 Public Square, Cleveland, and No. 1 Merrill Block, Detroit. Agents wanted. july27-R

Grover & Baker S. M. Co.'s

SEWING MACHINES

FAMILY MACHINES,

Choice of two different stitches—

GROVER & BAKER STITCH,
Or LOCK OR SHUTTLE STITCH.

MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

A NEW and NOISELESS MACHINE, of great Power and Extra Length of Arm.

The particular attention of

Tailors and Leather-Workers

is invited.

SALE ROOMS—171 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio
tan25 R3

DENTISTRY.

REMOVED.

A. B. HALLIWELL, M. D., Dentist,

Has removed from the corner of Ontario street and the Public Square to his Block, No. 83 RIGHT-GAN ST., first door from Ontario st., north side.

Dr. H. returns many thanks for the great patronage he has been favored with for the past twelve years, and will be pleased to see his old and as many new patrons as may please to call at his new establishment.
March 27th, 1865. mh18

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of Daniel McCarty, late of Parma, Cuyahoga county, O., deceased.
H. C. WATTERSON
Cleveland, April 3, 1865. ap10:105

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator on the estate of the late J. W. Gray, in place of J. S. Stephenson, resigned. All persons having claims against the estate will present them legally approved, and all persons owing or having unsettled accounts are requested to present them within thirty days for adjustment.
A. S. SANFORD, Administrator.
Office 182 Superior st., No. 6, 2d door. [mh30 204]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed and duly qualified as Administrator of the estate of Samuel White, late of Cuyahoga county and State of Ohio, deceased.
HARVEY LATIMER,
Adm'r Estate of Samuel White, dec'd.
March 27, 1865. m28:203 wy

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS for Cuyahoga County, will be held at Cleveland, at the Court House, Room No. 4, 3d story, commencing at 10 A. M., as follows: March 4th and 18th, April 8th and 15th; May 6th and 20th, and June 3d; at Berea, April 22d, and at Warrensville Center, March 25th. Commencing at this last place at 9 A. M., and closing at 3 P. M.
L. W. FORD,
Feb17 200 Clerk of Examiners.

COPPER MINE NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Lone Rock Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 316 Prospect street, on Tuesday, March 14th, 1865, and a special meeting of said Company will take place on Tuesday, March 28th, 1865. Said special meeting is called for the purpose of levying an assessment on the stock of the Company.
feb28 198 W. H. OAKLICK Sec'y

OIL COMPANIES, &C.

BOSTON PETROLEUM CO., NEW YORK.

NO INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

A Limited Number of Shares for Sale at $3 per Share.

$100,000 WORKING CAPITAL.

Subscription List Filling Up.

300 Acres of the Best Oil Territory, [on] Clarion River, which promises to rival Oil Creek.

Room for 3,000 Wells.

Before investing, all parties should call at the office of this Company, No. 152 Broadway, New York, examine for themselves, and see the List of Managers, which guarantees a complete development of the Territory.

TRUSTEES:
CHAS. L. HARDING, Boston
MARCIUS L. SIMONS, New York.
WM. SELIGMAN, New York.
JACOB STETTHEIMER, New York.
EDWARD J. WILSON, New York.
ISAAC BERNHEIMER, New York.
SIGMUND STETTHEIMER, Rochester.
HENRY COHN, New York
STEWART NEWELL, New York.
ap3:270

PETROLEUM.

The New York & Liverpool

Petroleum Company

ORGANIZED UNDER THE

MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Capital, - One Million Dollars,

IN

One Hundred Thousand Shares,

AT

TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Subscription Price Five Dollars per Share. Not Liable to Further Assessment.

OFFICES:
No. 24 EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Post Office address, BOX 5,308, NEW YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
B. J. DURTIS, Mining Sup't, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

The Wells of the Company are now producing Oil.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to [the Company], P. O. Box 5,308, New York City, or to Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New York and Liverpool Petroleum Co., 142 Broadway, New York City, or to any of its Agents.

Subscriptions will be received by
CHAS. A. READ & CO.,
mh31.210 65 Superior st., Cleveland, O.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

ALEXANDER, SCOFIELD & Co.

REFINERS OF

Extra Petroleum Oil, Benzole and Machinery Oils.

We pay particular attention to packages, thereby saving our customers much loss by leakage. We guarantee our oil to give perfect satisfaction, and as good as any made in the city. Also, we pay particular attention to putting up

NAPTHA OR BENZOLE,

suitable for Varnish Manufacturers' or Painters' use. On hand and for sale
500 bbls extra refined Petroleum Oil.
100 bbls Deodorized Benzole (equal to Turpentine)
100 bbls No. 1 Lubricating Oil,
which we will sell at lowest market prices.
OFFICE—108 St. Clair-st., formerly occupied by Wm. C. Scofield & Co.,
JOHN ALEXANDER,
WM. C. SCOFIELD,
MATHEW WILSON, CLEVELAND, O.

EXCELSIOR OIL WORKS.

Rockefeller & Andrews,

Successors to Andrews, Clark & Co., Manufacturers and Refiners of

CARBON OIL

Benzine and Lubricating Oils.

Office with CLARK & ROCKEFELLER,
feb14-R3 River st., Cleveland, O.
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. SAMUEL ANDREWS.

HOMINY, CRACKED WHEAT, Graham Flour, Corn Meal, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, and choice brands of Family Flour, constantly on hand at 270 Superior st. mh23

PIANO SPREADS.—Brown, Green, and Maroon Embroidered Piano Spreads, just opened.
TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.,
feb20 217 Superior street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES.—Can be relied upon! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable and harmless on the system. Hundreds of certificates can be shown. Bell's Specific Pills are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, older young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, with all its trains of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotency, Weakness or loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet and Strictures, Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND.—Dr. Bell's Treatise on Self Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage. tulyal:R3mo.w.fritWy

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—Dr. Harvey's Female Pills have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 pills. Price 1 00.

Dr. Harvey's Treatise on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent, No. 78 Cedar st., New York.

Sold by all the principal Druggists.

G. W. CLARK, Druggist, Agent for Cleveland. tulal:R3.m.w fawy

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise upon Early Errors, its deplorable consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The Author may be consulted upon any of the Diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. mbl4 218

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. The Proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined, regardless of expense, to issue free (for the benefit of suffering humanity, and suppression of quackery) four of their most interesting and instructive Lectures on Marriage and its disqualifications, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Impotency, Loss of Energy and Manly Power; the great Social Evil, and those Maladies which result from youthful follies, excesses of maturity, and ignorance of Physiology and laws of nature.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded free, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Medicine, 618 Broadway, New York. feb15 R3

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH RESTORED in four weeks, by Dr. Ricord's ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord (of Paris) has appointed an Agent in New York for the sale of his highly-prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore Manhood to the most shattered constitutions, in four weeks, and if used according to printed instructions, failure is impossible. Success, in every case, is certain.

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at $3, or four quantities to one for $9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent. Circular sent free on receipt of four stamps. PHILIP ROLAND, 417 Broome street, one door west of Broadway, New York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—light and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine—sent by mail free, on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

INSURANCE.

SUN Fire Insurance Co., OF CLEVELAND.

Office 1?8 Superior Street.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Fully and securely invested in first class Mortgages, Bonds and Stocks.

Insured may Receive 75 Per Cent. of Net Profits.

DIRECTORS:

STILLMAN WITT, JAMES MASON, E. I. BALDWIN, H. M. CHAPIN, JNO. F. WARNER, GEO. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HARVEY, O. A. BROOKS, W. D. GUYLES.

STILLMAN WITT, President, H. M. CHAPIN, Vice Pres't, S. G. ROOSE, Secretary. mh30:R3

1862. BUCKEYE 1862. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

No Scrip Dividends. Profits divided in CASH among Stock and Policy Holders.

Takes Marine Hazards of all kinds, Fire Risks, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and the better class of Risks generally.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Hart, B. Pelton, Amasa Stone, P. Chamberlin, L. D. Hudson, J. B. Chamberlin, W. T. Walker, O. A. Gardner, O. M. Oviatt, F. W. Pelton, Wm. Wolthouse.

OFFICE—Oviatt's Exchange, foot of Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Losses Adjusted and promptly paid.

WM. HART, President.

L. D. Hudson, Secretary

Capt. O. A. GARDNER, Marine Inspector.

L. D. HUDSON, General Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Agent,

Office, Oviatt's Exchange, foot Superior Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

	Assets.
Buckeye Mutual Ins. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, (Fire and Marine)	$ 245,443
Market Fire " "	411,720
Fulton Fire " "	294,901
Norwich Fire Ins. Co., Norwich, Ct.	425,244
North Western " Oswego, N. Y.	240,778
New York Life " New York	3,658,755
	$13,853,330

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Marine Losses. L. D. HUDSON, Agent and Adjuster.

Capt. O. A. Gardner, Marine Inspector feb18 R3

MACHINISTS.

THE OLD EAGLE FOUNDRY

Corner Front and Meadow Sts., (OPPOSITE DEPOT,)

Is again open, and the subscriber begs leave to inform its old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he is now ready to build

ALL KINDS OF ENGINES, Portable or Stationary.

He is also ready to do all kinds of REPAIRING on short notice and in a workman-like manner.

Particular attention paid to PROPELLER WORK. Our facilities for manufacturing MILL-GEARING are as good as the best. The Patterns have been accumulating for upwards of twenty-five years, and are of the best quality. All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Address J. DIGG, Manager, Box 2757 Cleveland, Ohio

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Dr. J. E. DANIELS,

Late of the firm of HALLIWELL & DANIELS, is still at his old established Dental Rooms, corner of Ontario street and Public Square, making those invaluable gems, Artificial Teeth, at the old prices before the war. An Upper or Lower Set from $10 to $15. All work warranted. ap10 R4

LAMA LACE SHAWLS.—LAMA Capes and Shawls; Point Lace Capes. E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

DAILY LEADER.

Ring, Loyal Bells.

Ring, loyal bells—ring out great chimes!
Thrill, with your joy, the glowing air!
Make jubilant this blissful time—
This hour of hours—this moment rare!
Ring, loyal bells! peal wide your notes!
O'er Sumter's towers "Old Glory" floats!

Roar, cannon, bid the hills resound!
Let every flag its folds display!
Repeat the good news round and round;
The cause of Freedom wins to-day!
Aye, pour it from your brazen throats,
O'er Sumter's walls "Old Glory" floats!

Ring, bells! roar, cannon! shout, each tongue!
The chains have fallen! the Free land lives!
Wide be your notes of music flung!
The Lord of Hosts our victory gives;
Peal on, nor let your clang be less!
The victory that foreshadows peace.

Oh, fiddling home news God speed,
Through every vale and hamlet lone,
On lightning wires, or foaming steed,
For be our God's great in my known,
That to His name all praise may be
Who giveth us the victory.

Their doom was sealed when Grant sat down
With his broad brows and drooping head,
Calmly before the fated town,
And wove his web with shining thread,
The web that all their armies spanned
And palsied each rebellious band.

Like icebergs that the sun has kissed,
With neither power to fight nor fly;
Now have their hosts dissolved in mist,
Exhaled before his lion eye,
Till wild with joy the bells resound
With conquest sure our arms are crowned!

MARRIED FLIRTATIONS.

The last dying cadences of a delicious, dreamy waltz, across whose weird notes the soul of Beethoven had poured out its magic sadness, were floating over the crowd that filled the ball-room of the fashionable Washington hotel; there was the stir and murmur of separating couples, and the ill-suppressed yawns of weary "wall flowers" that followed in the wake of every brilliant waltz. Kate Elwyn stood in the recess of the window, playing carelessly with the faded jessamines and tuberoses of her bouquet, while her blue, lovely eyes wandered anxiously from one place to another, evidently in quest of some familiar countenance, which they could not discover.

There were few more beautiful faces than her own, even in that festive crowd, where half the belles of the Union had brought their diamonds and brilliant eyes to dazzle the grave politicians and lawmakers of the land. Rather beneath the medium size, with the fragile delicacy of a fairy, her complexion had the transparent waxen bloom that you look for only in children, while her heavy bands of golden hair lay over her somewhat low forehead in rippling waves of amber. Very dark blue eyes, translucent as a sapphire of the first water, and a little crimson mouth, carved like Cupid's bow, gave additional piquancy to her face, and altogether she was as perfect a specimen of the radiant blonde as one sees, out of a picture gallery, or a novel.

Suddenly her cheeks blossomed into roses, her whole countenance brightened, as a tall and rather elegant looking gentleman languidly sauntered toward her.

"Charley, I thought you never were coming!"

"I've only been down to the supper-room for a few moments, my dear. I'm sorry you have missed me. Anything I can do for you now?"

"Yes—do get my fan and shawl, and we'll go up stairs. It's after one o'clock, and I'm completely tired out."

"Couldn't, my dear," said Mr. Elwyn, breaking a moss rose from his wife's bouquet, and fastening it jauntily into his coat. "I'm engaged for three waltzes and a quadrille. Miss Raymond would never forgive me for deserting her."

Kate's lip curled haughtily, and a deeper shade of crimson stole into her cheek.

"Jealous, eh?" laughed her husband, patting her bright hair lightly. "Now, Kate, that's a little too silly of you. Don't you know that at a place like this a man is expected to make himself generally agreeable to the ladies? Pray, my dear, don't become so absurd and ridiculous as to—"

[illegible] torily, "your wife's wishes and conveniences are secondary to Miss Raymond's will."

"The green-eyed monster has certainly invaded your peace, my love!" said Mr. Elwyn. "Upon my word, I have always given you credit for a little more common sense."

"Charles," said Kate quietly, and without heeding the careless sarcasm of his tone, "I am weary of this round of senseless gayety, I am sick of the tumult and vanities of Washington. Will you take me home?"

"Why, Kate! after all your anxiety to pass a winter in the great center of social and political life! You have been teasing me ever since we were married to indulge you with a season in Washington."

"I know it, Charles," she meekly answered, trying to suppress the tears that were brimming to her eyes, "but I have at last learned the folly of seeking real pleasures anywhere but in the precincts of one's home. My taste for gayety is satisfied, and you can't imagine how homesick I feel—how anxious to see the dear little ones again. When will you take me home, Charles?"

"Next week, perhaps, my love—or the week after, if you positively insist upon it."

"O, Charles, why not go to-morrow?"

"Impossible, Kate. I am positively engaged for every day this week for drives and excursions in the neighborhood of the city."

"Engaged?" repeated Kate, opening her blue eyes. "I know nothing of these arrangements."

"No, my dear, I suppose not," said Elwyn, lazily. "Did you imagine I was going to come and ask your permission every time I wanted to drive out with a lady or smoke a cigar with two or three gentlemen?"

Kate's lip quivered and she turned quietly away. Charles Elwyn looked after her with an aroused expression in his eye and a half smile on his lip.

"She's jealous, as I live!" he muttered. "Jealous of Aurora Raymond and the pretty widow. Well, let her pout it out at her leisure—it will never do to encourage this sort of a thing."

If he could have seen her a few moments afterward (just when he was whirling through the waltz, with Miss Raymond's midnight curls floating over his shoulders), sobbing in the silence of her own dimly-lighted room, the golden hair all unloosened from her hair-pin and jeweled comb, and her blue eyes looking like morning-glories drowned in rain. Well, perhaps it would have done him good, perhaps not. It is not always best to let a man know the full extent of his power over that miserable little captive, his wife—it is astonishing how much the sex delights in tormenting its victim. There is always one blessed avenue of relief open to womankind, however—a good cry! No wonder that Kate Elwyn felt better when she wiped away the shower of tears and brushed back the lovely rippling tresses from her fevered forehead.

"What shall I do?" she murmured to herself, deluging her handkerchief with rose water and trying vainly to cool her burning eyes; "what ought I to do? Oh, I wish I had never come away from home—it's a judgment on me, for leaving my dear little babes in the hands of cold hirelings. I was happy before I ever thought of this hollow, deceitful whirlpool of fashion."

She burst into fresh floods of tears, as she remembered her husband's last words.

"It was cruel of him to speak in that cold, sneering way to me," she sobbed. "Have I lost all the spells he used to tell me I possessed?" If he only knew how these things hurt me, I am sure he would treat me in a far different manner."

She sunk involuntarily back, as if some rude hand had struck her, as Miss Raymond's clear, melodious laugh suddenly floated up audibly through the closed door of her room. And then she set her compressed lips together, and a new look came into the liquid depth of her wet blue eyes.

The gilded minute hand of the carved Parisian clock on the mantle had traveled twice around the circlet of enameled figures before Kate Elwyn lifted her gaze from the bunches of velvet roses in the carpet. What was she pondering on?

"Sitting up, eh, Kate? Why I thought you were 'tired to death,'" said Mr. Elwyn, as he entered the room, and his wife laid down her book and welcomed him with a bright careless smile.

"Yes, I have been so much interested in that delightful book," exclaimed Kate, enthusiastically; "I do wish I know whether Sir Guy gets the property or not."

"She has got over her sulks amazingly quick," was the husband's internal comment, as he kicked off his boots and lazily unfastened his lavender neck-tie.

"Oh, thank you, Mr. Elwyn, I've had such a charming ride!"

And Aurora Raymond sprang lightly from the carriage step, one tiny gloved hand resting lightly on Mr. Elwyn's arm, the other holding up the folds of her violet now mantle. He touched his hat gallantly, as she tripped up the hotel steps, all smiles and dimples.

"I wonder if Kate would like a turn round Jackson Square before dinner," he said to himself, consulting his gold watch. "I'll run up and see—poor little thing."

He sprang up the stairs two steps at a time, and burst into his wife's room.

"Put on your [illegible], puss, and we'll take a ride," he [illegible]. "Hello, she isn't here—[illegible] mischief does this mean?"

No—she [illegible]—neither was her blue velvet hat with the white ostrich plume, nor the magnificent Cashmere shawl that had been sent from India for her wedding present just five years ago, and Mr. Elwyn came slowly down stairs again, feeling much inclined to get into a passion.

"Do you know where my wife is?" he asked Mrs. Artworthy, a lady who spent one half her time at the hotel windows and the other half in catechising the servants, and who consequently knew all that was to be known concerning people's out goings and in comings, generally.

"She's out riding in Colonel Warrington's barouche—been gone ever since morning," returned the gossiping matron, with great promptitude.

"Out riding!" Elwyn's brow contracted.

"Strange—very strange," he muttered, "to drive out in that sort of a way without so much as saying a word to me! I always fancied that Warrington a puppy, and I'm sure of it now."

He went down and dismissed the equipage, and then returned to the drawing room, as restless as the Wandering Jew. After one or two gloomy turns across the long apartment, he sat gloomily down in the window recess. Even Aurora Raymond's pretty lisping chatter could not interest him now. "Would Kate never come?" he thought, as he looked for the fortieth time at his watch.

She came at last, just in time to run up stairs for a hurried dinner toilet—came smiling and lovely, with her hair blown about by the fresh wind, and her eyes sparkling brilliantly. Elwyn—dog in the manger as he was—could have knocked Colonel Warrington down for the involuntary glance of admiration with which he looked after his fair companion.

Presently Mrs. Kate re-appeared in a magnificent dress of lustrous silver green silk, lighted up by the flash of emeralds at her throat, and frosted green mosses dropping from her hair.

"Why have you put on that odious green dress?" asked Elwyn, catching at some slight pretext as an escape valve for his ill humor. "You know how much I dislike green."

"O, well," said Kate, nonchalantly, "you are so fidgety, Charles. What difference can it possibly make as to whether I wear green or yellow? It is entirely a [illegible] fashion [illegible] one another's whims, a la Darby and Joan. We dress entirely to please the public, the gay world, you know. And I put on this silk dress to please Mr. Garnett—he admires green so much!"

Charles Elwyn stared at his wife in speechless astonishment. What did it mean? She had always been the humblest slave to his slightest wish or caprice—and now she smilingly set him at defiance. What evil spirit possessed her?

She never came near him all the evening—never sought his approval by the little shy glances of appeal or the questioning looks that had been so inexpressibly dear to him. No—she chatted away, bewitchingly self-reliant, the center of an admiring group, until Mr. Elwyn was ready to rush out of the room in a transport of exasperation.

"Allow me to congratulate you on your treasure of a wife, sir," said Colonel Warrington. "I have always known she was a beauty, but I never appreciated her claims as a wit."

Elwyn gazed speechlessly at the polite Colonel, who was evidently surprised at the ungracious reception of his little compliment.

"Just what I might have expected," he muttered to himself, plucking fiercely at his moustaches. "What in the deuce did I bring her here for, if I didn't want every fool in society to fall down and worship her?"

"Would you like a drive after dinner, Kate?" he asked one evening, after about three days spent in this very edifying manner.

"I couldn't possibly this evening," she said, adjusting the wreaths of ivy that depended from her shining hair. "We've arranged such a nice moonlight party to ride out to the navy yard."

"Well, what's to prevent me from driving you there?" asked Mr. Elwyn, anxiously.

"Our party is already made up?" said Kate, coolly. "I've promised to go in Mr. Garnett's carriage. He is so delightfully agreeable, and I like him so much."

"The dickens you do," growled Elwyn, his face elongating and growing dark.

"But I'll tell you what you might do if you pleased," suggested Kate innocently. "Miss Raymond would like to go, I've no doubt, or Mrs. Everest, and there can be no possible objection to an extra carriage in the party, so that——"

"Hang Miss Raymond and Mrs. Everest," ejaculated the irate husband.

"With all my heart, my dear," said Kate. "Only you see, it's quite impossible for me to break my promise to Mr. Garnett."

Mr. Elwyn's temper was by no means improved when he stood on the hotel steps and watched the merry party drive off, their gay voices and jubilant laughter re-echoing through the serene moonlight, like a mockery of his own gloomy reflections. He had never felt so utterly forlorn in the whole course of his life.

"Dear me, what a beautiful evening for a ride," sighed Aurora Raymond, looking up from a volume of poems, as Mr. Elwyn re-entered the drawing room, looking not unlike a man who had just had a molar extracted.

But he didn't take the hint, acting, as Miss Raymond afterward indignantly remarked, "more like a bear than a man," and sitting down to the perusal of the newspapers. Alas, for the midnight curls and oriental eyes—their spell was broken.

How long the slow creeping hours seemed before Kate came! Long ere the sound of carriage wheels grated on the pavement before the door, he went up to his own room, and tried uselessly enough to amuse himself with books and letter-writing. All his efforts were unavailing; between him and every occupation to which he turned crept one gloomy thought—a sore pang—to think that Kate was happy without his society, and that she never missed his absent voice and smile.

"I wonder if I'm jealous," he muttered to himself. "It's not an agreeable sensation, at all events. I wonder if Kate felt so whenever I flirted with Aurora and the widow."

This was a new consideration.

Would the time ever come when Kate's heart would be estranged from him—estranged by his own conduct?—when her loving, sensitive nature would cease to respond to his touch? The very fancy was agony.

He was wrapped in these gloomy meditations, when the door opened, and his little wife tripped in looking very much like a magnified sunbeam. She stopped suddenly when she saw his head bowed on his hands.

"Charles, does your head ache?"

"No."

"Then what is the matter?"

"My heart aches, Kate," he said sadly; "it aches to think that my wife has ceased to love me."

She came to his side and put her arms around his neck with caressing affection.

"Charles, what do you mean?"

"I mean, Kate, that when you desert me for the society of others, and cease to pay any regard to my wishes, I can come to but one conclusion."

"Charles," said Kate, smiling archly up into his face, "does it grieve you to have me prefer the society of others to your own?"

"It breaks my heart, Kate," he said passionately.

"Then, dearest, let us make a bargain. Let us allow Miss Raymond and Mrs. Everest to console themselves with Colonel Warrington and Mr. Garnett, while we are happy with each other. Shall it be so?"

"Kate you have been playing a part!"

"Of course I have. Did you suppose for a moment that I was in earnest?"

The loving kisses she showered upon his brow dispelled every lurking shadow from the husband's heart, and he felt how inexpressibly dear his wife was to him.

In the next day's train Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn left Washington, mutually convinced that they had had enough of the gay capital. There were two unmistakable effects consequent on their sojourn, however; Kate was satisfied to remain quietly at home for the rest of her life, and Charles was completely cured of every latent tendency to flirt.

CLOTHING.

NEW GOODS.

New Goods at Union Hall for Spring,
Is now the theme of which I sing
We've all the latest styles just made,
To suit the finest city trade,
Of new Spring Overcoats and Sacks,
To fit the form like moulded wax;
And Business Coats of stylish make,
All of the present styles that take,
But then the crowning Coats of all
Are the Dress Coats at Union Hall.
We pride ourselves that we excel
All others in the coats we sell;
For in them you will always find
Fit, Fashion, Grace and Ease combined,
But on our Coats I will not dwell—
We've also Pants and Vests to sell,
Of every hue, and shade and style—
To tell you all would take a while;
So I will only mention here
That those who would in style appear,
Should come to Union Hall and buy
The CLOTHING best to please the eye;
And not alone the eye to please,
But money save in buying these;
For we will sell at prices low,
No matter how the Gold does go.
In Furnishing Goods both rich and neat,
We have a stock full and complete,
Our "gallant boys in blue" will find
All kinds of goods to suit their mind,
We're also for the boys in store
A better stock than e'er before,
And can all fit, both great and small,
With CLOTHING bought at UNION HALL.

The finest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, and the Lowest Prices in the city at

Isaac A. Isaacs's Union Hall.

Sole Agency for the sale of STRONG'S ARMY TRUNKS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, AND Storr's Automaton Pressman: Cor. Superior and Union streets.

Look out for the Giants. ap8

GREAT DECLINE IN CLOTHING!

Goods Offered at Old Prices!

IMMENSE REDUCTION!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

We are now offering our New and Elegant Stock of **Spring & Summer Clothing,** Consisting of every variety of Garment for **MEN AND BOYS,** —AT— **PANIC PRICES**

This is no Humbug, but a Veritable Fact!

Our friends and the Public generally are invited to call and examine our Prices and Goods.

No Charge for Showing our Stock.

A chance is now offered to buy new and choice Goods that should be embraced by all.

New styles received daily from our Manufactory.

DAVIS, PEIXOTTO & CO., Cor. Water and Superior sts. mh30:R3

WE WILL SELL, FOR THE NEXT Thirty Days, our heavy stock of SURTOUT OVERCOATS and SACK OVERCOATS, at COST. A large stock of Business Suits, English Walking Coats, Sack Coats, black Frock Coats, and Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests, at greatly reduced prices. We will give great bargains in Under Garments and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Custom Department is now complete in every particular. S. MANN, 162 Superior st., opposite Bank st.

IRON AND NAILS.

IRON AND NAILS. CLEVELAND BROWN & CO. No. 29 and 31 Merwin Street, SEXTON'S BLOCK,

H. C. CLEVELAND, Cleveland, O. BROWN, BONNELL & CO. Youngstown, O.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Bar, Boiler, Hoop & Sheet Iron, NAILS CUT AND WROUGHT SPIKES, HOT AND COLD PRESSED NUTS AND WASHERS, Cast and Spring Steel, Glass, &c.

Iron Dealers, Railroad and Mining Companies, Ship and Bridge Builders, Machinists and Manufacturers, who desire a quality of Iron that will give entire satisfaction, are respectfully requested to favor us with their orders, which shall always command our prompt and careful attention.

Refer to Business Men and Bankers generally. dec29 R3

IRON AND NAIL WAREHOUSE. Nos. 61, 63, 65 & 67 River Street. CLEVELAND, OHIO. Nos 95, 96, & 98 on the Dock.

MORRISON FOSTER, Wholesale Agency for the sale of

Shoenberger's Juniata Nails, Damime made Horseshoes, Shoenberger's Common and Juniata Sheet Iron, Shoenberger's R. G. Steel, made from Juniata Iron, Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate, Juniata Nuts, Square and Hexagon. Also Bar Iron, Window Glass, Extra Dorea Grindstones, &c. at Manufacturers' prices. feb1

DYEING.

FREDERICK CYRIAX,

French Fancy Steam Dye Works and Cleaning Establishment,

Belvidere Farm, East Cleveland, and 66 Seneca Street.

OFFICE—104 Seneca st., Cleveland, O.

I mean to make this the BEST DYE-HOUSE IN THE WEST, and shall spare no effort to give satisfaction.

I call the especial attention of Gentlemen to the IMPROVED FRENCH STYLE Of Cleaning or Re-dyeing of made-up Garments. mh27

COMMISS'N MERCHANTS

S. F. LESTER, W. S. BECKWITH, M. L. RIDER.

S. F. LESTER & CO., Storage and Produce Commission MERCHANTS, Nos. 48 and 50 River Street, CLEVELAND, O. ap7 R3

GEO. B. GARDNER, GEO. H. BURT, A. C. M'NAIRY.

GARDNER, BURT & CO., Storage and Produce COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Proprietors of the Union Railway Ship and Canal Grain Elevators. Storage capacity, 250,000 bushels. Office and Warehouse adjoining the Elevator,

No. 107 Merwin st., Cleveland, O.

Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Agents for the "Salt Company of Onondaga." Salt sold always at the Company's prices.

Salt, Water Lime, Flour, Grain, &c., by carloads, received or to be shipped on the C. C. & C., C. & T., C. & E., C. & P. or A. & G. W. (narrow gauge) Railroads and their connections, loaded or unloaded directly in our warehouse, saving expense of drayage.

Will give personal attention to the filling of orders for Produce and Merchandise on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

We are prepared to receive and ship, by Canal, Lake or Rail, (without drayage), Grindstones, Staves, Marble, Lumber and coarse Freights of all kinds, having the ONLY DERRICKS IN THE CITY for the transfer of heavy Freights.

Refer to Banks and business men generally. ap1 R3

J. FUSIER, AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT for the sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Country Produce. Brick Warehouse, No. 8 River street, near Railroad Depots, Cleveland, Ohio mh25 R3

J. C. EARL. W. S. STRAIGHT.

EARL, STRAIGHT & CO., [illegible] Commission & Forwarding MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Grass Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, Potatoes, Beans, Hominy, Green and Dried Fruits, Dressed Hogs, &c., &c., &c.,

No. 22 Front st., bet. Main and Walnut, CINCINNATI, O.

Orders for all descriptions of Produce, Provisions and Groceries solicited. Advances on consignments. Marking plates furnished free to regular shippers. mh27 223 1p

SPRANKLE & BORGERT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, GRASS SEEDS, BUTTER, EGGS, BACON, &c., Nos. 87 and 89 Merwin st., Cleveland.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments if desired.

PELTON, FRENCH & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND Wholesale and Detail Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, PROVISIONS, SALT, WATER LIME, &c., &c.

Agents for the sale of the celebrated "Akron City" and "Akron Ætna Mills" Flour,

All the different brands of which, together with a general assortment of Ohio and Indiana Flour are constantly kept on hand, in Barrels, Half-Barrels and Sacks.

No. 1 OVIATT'S EXCHANGE, Foot of SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

AGENTS FOR THE **Northern Transportation Co.'s Line of Screw Steamers,** To and From OGDENSBURG, CAPE VINCENT and OSWEGO And the AKRON TRANSPORTATION COM'Y

Property promptly forwarded to New York, Boston, and all points East or West, with dispatch and at the Lowest Rates of Freight.

Hughes, Davis & Rockefeller, Successors to Hughes & Rockefeller and Davis & Vorce,

Forwarding, Produce & General **COMMISSION MERCHANTS** Sexton's Block, Merwin St., CLEVELAND, O.

ARTHUR HUGHES, HENRY B. DAVIS, WM. ROCKEFELLER. ap1 R3 6m

R. HANNA. L. HANNA. R. R. RAIRD, M. A. HANNA.

ROBERT HANNA & CO.—Successors to Hanna, Garretson & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants and Dealers in Produce, Salt, Fish, &c., Central Exchange, Nos 169 and 171 River street and Dock, Cleveland, Ohio.

Agents for the Cleveland, Detroit and Lake Superior Line of Steamers.

D. BURGERT & SONS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, OILS, CHEESE, DRIED FRUITS, AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, No. 66 River St. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLARK & SANFORD, (Successors to Clark & Rockefeller,) Produce Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN Grain, Seeds, Flour, Fish, Water Lime, Plaster, Coarse, Fine, Ground Solar and Dairy Salt.

Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45 River street and on the Dock. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

M. B. CLARK. T. E. SANFORD.

Property received by Railroad or Canal, for Sale or Shipment. Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Produce and Merchandise on commission.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.

Refer to Business Men and Bankers generally. mch2 R3

TONSORIAL.

WIGS AND HAIR WORK.

WM. D[illegible]Y'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, THE LARGEST IN THE STATE, OR WIG MAKING AND LADIES' HAIR DRESSING! 46 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Manufacturer of all kinds of WIGS, including the ILLUSION WIG, That so resembles nature as to defy the closest scrutiny. A very large and beautiful stock of LONG HAIR, (brought by the proprietor from Europe, for SWITCHES and BRAIDS—the finest assortment ever seen in this city.

Ladies' Front Pieces and Half-Wigs, In every style, with all improvements.

SETS OF CURLS, made from French Natural Curled Hair (guaranteed.)

EUGENE DOUBLE and TRIPLE BOWS, WATERFALLS, &c.

Made by the advertiser, equal to those imported.

Ladies' Braids made into any kind of Head-Dress or Bow without injury to Switch.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING in the most prevailing and fashionable styles.

All work warranted as represented.

HOT AND COLD BATHS at all hours. dec18

COAL.

ALLEN JONES, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Strip Vein, Columbiana and Chippewa COALS.

Office on C. & P. R. R. Pier. Also, Office and Yard at Euclid street R. R. Crossing. Coal of an Excellent Quality for STEAM, GAS, GRATES, STOVES, Office or House Use. Also, ANTHRACITE COAL in large or small quantities.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Coal for smithing kept constantly on hand. Terms [illegible]

PATENT OFFICE AGENCY.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE AGENCY, No. 130 Bank Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

We are prepared to transact business of every description relating to Inventions, Drawings, Caveats, Specifications, Patents, Infringements, and the Patent Laws. BURRIDGE & CO., Authorized Attorneys for Patents. au26

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES.—Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffees, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, and everything in our line at lowest prices. CHURCHILL & BROTHER, 138 Ontario street. mch8

DRY GOODS.

E. I. BALDWIN & CO. OPEN THIS DAY,

Elegant Lama Lace Points, Silk and Cloth Mantles, Swiss and French Organdies, Mottled and Shaded Poplins, French and Embroidered Sets, Scotch and Tweed Cloakings, New Spring Prints, Embroidered and Lace Parasols, Cotton Hosiery, (all sizes), New Balmorals, &c., &c. ap13

2,500 YARDS OF DELAINES, ONLY 20 Cents per Yard.

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., 217 Superior street. ap12

KENDALL & CO. New Goods Opened this Day.

DELAINES, PRINTS, ALPACAS, BLACK BERNANI LINENS, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, GENTS' SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, BROWN AND BLACK SILKS, And a Variety of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* ap11 KENDALL & CO.

J. H. DEWITT & CO. Laces Marked Down.

We shall sell our entire stock of Guipure Laces, Black Thread Laces, Cambric Edgings, White Thread Edgings, Muslins, and all other Edgings and Laces, at prices fixed Gold at par.

Persons wishing these Goods will do well to buy while the price is down. J. H. DEWITT & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF LINEN GOODS!

Having purchased my stock of Linen Goods since the heavy decline of Gold, I am enabled to offer them at greatly reduced rates. In the stock will be found

Bleached Table Damask at $1.25; Former price, $2.00 a yard.

Bleached Table Damask at $1.50; Former price, $2.25 a yard.

Unbl'd Table Damask only $1 a yard.

PILLOW-CASE LINEN, of best qualities, at Low prices.

WHITE TABLE-CLOTH at $3 00; actually worth now, $5 00.

NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and LINEN BOSOMS, Very Cheap.

Hand-spun Damask, Towels, Diapers, &c.

All Linen Goods sold by me are warranted of the very best manufacture, and will be sold off as low as such qualities of goods can be afforded.

N. B.—A package of Ladies' and Gents' HANDKERCHIEFS and some BROWN TABLECLOTHS, slightly wet, will be sold off at very low prices.

S. HYMAN, Cor. Superior and Public Square. ap1.224

HOWER & HIGBEE Have just received a nice assortment of **White and Fancy Goods** Comprising in part

GRENADINES, BEREGES, MAGIC RUFFLING, BLACK LACE VEILS, ELIZABETH COLLARS, EMB'D SETS AND COLLARS, MOURNING COLLARS, WIDE BELTINGS, GRENADINE VEILS, SMYRNA EDGINGS, KID GLOVES, HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CHIEFS, LINEN SETS, MOURNING VEILS, BELT BUCKLES, &c., &c., with

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF SPRING STYLE DRESS GOODS

[illegible] SUPERIOR STREET.

SPRING JOBBING TRADE. M. HALL & CO., 117 Water Street,

The Largest Yankee Notion House West of New York, are now ready to offer Goods in their line to MERCHANTS, MILLINERS, AND WHOLESALE PEDOLARS, At New York Auction Panic Prices. mch21 R3

1865. SPRING TRADE. 1865. Raymond, Lowe & Co., 130 and 132 Water St., Cleveland, O., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS!

Comprising a full assortment of the following:

Prints,	Broad-Cloths,	Silks,
Lawns,	Doeskins,	Black & colored
Delaines,	Fancy Cassimere,	Alpacas,
Challies,	Linen Ducks &	White Goods,
Gingham,	Drills,	Millinery Goods,
Chambrays,	Spanish Linens,	Ladies Sackings,
Organdies,	Cottonades,	Mozambiques,
	Balmorals, &c., &c.	

Also keep continually on hand a large stock, of Domestics, Notions and Fancy Goods. mh15-210 RAYMOND, LOWE & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS.

Great Western SKIRT & CORSET MF'G CO., CLEVELAND, O.

THE ONLY SKIRT AND CORSET FACTORY IN THE CITY.

Great number of hands constantly employed. All our Goods made up in this city. Manufactory and Wholesale Rooms, 250 Superior street, Up Stairs.

RETAIL STORE, NO. 19 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Every kind of Skirts, Corsets and Ladies' White Goods, of the Latest Styles, made to order and always on hand. Also Fancy Goods in variety.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS. PATRONIZE HOME TRADE. ap8:R3 I. KAUFMAN, Sup't.

CLOSING OUT!

JACOB FRANK, Manufacturer and Dealer in HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, AND FANCY GOODS, No. 140 Water Street.

I would respectfully inform my old patrons and the public generally, that I am about closing out my entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The expiration of the lease under which I have taken my present establishment, on the 1st of April next, renders it necessary that my present Stock should be disposed of before that time. Call and examine, if you would save 25 per cent. jan25:R3

PROFESSIONAL.

DR J. M. JOHNSON, HAVING REmoved his office to No. 143 Ontario street, over Colwell's Hardware store, would be pleased to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may please to call. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and indeed to all the ills to which humanity is heir. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 3 and 7 to 10 P. M. au7 224

STEWART, RIDDLE & CO., LATE STEWART & STEVENS Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 411 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Will attend to business in the Supreme Court, Court of Claims, the Circuit and District Courts, before the several Departments, the LAND PENSION, PATENT AND INDIAN BUREAUS AND IN CONGRESS.

JOS. B. STEWART, A. G. RIDDLE, C. A. STEVENS

DRY GOODS.

J. H. DeWITT & Co.

SPRING FASHIONS!

We have now ready the MOST ELEGANT STOCK of

Spring Cloaks

Ever Offered in this Market.

Having made an extra effort to obtain the

NEWEST FRENCH PATTERNS (WITH ALL THE Trimmings, Cloths, Silks, Ornaments and Buttons

Necessary for making the very best of Garments.

We Manufacture our own Goods

And shall pay Particular Attention to this Branch of the Business.

We shall always offer the

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES!

1000 Yards EXTRA FINE WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, Made from English Wool,

VERY CHEAP!

A Full Stock of **MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING** AND **Furnishing Goods.**

J. H. DeWITT & CO., 7 and 11 Public Square.

MILLINERY GOODS At Wholesale.

Morgan, Root & Co.

Have in Store a Fresh Assortment of

BONNET SILKS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, CRAPES, FRAMES,

Straw Bonnets and Hats!

In every Variety, and all the MATERIALS used by MILLINERS.

We also keep a Large Stock of the CHOICEST AND NEWEST STYLES of

Silk, Lace, Crape & Straw-Trim'd **BONNETS**

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, and Milliners can always find the

Newest Styles and Best Assortment From which to Select

PATTERN BONNETS.

If you would have

GOOD STYLES, GOOD MATERIALS, at CHEAP PRICES, CALL AT MORGAN, ROOT & CO.'S, mh20-209 COR. SUPERIOR & SENECA STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

H. T. Hower & Co.

Have just received a Fresh Stock of

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, PRINTS AND DELAINES, Bleached and Brown COTTON CLOTHS —AT— Reduced Prices,

WITH ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS CHEAP!

H. T. HOWER & CO., 230 Superior Street, Corner Seneca. mh20:daw

DRESS GOODS.—I HAVE THIS day received a small lot of small checked Poplins at only Six Shillings a Yard. Also Plain Baralbea Cloth, Alpacas, Plaid alobatre, Striped and other seasonable Dress Goods, which, having been purchased since the fall in prices, I am enabled to sell at very reasonable rates. Any one wanting to buy a good and cheap Dress will do well to call at S. HYMAN'S Cheap Dry Goods Store.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Call and see.

Bl'k and White Balmoral Skirts at $1.75, worth $5

Good Quality Irish Linen at 80c and $1 a yard.

Linen Sheeting only $1.50 a yard.

Striped Shirting Flannel only 50c a yard.

With a number of other bargains to which the Public are respectfully invited by S. HYMAN, Cor. Superior st. and Public Square. mh18

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES of very excellent quality, consisting of Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Zea Maya, or White Flint Corn, Green Corn and Tomatoes, can be found at GEO. D. BECK'S, 270 Superior street. mh28

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL [illegible] EXTRAORDINARY.

100 DOLLARS PREMIUM!

SEMINAL WEAKNESS. Or Spermatorrhœa, Gleet, &c., and IMPOTENCY CURED, AFTER ALL OTHER TREATMENT FAILS.

DR. A. GIBSON,

Formerly of New York City, will pay one hundred dollars for the proof that he ever fails to cure the above-named diseases. He will pay the same sum for the proof that any other Physician in the United States treats the same diseases with equal success.

After many years of laborious study and experience, Dr. Gibson is happy in being able to announce to the unfortunate, that he has perfected a system of treatment for

THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE of the above, and also all contagious diseases of the Reproductive Organs, with all bad effects arising therefrom, including General DEBILITY OR NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

He has succeeded in curing cases in this city, some of whom had expended hundreds of dollars with self-styled physicians, who profess to treat all private maladies with success, and without receiving the least particle of benefit.

Dr. Gibson does not boast that he is a member of some College in London or Paris, as perhaps some others do for the purpose of ensnaring the innocent, and who hold out great expectations never to be realized. But what Dr. G. might boast of is this, that he is able to give entire satisfaction to those who repose confidence in his ability and integrity, and that he has perfected an American system of treatment which challenges any Physician of London or Paris, or any patent medicine, to equal for the radical cure of seminal weakness, and all diseases or derangements, both mental and physical, arising from sexual or secret abuse.

Dr. Gibson also claims for his new treatment the following advantages over all others yet discovered: and first, the agents used are in no respect disagreeable; he uses no relics of the dark ages, such as Mercury, nor any other deleterious drug; secondly, no restrictions in diet or business is required; thirdly, his treatment is positive and certain in all cases. He stands prepared to go into any public or private [illegible] in the United States and demonstrate the [illegible] superiority of his new treatment over any [illegible] or now known to the world, in [illegible] patient.

Dr. Gibson is permanently located [illegible] and has during the past five years performed cures of diseases which had for years resisted other modes of treatment. Reference can be given to individuals of the first respectability in Cleveland, Boston, New York and other cities, in regard to skill and integrity in all professional transactions. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and all Chronic Diseases treated with superior success.

Medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of ten dollars.

Dr. Gibson's New York on Physiology for sale at his office.

DR. GIBSON, PROFESSOR OF ELECTROPATHY AND MEDICINE.

Office—118 Seneca street, a few doors from Superior, up stairs, opposite the City Hotel.

Office hours from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5 o'clock Daily (Sundays excepted.) jan17

DR R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION,

It penetrates the secret ambush of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever.

It removes all the wretched symptoms of this loathsome malady, and averts consumption.

It cleans the head, deodorizes the breath, and affords the most grateful relief.

It alleviates more agony and silent suffering than tongue can tell.

It is noted for curing the most hopeless cases, that every known means failed in.

It cures Hay, Rose and Periodic Catarrh, of the most obstinate and violent types.

No form of Catarrh or noises in the head can resist its penetrating power.

Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy is a harmless liquid, inhaled from the palm of the hand.

Dr. R. Goodale is known throughout the country, as the Author of the only True Theory of Catarrh ever published. Where its Origin—What its Ravages—Mode of Treatment—and Rapid Cure in all its forms.

Dr. Goodale's Pamphlet on Catarrh should be read by every one. It can be obtained at our nearest Agency, or by sending a postage stamp to our office.

Price $1 00. Send a stamp for pamphlet. NORTON & CO., Sole Ag'ts, 75 Bleeker st., N. Y. Sold by G. W. CLARK, Cleveland. feb8.R3

DOCTOR BIGELOW, Office 179 South Clark Street, Corner of Monroe, CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]

All Chronic and Sexual Diseases of a Private and Delicate Nature, treated with unparalleled success. Dr. Bigelow's Guide to Health, for ladies and gentlemen, is published monthly. Send for it if you think the writings of a physician whose reputation extends throughout the entire West should be worth reading. It is sent in plain sealed envelopes, free of charge. Almost every case can be treated by mail. Medicines sent to any address. Ladies, send for descriptive Circular of Pessaric Remedy, the latest and best preventative of conception known.

Rooms Separate for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CONSULTATION AT OFFICE, FREE

Office Hours:—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Spermatorrhœa or Nervous Debility, a cure warranted.

TO THE PEOPLE.

NOW READY, A WORK BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, Of No. 1027 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., ENTITLED

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE

On the following diseases: EYE and EAR DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES in general, Clergymen's and Public Speakers' SORE THROAT, Diseases of the Air Passages, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis,) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

The Book can be ordered through any Bookseller from J. S. CLAXTON, 606 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Also from the author, DR. VON MOSCHZISKER, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success.

Office 1027 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

N. B.—All letters requiring an answer must contain a stamp. feb21 210

DR SEELYE'S LIQUID

CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted, IF DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh, as they generally appear, are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of the smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucus, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but few of the many Catarrh symptoms.

A single Bottle will last a Month—to be used three times a Day.

DR. O. H. SEELYE & CO. SOLE PROPRIETORS, Chicago, Illinois.

Laboratory at Freeport, Illinois.

GENERAL AGENTS:

JOHN D. PARK .... Cincinnati, O

WM. JOHNSON .... Detroit, Mich

STRONG & ARMSTRONG .... Cleveland, O

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. dec1:R3

[illegible] ... 100,000 [illegible] SALE.—JNO. G. JENNINGS, Atwater Building. apl5:202

DOG LOST.—A small Scotch Terrier Dog, [illegible] had on leather collar with [illegible] "W. D. Gibbins." A liberal reward will be paid for returning him to [illegible] street. a14:202

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An experienced Driller to put down an oil well [illegible] FULLER, [illegible]

FIFTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE, half a mile south of the center of Warrensville. House, Barns, Corn House, good Horses, Wagon, Buggy, Hay, Oats, and other articles, which will be sold under value. [illegible] F. LOOMIS.

ILLUMINATIONS.—We are prepared to furnish any amount of Transparencies, such as Paper Lanterns of various [illegible] sizes, Stars [illegible] S. and J. FEATHERSTONE, Book Bindery, 144 Superior street, Leader Building. apl3

TO MUSICIANS.—Left with me for sale, an E flat Cornet, rotary valves. Call at 62 Prospect st. [illegible] DR. CHAS. H. MERRICK.

WANTED.—Situations in Ohio, by two Practical Oil Operators—now in thorough Machinist. "PETROLEUM," Box 148 Franklin, Pa. apl3:201

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 10TH inst., a small white POODLE DOG strayed from [illegible] Prospect [illegible] J. E. WHITE.

SITUATION WANTED.—A TEACHER [illegible] Entry Clerk, [illegible] Address W. B., Leader office. apl2:200

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED.—One who can come well recommended. Apply at 72 Prospect street.

FOR SALE.—One Double-Knife Machine for cutting Shingles. [illegible] HERVEY, BOUSFIELD and CO. apl5:201

FOR SALE.—Two good Houses and Lots on St. Clair st. [illegible] BACKUS and NOBLE.

WANTED.—A young Lady, possessing a good English education, desires a position as Clerk in a store on the East or West side. [illegible] Address, for three days, "S.," Leader office. apl:31

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—FOR the Quartermaster's Department, Nashville, Tenn., 500 Laborers. [illegible] W. SHERWOOD, Q. M. Agent, Commercial House, Cleveland, O. Will leave Cleveland every Tuesday and Friday. mch24

WANTED—A Situation by a Boy, in a Grocery or Drug Store; [illegible] Address D. P. H., 130 Euclid st., Cleveland, O. mb31:177

LAND FOR SALE.—Fifty-three acres situated on Wilson avenue, St. Clair and Superior st. extension, known as the Sterling Farm. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Enquire of [illegible] KEYS or M. S. SPANGLER. mb31:314

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I will sell on a reasonable price—if opportunity presents—my house and lot, No. 329 Scoville Avenue. [illegible] C. J. BALLARD.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his residence, situated two and a half miles from the Court House, [illegible] JOHN ALEXANDER.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE House, 23 and 25 Prospect street, suitable for a boarding-house. [illegible] W. NOBLE, at the office of Backus & Noble. fel3

$50,000 MONEY ADVANCED—in sums to suit—at the old stand and well-known WAGNER'S LOAN OFFICE, on Seneca street, [illegible] J. C. A. W. WAGNER.

D. W. GAGE, Attorney at Law, and **Authorized War Claim Agent.** Office 168 Superior St., Cleveland, O. Secures Pensions, Collects Bounties, Back Pay and Prize Money, and Prosecutes War Claims of every description. My Associate at Washington gives particular attention to the settlement of OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS. All persons having Claims against the Government should apply to me at once. Communications enclosing stamp will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.
Horse, Cow, Wagon, Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION.............By O. CUTTER & SON. At the Farm of William Kneals, in Newburgh Township, 3 miles east of Orphan Asylum. [illegible] ap13:200

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865.
Good Household Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION..........By O. CUTTER & SON. At House No. 60 Ontario street. [illegible] ap15:200

Steam to and from the Old Country.
THE WELL-KNOWN favorite Clyde-built Iron Screw Steamships of the ANCHOR LINE, "HIBERNIA," "BRITANNIA," "CALEDONIA," and "UNITED KINGDOM," are intended to sail fortnightly between New York and Glasgow. [illegible] RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible] FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 6 Bowling Green, N. Y. apl4:188

THE STATE OF OHIO, Cuyahoga Co., ss. In Court of Common Pleas of said County. MEHETABEL TROWBRIDGE vs. STEPHEN D. TROWBRIDGE. [illegible] ALBERT T. SLADE, Pl'ff's Att'y. apl14:212

DAILY LEADER.

SATURDAY APRIL 15, 1865.

INSURANCE!
Fire and Marine
THE CLEVELAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Cleveland, Ohio.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Capital, - $500,000.
This Company is now fully organized, and prepared to write Fire and Cargo Risks.

DIRECTORS:
H. B. PAYNE, T. S. HANDY,
CHARLES W. COE, D. B. SEXTON,
HENRY F. CLARK, LEVERETT ALCOTT,
S. D. M'MILLAN.
H. B. PAYNE, President.
S. S. C. E, Secretary.
Office, Sexton's Block, cor. Superior and Merwin streets,
ap5 224 Cleveland, O.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

DEPARTURES.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Atlantic & Great Western	9 50		9:15
A. & G. W., Mahoning Branch	6 50	3 10	
Lake Shore, Cleveland & Erie	9 50	3 25	9 00
Conneaut & Erie Accommodation		5 50	
Pittsburgh & Wheeling	6.00	1:50	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Accom.			8:15
Columbus	6.05	2 45	10:00
Toledo	8 10	2.40	10:0
Sandusky		4 30	
Detroit Boat			

ARRIVALS.

Atlantic & Great Western	7:30		0:1
A. & G. W., Mahoning Branch	10:25	5:40	
Lake Shore, Cleveland & Erie	7:50	1:10	6:2
Conneaut & Erie Accommodation	10:20		
Pittsburgh & Wheeling	9 55		10:1
Columbus	9 30	6 00	2:5
Toledo	9.30	2:20	8:4
Sandusky	9:15		
Detroit boat	6:00		

Citizens wishing conveyance to either of the [illegible] Omnibus Line, by leaving their address at the Omnibus Office, 147 Superior street, next door to the Weddell House.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF CLEVELAND.
Designated Depository for all Public Monies.
Authorized Subscription Agent for the
7-30 LOAN.
This being the only Popular Loan now before the People, the Bank will keep on hand a full assortment of sizes, and fill all orders promptly and without delay.
Five Per Cent. Legal Tender Notes,
With Accrued Interest to date, received in payment for Subscriptions, and will redeem at par the Coupons on the Seven Thirties presented at the counter.
Will also purchase United States Vouchers, Certificates of Indebtedness, and all Government Securities. feb23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Lost—Fur Collar.
- Hurlbut, Scranton & Co.—New Book.
- D. W. Gage—For sale.
- O. Whittier—Patent Spring Beds.
- Toy's Stereopticon—Local Notice.
- Sixth Ward—Local Notice.
- Spiritual Society—Local Notice.
- Second Ward—Local Notice.

CITY NEWS.

Two experienced milliners wanted at Mrs. Shaw's Millinery Rooms. apl14:

WANTED.—Five good reliable men. *Must write a good plain hand.* None others need apply. E. COWLES & Co.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning a coal train coming north was wrecked on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road a short distance this side of Ravenna. The locomotive ran off the track and turned over, while the tender was run over and completely demolished by the loaded cars behind, one of them, with the freight of coal, being carried a distance of twenty [illegible] twenty-five feet forward and off the track. [illegible] who was in the caboose, looking out the front window, describes the crash as terrific, and the occupants of the car got shook up as they will never wish to again. The engineer was hurt but not seriously, and the fireman, it is feared, was fatally injured. One brakesman was cut on the head, and otherwise pretty badly hurt. A brakesman, standing on the front platform of the caboose, was precipitated several feet, landing on top of the car ahead. The whole disaster occupied but a few seconds, and yet the engineer had the presence of mind to whistle down brakes, and the conductor was thoughtful enough to send a hand back on the instant to signal a train that was following but a short distance off. An accident had happened a day or two previous, within a short distance of the same spot which wrecked two freight cars.

For the next twenty days Mott & Haight will offer their entire stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at New York cost prices preparatory to moving to their new store on Superior street the first of May. Call and make a selection from their immense assortment before it is reduced. apl2:200

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT GUARDIAN SALE.—There will be a public sale at the Court House, at two o'clock this afternoon, of several desirable pieces of property owned by the late John B. Waring. Two houses and lots on Bank street, the block now occupied by Woolson, Hitchcock and Custer, and a number of vacant lots, will be offered. Time will be given on half the purchase money.

A large invoice of Spring underware, in Gauze, Lisle-thread and Zephyr, just received at MOTT & HAIGHT'S, 136 Bank street opposite the Weddell. apl2:200

New Books.

LUTTRELL OF ARRAN. By Charles Lever. New York: Harper and Brothers. 1865.

Novel-readers will find in this book another proof or further [illegible] of the [illegible] spawning power of Charles Lever's mind. With a very large class he is as popular as he is prolific, and by them this last progeny of his will be warmly welcomed, cuddled and petted.

Ingham and Bragg have it for sale.

TRAVELS IN CENTRAL ASIA: Performed in the year 1863. By Arminius Vambery. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1865.

The above enterprising publishers have hereby given to American readers another volume of travels. The author, Arminius Vambery, is a member of the Hungarian Academy of Pesth, by whom he was sent on this scientific mission. He performed in 1863 the journey from Teheran across the Turkoman desert on the eastern shore of the Caspian to Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand. The book is a record of the observation and experiences of that journey.

The book is well written, and embellished with many fine engravings, and gives a vast miscellany of information with regard to the natural features of the country passed over, and the characteristics, habits, and general status of the people whom the traveler met.

This book is also for sale by Ingham & Bragg.

Jouvin kid gloves, a large assortment of spring colors. Call and see at
MOTT & HAIGHT'S,
136 Bank street, opposite Weddell.
apl12:200

THANKSGIVING DAY!!

How the Day Passed in the City—Cannon Firing, Religious Services, Music, Bonfires, &c. &c.

The celebration yesterday was not, as was natural, marked by any of those demonstrations of wild delight and half insane joy, which characterized the carnival of Monday last. People then exhausted themselves in jollification, and indulged in all the forms and modes of jubilant expression. It was simply an impossibility for the people to have in one week two celebrations like that of Monday.

Notwithstanding occasional cheering, salutes of cannon, martial music, and endless promenading, yesterday was more like a Sabbath than aught else. All the places of business were closed.

About ten o'clock a salute of one hundred guns was fired by two pieces of the Brooklyn Light Artillery, in the Park. The reverberations and echoes had no sooner died away, than the bells took up the refrain, and people flocked to the various churches where Thanksgiving services were to be held. On this side of the river, the First Presbyterian church was the central point. Pastors and members of several other churches met there for a union service. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, the aisles and pulpit steps being crowded, and many people being compelled to stand about the door-ways. A large bouquet stood on the table below the pulpit, and was the only and sufficient decoration.

The pulpit was occupied by the Revs. Aiken, Goodrich, Hawks, Wolcott, Monteith and Bigelow, representing, respectively, the First, Second and Third Presbyterian, Plymouth and First Baptist Churches. The services were conducted in the happiest, most patriotic and impressive manner. [illegible] on the organ and the doxology, invocation was made by the Rev. Mr. Monteith, after which was sung the 115th Psalm, beginning

"Not to ourselves, who are but dust,
Not to ourselves is glory due;
Eternal God! thou only just,
Thou only gracious, wise and true!"

Rev. T. H. Hawks read a passage of Scripture, the Psalm, opening, "It is good to give thanks unto the Lord." An impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Wolcott, after which the celebrated "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by a quartette, the chorus by the congregation.

Rev. W. H. Goodrich then proceeded to deliver a Thanksgiving sermon from the text found in the 7th chapter of the Book of Ecclesiastes, and 8th verse: "Better is the end of things than the beginning thereof."

It would be but trite to speak of it as a very forcible and eloquent production. It was, moreover, temperate, practical and suggestive, dealing not only with the past, but grappling with questions, political, social and moral, which are soon to come up for consideration and settlement. We are sorry that we cannot present it entire to our readers. We can give only a meagre report, with the exception of the closing passage under the third head, which is literally and entire.

The reverend gentleman opened the discourse by alluding to the first Sabbath and its religious exercises, after the fall of Fort Sumter, four years ago. That day's teaching was "the Christian Necessity of War." He drew, with a few masterly strokes, the picture of the wide contrast of the two occasions, and in this connection remarked that the importance of the operations of the last four years cannot be fully realized now, nor at any time within the limits of the present generation. We are too near the events to see their magnitude and relations to the general secular and moral order. Such fruit must ripen fully before it can be valued. [illegible] than that of the Revolution. *That* was the birth-pang of the land; *this* the regeneration of the same. No one, not even the Church, at the beginning considered the impending struggle in this light, and hence the war was entered upon with Christian sadness. But it has proved a gigantic means for the furtherance of Christianity and civilization, so that the end of the war is far better than the beginning.

The first structural idea of the discourse was this:

1. We have now for the first time an *assured nationality.* Hitherto our Union has been but nominal and untried. All the forms of nationality have been present in our system, but nothing was sure in our government until the great test, the present war, had been applied. A nation is never sure until it has a history, until God has spoken, and put upon a people the divine stamp. It is not that we have created a claim to this assured nationality, but it has pleased God to ordain us a lasting people. The discordant elements in our system,—such as mixed population, the seeming antagonism of sections in interests and sentiments,—were alluded to. They threatened our stability. But these have all been fused in the terrible fire of the war, as representatives of all the nations of earth have fallen in our struggle, and joyfully died for this, their own, country.

No further attempt will ever be made to sever this Union of States. The experiment just made will be conclusive to all time. What God hath joined together in these four solemn years, let not men dare attempt to put asunder.

2d. We have gained a character of our own and a conscious manhood. We have not had a national character these eighty years of our existence. Our faith in our institutions has been only opinion, not faith, for it was all untried; our resources unknown. But this war has developed in us full faith and knowledge in and of our institutions, our country and ourselves. We, and all other nations, now know our strength. Hitherto we bowed down to foreign opinion. Now and henceforth Europe is behind us. We are no longer at school to the continent. We have a truer self respect. We shall not think how we *seem*, concerned only to be what we are and may be.

The heroism of the nation has been marvelously developed. From the ranks of private life [illegible] military, have arisen, whose prowess and ability command the admiration of the world, and we have a host of women who are fit to be the mothers and wives of heroes. See how the half-hearted men have sunk beneath the heroism of the times! How readily people have left the comfort of home to brave the dangers of the battle field! The memory and example of the self-sacrificing devotion to the Union, of the many distinguished and unknown dead, have entered into the type of manhood made by this war. This is a better style of manhood than we once thought ourselves capable of. But the war has transfigured us. Those who went out from us boys, come back to us heroes.

3. We have risen to a far nobler sentiment of justice and mercy. The ordinary effect of war was dwelt upon. In view of it, no wonder many good men, taking counsel of their fears, preferred the alternative of a divided country to the horrors of war. But God was wiser than their fears. All has worked well. Not a principle of freedom or justice has been compromised. The mills of the gods have ground fast, and they have ground fine. Old prejudices and conventionalities have been and are being rooted out. The grand strides toward the great result, the popular recognition of the moral and political equality of the people here, were cited as proof of the new and marvellous convictions now shared by all classes.

The speaker continued:

We find laid upon us as a nation greater obligations than those which we sought in our heedlessness to cast off. We are set to study this great problem of right, how to deal justly and wisely and Christianly with an injured race, with a degraded class of our own countrymen, with loyal multitudes sore from cruel persecutions, and with a conquered, perhaps a sullen foe. We need a spirit of inflexible righteousness, and of patient equity. We need a spirit of mercy and good will to men. We need [illegible] that sentiment, which would seem to be spontaneously showing itself in the mass of Northern minds, of generous welcome to every returning rebel who sinned in ignorance or haste, of justice toward every freedman who will show his manhood, of patience toward all,—except the master spirits who, for their own ambition, hazarded and brought on all this woe. For them disfranchisement and exile should be the least retribution.

And here, in the name of justice and of mercy too, here, beside the very cross of Him who freely shed his blood for sinful men, I protest against the idea of an indiscriminate amnesty to malignant rebels. Christ is the friend and Saviour of sinners, but not of hypocrites and tormentors. He teaches forgiveness to the penitent, and compassion to the deceived and ignorant transgressor, but not one word will you find in the Gospel, not one example in his life, of mercy to the false and the cruel. Vengeance is forbidden to us as private men. God reserves it as his prerogative. But to Governments he expressly delegates it, for the security of the people. The ruler may not bear the sword in vain. He must make it terrible to evil doers. It is not enough that we have proved our power to suppress sedition. We must punish it in God's name. We must make the thought of it dreadful forever.

I hear it said that there is no provision in our laws for the capital punishment of such men as these. If it is so, it is because the founders of the republic never conceived of such a pitch of crime. God may never put the arch traitors in our power. But if he should, and they should escape unscathed, if that man who has been the master spirit of the rebellion, who has been merciless and malignant to them who dug by his cruel silence those thirty thousand graves at Andersonville and made starvation a *policy*, if that chief repudiator of all mercy, himself as thorough an incarnation of Satan as men's eyes have looked on, if that man and his compeers go unwhipped of justice, then let us never punish another criminal. But give me another country for my home. The returning prodigal let us welcome with [illegible]. Those who have sinned in ignorance or by constraint, let us freely pardon. [illegible] Judas hang. Justice to traitors is the [illegible] mercy to the people.

4. We have been quickened in conscience and in christian faith. For many of the early months of the war, the people fought against the Divine tendency. But God schooled the Nation, from President down to the slave in chains, and moulded it to his will. From the time we changed our policy and the National aim, God has given us victories. All now perceive the divine interposition. None recognize our own it more clearly and freely than our civil and military leaders. The perception has chastened their hearts, and inspired them with faith in God. The leaven has worked into the masses of the soldiery, and more have been converted in the last four years, than in an ordinary generation. The end is better than the beginning. The war has not left a trace of hatred in the North. Christianity has lost nothing in these years.

The discourse closed with a graceful allusion to the beautiful process of Nature, hiding with grass and flowers the terrible scars and wrecks of war, and thus standing as the symbol of that mantle of mercy and love wherewith God will cover the desolation and hearts made and broken in these awful years.

Rev. Dr. Bigelow, of the First Baptist Church, offered the final prayer, after which the grand old patriotic hymn, "My Country! 'tis of Thee," was sung, when the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Aiken.

The principal feature of the afternoon was the convention of the working men of this city, held in the open air in the north-east corner of the Square. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

There was but little done, in the latter part of the day, in the direct way of celebration. Flags floated gaily from buildings, tower, and mast head, but there was almost a total lack of humorous expressions of joy. An effigy of Jeff. Davis hung by the neck all day from the roof over Hawks' [illegible] it upon its "sculptor," Mr. W. D. [illegible], as well as provoked a good deal of merriment in those who passed by.

The boys extemporized a portable gallows, in which swung Jeff. Davis, which they paraded through the streets with whoop, halloo, fife and drum.

In the evening a number of bonfires were kindled on Superior street, and rockets let off. Mr. H. F. Brayton's Insurance office windows were beautifully illuminated with crescents of small gas lights, underneath which were the magical initials, "U. S. G.," and these, in turn, underlooped by three large beautiful stars. It was one of the finest devices we have ever seen.

The streets were packed to a late hour. The city seemed emptied of men, women and children, who delighted in the band air of the evening and the calm starlight.

ITEMS FROM THE OIL COUNTRY.

More rain—Rejoicings over the Victories—Drafted men Departing—Oil News—Hamilton E. Fowle—The A. & G. W. Railway.

MEADVILLE, Pa., April 13, 1865.

There was a little threatening last night of a repetition of the memorable flood of last month. The winds blew and the floods came, and the rain descended with frightful volume for a time, but the blue sky which has succeeded gives assurance that a temporary swelling of the streams will be the only inconvenience resulting from the storm.

The people of the oil regions are not behind their patriotic fellow-citizens elsewhere, in rejoicing over the downfall of the rebellion, although the means at hand for a display of their rejoicing are not so ample as if they were in the cities. We have no big gun, either secesh or national, with which to wake the echoes from the encircling hills, but anvils and logs, torpedoes, pistols and muskets, give minor reports in curious succession. Neither have we rockets or Roman candles, but so far as bonfires and profusely bespринkled colored lanterns can do it, we let our light of thanksgiving and praise shine forth. And, best of all, heroes elsewhere, the truest illustration of the state of the popular feeling is the perfect unanimity with which thankfulness and gratification is expressed. No "sympathiser" now throws his ill-omened forebodings into the midst of the general hilarity; no cowardly Northern rebel is now "afraid Lee is getting Grant and Sherman into a trap." All are satisfied, happy and grateful.

Perhaps, in the burst of rejoicing over the splendid military successes of the past week, we have partially neglected to give due honor and credit to him who is the "head and front" of the Army and Navy, looking chiefly to those who have been the immediate agents of the glorious work. But if anything was needed to recall to the public mind the greatness and grandeur of Abraham Lincoln, surely that need is now filled by the proclamation just issued, in which, without bluster or brag, but with the quiet dignity of conscious power, the President of the United States gives fair warning to all foreign aliens of the demolished Confederacy, that henceforth we want no such "neutrality" as they have shown for the past three years. I doubt if even the announcement of the fall of Richmond was received with a heartier acquiescence than this declaration of the President.

A company of drafted men left this station for Pittsburgh this morning, (before the paper containing the proclamation had been received.) As I stood near the men to witness their departure, I could not help noticing the remarks made by them, in which they displayed the prevailing sentiment, "Good bye John," said one who was to wait and go with the next lot, to a comrade who was going, "I'll meet you in Mexico or Canada." "Well boys, you won't see much fighting," said a by-stander. "Never you mind," replied a soldier, "this thing's about played out, but we're gone in for England's benefit." "We don't care for hot weather" said another, "it's cool in Canada." And so the comments went round.

So far as oil strikes and preparations are concerned there is little new to report. Operations in real estate are temporarily suspended in great part, merchants and moneyed men generally waiting until they shall be satisfied that gold has touched bottom, and active business is resumed. That point has evidently now been reached and we look for an increased activity in the oil market. Oil has already advanced from the prices of ten days ago, and was sold yesterday in Oil City at $7 per barrel, as I am informed.

While the fever of speculation has abated, those holders of lands who have bought to develope will prosecute the work diligently, and many valuable disclosures regarding the oil field will be made during the coming season. A very large number of wells will be sunk during the next three months, many of them in territory as yet unoccupied. Some of these will (if surface indications are worth anything) yield handsomely. Every good well thus opened will attract handsomely of buyers and horses for all its surrounding territory, and thus the interests will be kept up. Those who declare that the "oil bubble has burst," or who compare it with previous speculations that have proved worthless, will find a refutation of all these theories in the ensuing summer and fall.

French Creek and its tributaries will be thoroughly tested this year. The lands upon these streams have been all taken up and many derricks are already up. The well at Union (on French Creek, thirty miles above us) is being pumped with a paying result. Some of the wealthy operators of Oil Creek have invested largely in French Creek property. The owner of the Torr farm has bought and leased several thousand acres.

Let the visitor to these regions come from what quarter he may, he will find familiar names upon the hotel registers and business cards. You all remember the story of the first voyage of the Great Eastern—how the monster of the deep was nearly wrecked in a terrific storm, the only hope of the officers and passengers being in their ability to keep her "head to the wind," and how at last that hope was wrenched from them by the destruction of the rudder, thus leaving them at the mercy of the merciless waves. You remember then, how an American, brave of heart and skillful of hand, improvised an apparatus for steering the ship and rigged it in its place in the midst of the hurricane of waters, receiving the gratitude not only of those thus rescued from destruction, but also of all who read and wondered until the name of Hamilton E. Towle was "as familiar as household words." Upon the table before me lies the business card of "Hamilton E. Towle & Co., Civil Engineers, Oil City." This is but one illustration out of many I might enumerate, of the concentration, in this driving country, of men of mark and ability from all over the world.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railway is putting itself in order for the opening [illegible] of elegant new cars will be delivered this month, and before the summer travel to the sea shore sets in, this shortest and most luxurious route will be ready to claim its share of public patronage. CHIPS.

WORKING MEN'S MEETING.

Tremendous Remonstrance Against the Passage of the Newton Bill—Speeches, music, Great Enthusiasm, Procession, &c.

Although posters announcing that the working men of this city would hold a public meeting on Friday, had been up but a day or two, a tremendous assembly, estimated from four to five thousand, gathered at two o'clock yesterday afternoon about an extemporised stand at the northeast corner of the Park, to hear the speeches of several men from abroad, and protest against the passage by the Legislature of Ohio of the pending Newton Bill, which provides that any one entering into any leagues or combinations for the purpose of preventing, by force or threatening, any one from engaging in any employment at any wages or compensation, shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $200, nor less than $10; and be confined in the dungeon of the County Jail, and fed on bread and water, not less than five, nor more than twenty days.

This is a general movement of the working men of the city, and not a clique or partisan concern. They have agitated the question for the last ten days, and become as one man in their views of the situation and policy to be pursued. Several men from abroad were invited to come and talk to the people. A number came and addressed the crowd at length.

The following gentlemen were the officers of the meeting:

President—Thomas Cuyler.
Secretaries—John Sturenlicker, John Maitland.

After a stirring blast from the Temperance Band, Jonathan C. Fincher, of Philadelphia, President of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths, and editor of the *Trade Review*, was introduced, and received with loud cheers. We give barely the substance of his speech:

They were here to declare the independence of every working man, in general, and to protest as one man against the passage of the Newton Bill, which proposes to make criminals of about 40,000 of Ohio's best workingmen, and aims to break up all combinations of laboring men.

Are these combinations wrong? If so, they should be broken up. If right, they cannot be set aside by any legislation.

Workmen *must* sell their labor, and they must sell it for enough to support their families. No man has a right to deviate from this. But unsupported, the laborer often has to do this or starve. Bolstered up by combinations, he can stand erect.

No man has a right to fire his own dwelling simply because it is his own; and capitalists should be looked up if they attempt to take the value out of the labor of the working classes.

These combinations, which the capitalists are trying to break up, are not disloyal and disorganizing in their tendencies. They are schools, a second school and discipline for the masses of laborers.

The condition of the working men in England, now and fifty years ago, before unions and combinations were formed there, were contrasted, with the conclusion that their present condition is infinitely improved. Wages received by working men there nearly equal, all things considered, those allowed laborers here.

The North has progressed because labor has been free here. The South had a maxim: "Capital ought to own Labor." But "Labor should own Capital." This is the principle we have sought to establish, and it will be the settled rule and law, if not in this generation, then in a more favored one to [illegible].

It was asserted that the country has received its real substantial improvement at the hands of the working people, and not by the capitalists. The latter have been speculating in lands and stocks, while the former have done the actual, telling work, built the railroads and canals.

We want universal equality. Every man, no matter how poor, must hold himself as good as the rich man.

He was loudly applauded at the close. Richard Trevellick, of Detroit, President of the International Union of Ship Carpenters and Calkers, was next introduced, and warmly received. He made a speech which was a model of humor and irony, and we regret the lateness of the hour and the pressure of other matter, which prevent us giving a full report. He was often applauded, and at length gave way to W. H. Gudgeon, of Cincinnati, President of the Trade Assembly and Vice President of the Ship Carpenters' and Calkers' International Union, who made a short but logical speech, for which we have no room.

After three rousing cheers and music by the band, Mr. Wm. H. Sylvis, of Philadelphia, President of the International Union of Iron Molders, read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A Bill is now pending before the Legislature of the State of Ohio, for the purpose of prohibiting by fine and imprisonment all strikers, threatening and intimidating others, but virtually to prevent all Associations and Combinations of Artisans, Mechanics, and all Operative Classes, from demanding a fair compensation for their labor, and

WHEREAS, An Amendment is also pending to the same, to prohibit Manufacturers from increasing the prices of their manufactures as circumstances and the exigencies of the times may demand, thereby preventing Capitalists from engaging in business, and hindering all Working Classes from obtaining that labor necessary to procure for themselves and families the means of an honorable subsistence, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Workingmen of Cleveland, Ohio, do denounce and protest against all such Legislative Acts, and all interference on the part of the State against our Freedom, aiming, as it does, a direct blow at the first and most cherished interests and principles of Humanity, our dearest right, the right of self-protection and preservation, and furthermore to bind us to a state of slavery far worse, more unendurable, and more disgraceful than the enslavement of the African race among us, compelling us who by our labor constitute the very foundation and fabric of National wealth and greatness to bow to the moneyed few, who have been raised to their present position and power by the industry of the great masses of the laboring portion of the community, therefore,

Resolved, That we will use all peaceable efforts, all honorable and laudable means at our disposal to counteract and defeat such diabolical and outrageous acts against our rights and privileges as loyal citizens of this great Republic; that we will not cease to use our best exertions to defeat and overthrow the base attempt to deprive us of the freedom and unquestionable right and privilege of demanding a fair and just remuneration for our labor, therefore,

Resolved, That we will most cordially and heartily co-operate with this and all such kindred Associations and Combinations of Mutual Protection to frustrate this bill now before the Legislature and all such further and future attempts as shall tend to enslave and compel the working classes to pay homage to the grasping avarice of fortune's favored few.

The resolutions were unanimously carried, and with great enthusiasm.

During the speaking two transparencies were brought upon the stage, whose mottoes provoked laughter and cheers:

"Trade Unions forever."
"Painters Union, 13 Prospect street."
"Union is Strength."
"Rhodes, Card & Co., Oppressors of the Working Men."
"Freedom to Whites as well as Blacks."
"Divided we Fall."
"Down with Monopolists."

After a stirring piece by the band, and another set of resolutions, recommending the *Trade Review* paper, the convention adjourned to meet again at seven o'clock, and march in procession to the West Side Armory, where the same speakers and others would address them. We are not able to give a report of the meeting last night.

STEREOPTICON.—We might read for twenty years and not be able to know what we can know by seeing at the Academy of Music [illegible]. How delightful to think we can sit in a comfortable place, and travel all over the world with a pleasant guide, and under the influence of music, and while we visit many lands, hear their melodies. We shall regret when the Stereopticon leaves our city. apl15

Gentlemen will find the best selected stock of driving gloves ever brought to this city at MOTT & HAIGHT'S Gents' Furnishing Emporium, 136 Bank street. apl2:200

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sixth Ward Protection Club.

THE DRAFT IS OVER.

A meeting will be held this (Saturday) evening at the Wigwam. Turn out, one and all.
W. C. COGG, President.
G. A. KOLBE, Sec'y. apl6:200

Society of Spiritualists.—Dr. B. Cyriax will lecture at the Hall, 61 Superior st., morning and evening, on Sunday, April 16th, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The German Quartette will sing some of their beautiful songs before and after the lectures. apl5:200

Second Ward.—A meeting will be held in the basement of the Court House, this Saturday evening at 7½ o'clock. Every subscriber to the recruiting fund should be present, particularly those who have not yet paid their subscriptions.
apl6 201 P. ROSE, Pres't.

Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste is the safest and most agreeable Dentifrice now in use for beautifying the Teeth, preventing decay and healing diseased Gums. Sold by all Druggists. ap5 204 [illegible]

Toy's Great Stereopticon.

MATINEE

SATURDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.
apl4.200

The twelfth semi annual meeting of the Cleveland Congregational Conference will be held in the First Congregational Church, Cleveland, (West Side), on Tuesday next, April 18th, at 7 P. M.
Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Oberlin, will preach the opening sermon.
Each Church is expected to send two delegates.
apl4.200 J. W. DUNHAM, Clerk.

Mrs. Day's School.—The Spring Term of Mrs. Day's school, corner of Euclid and Erie streets will commence on Monday, the 17th of April. Latin, French, German and Penmanship, as usual. apl4.200

To make your Horse look well, shed off his old coat, loosen his skin, improve his appetite and feel young, give him some of Norris' Arabian Condition Powders. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per package. Principal office, 107 Bank street. ap6.216 daw

Postponement.—The meeting of Co. B, 29th O. N. G., for the election of officers was postponed till Thursday evening, April 13th. Members are notified to be present. By order of Commandant.
apl3:200 W. WARMINGTON, O. S.

Wanted—By an experienced young man, a situation in a Grocery Store. Good city references given. Address L. M., Leader office. apl3:659

Removal.—JACOB FRANK, the popular and enterprising Manufacturer of Hoop Skirts and Corsets, has removed from his late stand on Water street, to a large and commodious establishment, No. 123 Superior street, under the American House. Wholesale and retail buyers will find it to their interest to bestow a liberal patronage on the new establishment, as the proprietor intends, by attention and energy bestowed alike upon all branches of his trade, to make it at once the most popular establishment in the city. apl2:200

ITCH. WHEATON'S ITCH.
SCRATCH. OINTMENT. SCRATCH.
Will cure the Itch in 48 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to Weeks and Potter, 170 Washington st., Boston, will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all Druggists. STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Cleveland, Agents for Northern Ohio. mb14:F daw

CLEVELAND
CITY DIRECTORY
FOR 1865-6.

The undersigned propose to issue in the month of May next, a complete Directory of the city of Cleveland. Having made the necessary arrangements to have the city thoroughly canvassed by the 10th of April, we expect to issue the work on the 16th of May; but the publication may possibly be delayed until the 25th. As we intend to make this a *complete* directory, containing the name, business and address of every man in the city, we trust that it will meet with that success which its merits demand. The work will only be sold by subscription, as no more copies will be issued than are subscribed for.

A limited number, only, of advertisements will be received. For terms, &c., apply at the LEADER Counting Room.
E. COWLES & Co.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Why is a wish far dearer than a crown?
That wish accomplished, why the grave of bliss?"
Persons afflicted with Catarrh not only wish but attempt by every possible means to effect a cure. None but those afflicted can imagine the unpleasantness of this disease, and many, very many, who have it as yet but in its first stages, are unaware of the pain, inconvenience and even mortification which they are yet to suffer, unless prompt measures are taken for relief. Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy is a *certain* cure, striking at the cause of the disease, and thus effecting a permanent cure. aplo ft3

Oil Factory for Sale.—The subscriber offers to sell his factory on Canal and Ohio streets, with the land and buildings, being pleasantly situated, compact and conveniently arranged. Capacity about fifty barrels per day. Immediate possession given if required. B. PELTON.
Cleveland, Feb. 14, 1865. feb15:r20f,

Sober Facts for Thinking People.—Year after year, for an eighth of a century, the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel—in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned.—Upon evidence far less weighty men are acquitted or condemned by conscientious juries.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is not, however, upon trial. It has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects, what *they* think of it. Ask them, and be guided solely by what they say. Sold everywhere. aplo 023 1wdaw

E. B. HALE, Banker,
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENT,
111 Superior St.
Subscriptions received to the
"7 3-10 PER CENT. AND 10-40" NATIONAL LOAN.
[Commission allowed to Subscribers.]
U. S. Bonds of 1881, 5 20's, 10-40's, Treasury Notes, and all other Government Securities purchased and for sale on the most favorable terms.
Gold, Silver, Coupons and Canada money bought and sold at best rates. Deposits received and Collections made at all accessible points. Uncurrent funds converted at lowest rates. Revenue Stamps for sale. oct

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

CITY PROPERTY.

[illegible] A fine double frame house, good lot and improvements; a desirable and cheap place. Price $5,500. [illegible] lot 35 by 132 feet. Price $2,600.

St. Clair street, near Perry—Three Houses and Lots.

Nos. 280 and 282 Pittsburgh street—a double Brick House in front and a frame house in rear, with room for additional building in rear. Price $5,500.

FARMS, &C.

Forty acres of land on St. Clair Road, about 3½ miles from city line, with a fine Brick House, a large Vineyard and great variety of Fruit, a good old place. Price $18,000.

Ten acres, half a mile east of city line, between St. Clair street and the Railroad.

Liberal time given. Apply to
apl m2:204 L. PRENTISS, 3 Rouse Block.

JNO. G. JENNINGS' REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Huntington Street—House and Lot, $3,000.
Greenwood Street—House and Lot, $1,000.
Lake Street—House and Lot, $1,800.
Scovill Street—House and Lot, $2,000.
Lake Street, near Erie—Four Brick Dwellings, $2,000.
Near Vineyard Street—House, Saloon and Lease on Canal, $1,200.
Perry Street—Two Houses and Lots, $2,600 each.
Wilson Avenue—Large Brick House and five Acres.
Prospect Street—Brick House and Lot, $7,000.
Prospect Street—Two-story Brick House and Lot, 66 feet front, $8,300.
Prospect Street—Two-story Frame House and Lot, $6,000.
Prospect Street—1½ story Frame House and Lot, $4,800.
Huron Street—1½ story Frame House, $3,100.
Brick Hotel, known as the "Stillman House," on Columbus street.
Good House and Lot, No 140 Lake st.
Cottage House No. 131 St. Clair st. Lot 60x165 feet.
Vacant Lot between River and Canal, near City Mills.
Vacant Lot on old river bed, near Pontoon Bridge—first rate for Dock or Manufacturing.
Vacant Lot on Euclid street, 100x200 feet.
Vacant Lot on Prospect street, 50x200 feet.
Vacant Lot on Clinton street, near Kentucky.

FARMS AND OUT PROPERTY.

25 Acres of fine Fruit Land adjoining Bratenahl's, two miles from the city, on the Lake shore.
Several good Farms of from 40 to 200 acres, 8 to 20 miles from the city.
A large and nice Stone House, Stone Barn, and 10 acres well cultivated land, with great variety of Fruit, 7 miles from the city, on Euclid Plank Road. Can be bought for less than the value of the buildings.
JOHN G. JENNINGS,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
'eb18 Atwater Building.

FLOUR AND FEED.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! AT REDUCED PRICES.—5,000 bbls fresh ground Flour, all grades, some very choice brands of Red and White Wheat, suitable for family or baker's use, for sale at Warehouse, 107 Merwin street. Grocerymen, Bakers and others in want will consult their own interests by examining our stock.
apl4 GARDNER, BURT & CO.

RYE FLOUR! RYE FLOUR!—For sale in lots to suit, at Warehouse of
apl4 GARDNER, BURT & CO.

FLOUR AND FEED.

C. ANDREWS,
The well known Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FLOUR AND FEED, has always on hand
New Hominy, White Cracked Wheat,
Graham Flour, Farina,
Split Peas, Barley,
Oat Meal, New Corn Meal,
Fresh Buckwheat Flour, &c., at greatly reduced prices. UNION MILLS,
whl7:F a Cor. Ontario and Prospect sts.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES—The attention of Physicians and all persons wishing
Pure and Reliable Medicines
is respectfully solicited to my stock, which comprises a complete assortment of everything pertaining to
THE DRUG TRADE.
and at prices to insure satisfaction to the purchaser. DENTAL AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TEETH, FOIL, VULCANIZED RUBBER AND VULCANIZERS, of the latest and most approved patterns, sold at manufacturers' prices.
Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
in great variety. Also a stock of LIQUORS (as to quality) second to none in market.
Agent for DAY'S SPLINTS, the most complete set of Splints ever offered to the Profession. Country Physicians are particularly invited to an examination of my stock, and will find it to their advantage to favor me with their orders.
lan8 G. W. CLARK, 119 Superior st.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE at reduced prices, at COWLES & CO.'S, Weddell House.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

MORNING LEADER OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, 1865.

There was no business done in financial circles in this city to-day, and the market is nominally in the same condition as on Thursday.

In New York there was no session of the regular Stock Boards. Gold ruled dull and without material change from yesterday, opening at 145⅝ and closing at 146. Government Bonds are firm, and the news from Europe to-day, showing an advance upon them in London, will most likely lead to an improvement in the home markets. It is altogether probable that a largely increased demand from Europe for the national securities will follow immediately the announcement of Lee's surrender, and as the tendency will also be to strengthen the confidence of foreign capitalists who have already invested in them, and dispose them to hold the bonds as the most valuable of stock property, a very decided upward movement may be expected. This state of things will doubtless, however, be for a time more marked on the Continent than in England, where the recent proclamation of Mr. Lincoln may be expected to lead to some distrust and misgiving as to the future relations of the two nations.

The total commerce of New York from July 1 to date compares as follows with former returns:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse	$141,863 618	167,673,055	114,2[illegible],428
Exp'ts produce	160,451,485	123,489,302	10[illegible],168,637
Exports spec e.	47,487,456	39,917,143	27,161,134

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held in Toledo on the 26th inst.

N. Y. Money Market—April 14.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Money—Easy at 6@7 p. ct.
Sterling Exchange—Dull at 105[illegible] for first class bankers' bills.
Gold—No decided change. Opening at 145⅝, declining to 145, advancing to 146⅛, and closing at 146.

New York Stock Market—April 14.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Government Stocks—Firm.
(No session of Stock Board.)

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF CLEVELAND.
Designated Depository for all Public Monies, and Financial Agent of the United States. Authorized Subscription Agent for the
7-30 LOAN, &c.
This Bank having been appointed a Depository and Financial Agent of the Government, will promptly fill all orders for the Popular 7-30 Loan, now being rapidly taken. The decline in Gold must continue to render this Loan a desirable investment. The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers who buy to sell again.
Five Per cent. Legal Tender Notes,
With accrued interest added, received in payment for subscriptions. Matured 7-30 Coupons paid on presentation. United States Vouchers purchased, and maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected.
apl 524 W. L. CUTTER, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL.

MORNING LEADER OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, April 14, 1865.

To-day having been generally observed by the business community of this city as a holiday, and there having been no meeting of the Board of Trade, we omit our regular market report.

Rose & Prentiss' Provision Market Report.

The following are the rates charged by us:

Hams—Sugar-cured premium hams ℔ lb.... 22
Dried Beef—℔ lb.........................18 c
Shoulders—Sugar-cured ℔ lb.............16 c
Bacon—Or Smoked Sides ℔ lb.............21 c
Lard—Prime leaf kettle-rend'd in bbls or trcs.10 c
Prime leaf kettle-rend'd in kegs ℔ lb..21 c
Pork—No. 1 mess ℔ bbl.................$18 00
Extra clear ℔ bbl.........................00 00

No extra charge made for packages or cartage to railroad depots or boats. All articles are warranted strictly prime, and equal to anything in the State. Orders promptly filled.
ROSE & PRENTISS.
dal6.E Nos. 142, 144 and 146 Ontario street.

NEW YORK MARKET—April 14.
[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Cotton—Market steady. Sales at 51@52c for middling.
Flour—Without decided change, with moderate business.
Sales at $7 75@7 85 for extra state; $8 30@8 50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $8 55@9 00 for trade brands. Market closing quiet.
Whisky—Lower. Sales at $2 10@2 11 for western.
Wheat—More firm. Sales at $1 65 for Chicago spring; $1 70@1 80 amber Michigan; $1 [illegible] [illegible] Missouri.
Rye—[illegible]
Corn—Scarce. Sales of new yellow at $1 40; new mixed western at 30@1 35.
Oats—Very firm and scarce. Sales at 90c for western.
Wool—Quiet.
Petroleum—Dull and nominal.
Sugar—Quiet. Muscovado 11½@14½c; Havana 13½@16c.
Molasses—Dull.
Pork—Market firmer; more doing. Sales at $27 25@28 00 for new mess, closing at $28 00 cash; $21 75@26 25 for 1863-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at $26 00 cash; $21 75@25 00 for prime and $26 00@26 37 for prime mess.
Beef—Less active, at $12 00@18 00 for plain mess, $16 00@20 00 extra do.
Beef Hams—Market quiet. Small sales at $24 00.
Cut Meats—Quiet at 14½@16c shoulders and 11½@17c hams.
Bacon—Market dull. Sales of Cumberland cut at —; 15½c for long ribbed, and 16 for short ribbed.
Lard—Quiet at 11½@18c.
Butter—Quiet. Sales at 13@20c for Ohio and 2[illegible]@35c for State.
Cheese—Dull at 14@22c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CLEVELAND.

ENTERED........................April 14.

Stmr City of Cleveland, McKay, Detroit
Prop Portsmouth, Hewitt, Dunkirk
Schr E C Roberts, Rumage, [illegible]
Schr A Lincoln, Dove, Pt Huron, 56 m lumber, 13 m lath
Schr D Provost, Peterson, Toledo, 000 bu wheat
Schr L D Cowman, Jex, Pt Huron, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath
Schr Somerset, Gain, Pt Huron, 32 m lumber, 38 m lath
Scow Black Rover, Jennings, Port Clinton.
Scow Ellen, Blanchard, Kelley's Island.
Scow Black Swan, Smith, Black River.
Scow Aunt Ruth, Fox, Black River.

CLEARED........................April 14.

Stmr City of Cleveland, McKay, Detroit.
Stmr S Clement, Nichols, Chicago, 500 tons coal
Prop Portsmouth, Hewitt, Toledo
Schr Tom Wrong, Thompson, Burwell

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

A few of the Pupils of Mr. UNDERNER will give a Musical Soiree at CHAPIN'S HALL, on
Tuesday Evening, April 18, 1865,
Assisted by
MISS NELLIE VAUGHAN,
MR. G. FINN, and
MR. F. C. STEDMAN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.
Tickets, . . 50 Cents.
To be had at Barlow's Music Store, No. 3 Euclid street, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. apl3 203

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Toy's Magnificent
STEREOPTICON!
The Finest and Most Celebrated in the World.
This splendid Work of Art is now on exhibition at the Academy of Music.
800 Photographic Views! Each view occupying a space 20 feet square! These representations consist of views of all the Principal Cities in the World, most of the celebrated and prominent Cathedrals, Abbeys, Churches, Castles, Palaces, Bridges, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys, &c., &c., in Europe. In fact, one can see as much in a single evening as he could by taking a voyage around the World. Also 100 of the most beautiful Statues in the World, taken by the Photographic process from the original, can be seen as though the real statues were before you!
Admission to Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. To Family Circle and Gallery, 25 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats. apl2

C. A. READ. G. W. WOODWORTH. F. H. READ.
C. A. READ & CO.,
BANKERS,
83 SUPERIOR ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO,
DEALERS IN
GOLD, SILVER, COUPONS, EXCHANGE, CANADA AND UNCURRENT MONEY,
Buy and sell all descriptions of
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
7 3-10 Notes converted into Sixes of 1881.
Subscriptions received for 7-30 and 10-40 Bonds.
We pay highest premium for all premium funds.
Uncurrent money taken at lowest rate of discount.
We also buy and sell on Commission all kinds of Stocks and Bonds at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
All orders by mail or express promptly filled.
Revenue Stamps for sale. [illegible]