Cleveland Morning Leader.

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DAILY MORNING LEADER.

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CITY & NEWS ITEMS

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1858

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

☞Plain and Ornamental Printing of every description done at the Printing Establishment of the *Leader* Office, on the latest improved and most rapid steam presses, in the best style, on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Particular attention paid to blank work. Every description of Binding done, especially Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Sales Books, Receiving Books, &c., &c.

☞For late City News, see third page. For Market Reports and Marine News, see fourth page.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.—The steamer *Illinois*, Capt. FRAZER, arrived on Saturday morning. She brings no news of importance further than that the steamer *Lady Elgin* was met near Eagle River, all right.

FIRE.—A fire was discovered about two o'clock yesterday morning in a frame barn on the lot No. 100 Columbus street, owned by Henry Tracy, and occupied by Karl Kruger. The building was entirely consumed, loss about one hundred dollars. We could not learn whether there was or was not any insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the barn was used for wood and coal, and no fire had been in it for weeks.

POLICE COURT, SATURDAY AUG. 14.—The case of Simeon Hoffman, charged with stealing five cords of wood from Wm. A. Maile, was continued to the 17th. Mrs. Mary A. Mack, whose face and name are as familiar to the officers about the Police Court "as household words," was again up for intoxication. She is an astonishing drinker of strong beverages. She was fined $3 and costs; or prison five days.—Kasmas Cowhorn (Phoebus! what a name,) for assault and battery on a stranger,—case continued.

Mrs. Mary McLaughlin is a highly respectable Irish lady who lives on Lorain street, West Side. Mrs. M'L. keeps a little shop and in her little shop keeps strong beer and other stronger stimulants. Andrew Gallagher Esq., who drives a dray, came there one day last week and demanded of Mrs. Mc L. a glass of beer.—Mrs. McL. refused to let him have the beer and advised Andrew Gallagher to go home. Mr. G. did go home but presently returned with an axe, and smashed in the door to Mrs. McL.'s little shop; for which little operation in the way of "double entry," Andrew Gallagher was fined $5, and costs—total $9—which he paid.

Joseph Dent is engaged in Ontario street.—On Friday last he was engaged in sprinkling the streets with hose and pipe, when Daniel C. Palmer drove by in an Express wagon. Mr Dent turned the pipe upon Mr. Palmer. Mr Palmer told Mr. Dent to "quit that." Mr. Dent told Mr. Palmer to go to a *very hot* place. Mr. Palmer declined to go there, but went to the Police Court, got out a warrant of assault and battery for Mr. Dent; Mr. Dent was arrested, arraigned, convicted, and fined five dollars and costs—which he paid.

The next case was that of Mrs. Libby against Mrs. Beck for destroying property. The parties live on Parkman street. Mrs. Libby dresses showily—Mrs. Beck is German, and dresses plainly. The charge was that Mrs. Beck had thrown a quart of black ink against Mrs. Libby's white house in the night time—to said house's great damage, and against the peace and dignity of the State. The list of witnesses showed a formidable array of German women. Mrs. Libby described, in heavy tragedy style, the assault; her feelings on the fearful occasion; how she didn't sleep a wink all night. Mrs. Libby protested that she (herself) was a highly respectable and good woman. She said she knew a member of church—a very fine man—who would testify to her good character and goodness generally. But Mrs. Beck proved an alibi and was discharged, to the great disgust of Mrs. Libby; and so the case ended, and the temple of justice was closed for the day.

THE WORKING MEN'S MEETING.—The following resolutions, presented by Mr. A. Henshaw at the last meeting of the Working Men, will come up for consideration and discussion on Thursday evening next:

WHEREAS, the experience of the last twenty-five years has clearly demonstrated to us that we have a defective commercial system; that it is founded upon no equity of principle; that its operation is unjust and unequal; that its tendency is to rob labor of its just due; that its operation is equally disastrous to the honest commercial man; that its only effect has been, that while it has depressed labor, it has filled the coffers of a dishonest, stock-jobbing, speculating portion of the community, to the injury of the working man; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the working men of Cleveland, will take every reasonable and lawful means to procure the immediate abolition of interest upon capital.

That we will make all honorable and lawful efforts for the immediate emancipation of ourselves and our children from its despotic sway.

That for the purpose of more fully perfecting our wishes, we recommend the organization of an entire new political party, without regard to any of the present organizations, to be denominated the Working Men's Party, whose principles shall be founded in justice, in wisdom, and in truth.

That this meeting appoint a general executive committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the working men of the United States, and to open such correspondence with philanthropic individuals of the different States as in their judgment may be deemed proper, and necessary to carry forward the great work of reform of the evils we complain of.

Resolved, That the air, earth and water are our inherent birth-rights; that we recommend the circulation of petitions in all the States, asking the national Congress for the passage of an act, granting a free home to every citizen of the United States who is twenty-one years of age and is not the owner of eighty acres of land, on condition of actual settlement for a definite period.

Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of industrial schools in every community, to be supported at the national expense, wherein industry, economy and science shall be encouraged, that each mind may become developed for its appropriate sphere in life, in which the child can be educated in the useful and beneficial principles of government, wisdom and virtue.

Resolved, That while we repudiate the enslaving of the bodies of four millions of our fellow men, at the South, we also declare eternal hostility to every form of tyranny sought to be exercised by the powers of wealth over the minds of the ten millions at the North. That the constitution under which our fathers enlisted, declares that all men are born free and equal, and that all are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that happiness cannot be obtained short of the entire freedom of each to live his or her own life.

CLEAR AS MUD.—Our evening cotemporary of Saturday says:

> On Thursday night, the 12th, two stores were broken open at Oberlin, but, with the exception of twelve dollars obtained from one, they secured no property.

Who secured no property?

MORNING LEADER.

The War in China—Attack on the Chinese Forts—Account by an American

The capture of Peiho Forts, by the English and French, was quite an event in the advance on Pekin. The British lost some 25 in killed and wounded, and the French had 15 men killed and 40 wounded by the explosion of a mine.—The loss of the Chinese supposed to be very heavy, as the firing from the ships and gun-boats was very accurate, the shells bursting with great precision in the embrazures. The forts were captured in about two hours and a half from the commencement of the attack.—Some 98 guns were taken, 68 of which were brass. An American who witnessed the battle, after stating that the English steamer Cormorant, Capt. Saumarez, was ordered to open the battle, gives the following spirited account of it:

As soon as the Cormorant steamed up against the hawser, it parted like a length of pack-thread, and gave the signal of battle to the forts. Their earthen sides at once belched forth iron and flame, tearing the water in scores of places and hulling the advancing steamer upon her port side. "Flat down down at your guns," cried the intrepid Saumarez. And at the command, every man cast himself flat down upon the steamer's deck, and allowed the iron shower to pass on its way. He, himself, however, strode impatiently the elevated poop like the brave man he is, directed the men at the guns, examined the forts through his glass, and listened for any hail from his sailing-master, who also walked along the forecastle. The iron shower was succeeded by a second and a third—finally the discharge was almost continuous. Still the steamer moved steadily ahead, dark, silent, mutilated—but threatening as a sleeping volcano. At length, we see her arrive abreast of the fifth fort, and at the same instant we notice a signal floating from the mast head of the gun boat of the two admirals. It is the "parting of the hawser" of the allies; the emblem of war; the longed for signal for the bursting of the volcano. Successive and dense volumes of smoke now burst from the sides of the arrested steamer, envelope her in a surging cloud, and hide from view the furious working of the guns which succeed. The rapid and heavy discharges, preceded by lurid flashes of flame, and followed by clouds of dust and signs of disorder in the fort, tell plainly enough, however, of the work of death that is under way.

The bombardment is now general, and has lasted for an hour or more. Still, the Chinese hang bravely by their guns, urged to courage by their mandarins, who, strange to say, are not, in this case, the first to run. Some bold manoeuvre must therefore be resorted to, for many of the steamers have been badly hulled, and many valuable lives already lost. There it goes! Another fluttering signal from the gun-boat of the admiral. That signal means—"Away there, stormers, and scale the forts!" One would think that it was written in large letters, instead of being indicated by flags, so quickly is it obeyed. A hundred boats are suddenly urged towards the river's sides, and eighteen hundred men leap in the mud and clamber up the broken banks. Then, with levelled bayonets and heavy tramp they press forward their solid masses upon, into, through the yawning embrasures. The foe can stand no longer. Even the Mantchoo Tartar shrinks before such a threatening front of advancing steel, and deserts his guns for a tumultuous flight. So long as the allies were in the middle of the river he could brave the danger of the exploding shells, but as soon as they neared him so steadily with their bristling front—being naturally a ticklish man—he takes up a hurried flight. The whole 10,000 who had garrisoned the forts were now in full retreat. In vain the brave old mandarins (something that they have never done before) throw themselves in their way; blows, curses, entreaties are no longer of any avail. Fear has overcome authority; discipline is at an end, and victory declares for the allies after a struggle of 2 hours 50 minutes.

The writer adds, that on the very day of the battle, Mr. Reed, the American Minister, was to have gone on shore to have signed a treaty which *granted us everything we have asked for*, and which had all been arranged previously. Thus we may say that "the battle of the Pi-Ho" has resulted in anything but benefit to us.

Homicide and Suicide in Pittsfield, Lorain County, Ohio

We learn that on Wednesday morning of the present week, the wife of Mr. Williams, a wealthy farmer living in Pittsfield, Lorain Co., committed suicide by hanging herself by a strip of a sheet to a corner of the house. A deaf and dumb daughter of the deceased, who was some twelve years of age, was also found dead. It is supposed that Mrs. Williams first hung the girl, and then hung herself. No satisfactory reasons are now known. Mrs. Williams had commenced an action for a divorce in the Court of Common Pleas of Lorain Co., which a few days before the killing of herself and child was amicably settled, and the suit withdrawn.—*Rescue.*

We get some additional particulars relative to the above sad occurrence from a gentleman who has just returned from Pittsfield and is well informed upon the matter. The tragedy occurred on Monday evening the 9th inst; the settlement of the divorce case took place on the same day. Mrs. Williams had filed her bill against her husband giving for cause cruelty and neglect of duty, and the sympathy of an entire neighborhood—and a neighborhood second to none for respectability—was with her, as her husband, Benjamin Williams, is a shiftless, dissipated man. Mrs. Williams was a woman respected by all who knew her, but on the Monday referred to, charges of gross immorality were made against her, and witnesses were said to be ready to prove them, and the nature of such charges were, if proved against her, such as to defeat her application for divorce. Under this state of things she withdrew her divorce case, receiving from Williams forty dollars of money, a promise of four hundred and sixty dollars more and a deed for sixty acres of land for the benefit of the deaf and dumb girl. This deed was drawn but remained in hands of Williams' lawyer. The belief of the neighbors now is, that Mrs. Williams was the victim of a conspiracy, and after she had settled the suit, her agony of mind at the position she was placed in drove her to the perpetration of the terrible deed.

The body of the deaf and dumb daughter was found hanging by the neck, and the feet tied to the rounds of a chair; if her feet had been free they would have touched the floor. Mrs. Williams used a sheet for the purpose, tearing it in two, hanging the daughter with one half and herself with the other half. A neighbor saw Mrs. Williams, early in the morning, hanging dead at the corner of the house. The family with whom Mrs. Williams was living were all away from home, except a child of perhaps four or five years. This child says that in the night she got up and saw the deaf and dumb girl "a swinging in the back room," that Mrs. Williams took the deaf and dumb girl down, and put her in bed with this little child, and that the deaf and dumb girl "felt cold." This, of course, is a child's story, but it is supposed that perhaps Mrs. Williams did take the body down and put it in the child's bed, so as to induce the child again to go to sleep.

Four letters were found, written, as is supposed, by Mrs. Williams, as they were in her hand writing, but unsigned. One was directed to L. D. Rose, one to Benjamin Williams, one to Charles Canfield, and another to Daniel Williams or Mrs. Norton. The letter to Rose was not read before the Coroner's jury, for prudential reasons, and in this connection we may mention that a warrant has been issued against Rose. The contents of the letter to Rose, although not given to the jury, was in effect that he had been the means of ruining her. The letter to Daniel Williams or Mrs. Norton gave directions as to her [illegible], telling them to take money [illegible] in her trunk for the purpose.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that the deaths were produced by the hands of Mrs. Williams. The funeral of the two was on Thursday, and called together an immense concourse of people. Williams was in Brooklyn when his wife and daughter was hanged, and went home as soon as he learned of their deaths, remaining there to the funeral.—*Herald.*

Gov. Chase in New England.

Gov. Chase of Ohio, one of the great and growing statesmen of this generation, and destined to fill a yet wider sphere of influence and usefulness than he has yet reached, is spending a few days with his friends in this county. On Saturday morning he paid a visit to the New England poet, John G. Whittier, at Amesbury, and consumed a portion of the day in visiting various places of interest in this city. The Sabbath he spent with R. P. Waters, Esq., at Cherry Hill, Beverly. Gov. Chase is a descendant of Aquila Chase mentioned in the early history of Newbury as a man of some note, but is himself a native of New Hampshire. Like many New England boys he needed a wider field for development and action, and thirty years ago or more emigrated to Ohio. He has seen the State of his adoption, and the great northwest, grow up around him, and he at the same time has been growing in the affection and confidence of the State and that section, till of the eight millions of people in the north-western States there is none occupying so commanding a position at this time, or who is likely to wield so much influence in the years to come. He attained to this by his virtues as a man, a scholar, an orator, and also by enlarged views and statesmanlike policy that embrace all the interests of our extended and enlarging country, and grapple with the practical questions of this day and the live generation to which he belongs.—We feel some pride in Gov. Chase, as he sprung from the "Old Newbury" stock, and as a son of New England; and the West, we are glad to know equally appreciate him as a man, and are proud of him as a statesman. After a few more days he returns, with his daughter who accompanies him, to the west.—*Newburyport Herald, 9th.*

A Patriarch Gone to his Rest.

We have a painful duty to perform in announcing the death of Capt. Benjamin Smead, at this village, aged 83 years. He was a practical Printer, and was connected with the Press for upwards of sixty years—some fifty of which were spent as an editor and publisher of a newspaper. He has been a resident of this county for forty-two years, and has always commanded the respect and confidence of our citizens. He died on Sunday, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon, without any apparent disease save that of age. His lamp of life has been burning fainter and fainter for the last year, until it expired from lack of aliment simply. He sank away slowly and quietly till pulsation ceased, and he was no more.

Peace to his ashes. He was an honest man, and his memory will be cherished by all who knew him.—*Bath Courier.*

Capt. Smead was one of the fathers of the craft and profession in this section of the state. For many years he published and edited the Steuben Farmer's Advocate, and always maintained a character which reflected lustre upon the calling to which his great exemplar, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, gave high philosophic prestige. The patriarch who has now gone to his rest should have burial worthy of one who has spent a long and useful life, imparting knowledge and sage advice to his contemporaries and leaving to his successors the legacy of a good name and an example of industry and probity.—*Rochester Dem.*

The venerable patriarch of the press whose death is recorded in the above paragraphs, was the father of Mr. TIMOTHY H. SMEAD, of this city, one of the oldest printers in Cleveland.

What a Peace Commissioner says.

Major McCullough, one of the Utah Peace Commissioners, was in Cincinnati a few days ago, on his way East. The Enquirer says he has no confidence in peace with the Mormons unless a strong force is kept at Salt Lake City, and adds:

In regard to the population of the Mormons, the Major estimates it about fifty thousand.—They could bring into the field about seven thousand fighting men, of whom some seven hundred are excellent troops and efficient mountaineers. The Major stated, in the course of conversation, that he advised Brigham Young, if he desired to found a great State and hierarchy, *to pull up his stakes* and remove to some other country. The prophet afterward declared that he allowed no man to advise him—to stand between him and God, from whom alone he took his counsels.

It is Major McCullough's decided opinion that the United States should maintain there a very strong military government, for the Mormons have no love for our institutions, and can only be kept in subjection by coercive measures. To effect that it would be necessary to repeal the law organizing the Territory, and vest all authority in a Governor and Council, appointed by the President and Senate.

THE CAPITOL DOME.—The *Fact* announces that the workmen have commenced operations with a view of finishing the dome of the old new State House. It is high time the big kettle bottom upon top of the Capitol was taken down or covered over.

THE ATHENS &C. DISTRICT.—The Hon. V. B. Horton, the present able and popular member of Congress from the Athens &c. district, declines a re-election on account of private business. The Hon. N. H. Van Vorhes, editor of the Athens Messenger, is prominently named as his Republican successor. The selection would do great credit to the district. Mr Van Vorhes has served the State faithfully and well in her General Assemblies, and possesses talents, good sense, and just the integrity needed in the House of Representatives at Washington.

☞The prospect now is that the potato crop of Lake county will be larger than ever, and of a better quality.—*Painesville Adv.*

☞The editor of the *Journal* tenders his grateful acknowledgments to those brethren of the press who have sympathized with him in his present difficulties. To add to his troubles, he was yesterday stricken down by a fainting fit, in which he lost all consciousness for a few minutes. In the fall his chin was badly cut, but no serious injury was done. He hopes, by the blessing of heaven, to live through his present trials, and again do good service in the cause of freedom and true Democracy.—*State Journal.*

ACCRETIONS ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The New Orleans Picayune says, as the river recedes, the overflowed lands show heavy accretions of soil of irregular thickness, according to position, the thickest being made in eddies, or where the water has been stagnant. To many planters this will be a rich compensation for the loss of crops by overflow. In several cases we have heard of large additions to the cultivatible soil by the filling up of swamp lands. In one case we hear that the retiring of the waters has assured to one planter a rise of three to five feet from this alluvial sediment, upon his back lands, adding fifteen hundred acres of the best soil to his plantation. Two, three and five hundred acres are mentioned as common accretions from this source.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The Boston Traveller of the 12th says:

The recent attempt made for about the twentieth time during the last eighteen months to rush up the price of sugar and molasses, has failed, and the sugar market has dropped ½ to ¾ a cent per lb., while the demand for molasses is slack. It will be well for consumers, if the price can be kept where it is now during the preserving and wine making season, as this will check the consumption and leave an accumulated stock for the fall trade.

Legal Notices.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, vs. Jesse H. Morley, Henry K. Reynolds, Miller M. Spangler, Richard Patrick, S. Duff, H. Orr, James Campbell, James Breden, Samuel M. Lane, A. N. Meylert, J. McJunkin, Alexander Nimick, William R. Nimick, Robert Peebles, Pollard McCormick, and William F. Carey. — In Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

ALL the above named defendants except said Morley, Reynolds, Spangler and Carey, are hereby notified, that on May 14, 1858, the plaintiff filed his petition in said Court, against the defendants above named, in which it is alleged that at the November Term, 1856, of said Court, the Plaintiff recovered a judgment against said Pollard McCormick and William F. Carey, for $5,410.72 debt, and $43.72 costs; that while the suit was pending in which said judgment was obtained, the plaintiff sued out an order of attachment, a copy of which was served on said Jesse H. Morley and Henry K. Reynolds; that said Morley and Reynolds, at the time of such service of process on them, had in their possession personal property of said Carey of the value of $[illegible], and that said Spangler, Patrick, Duff, Orr, Campbell, Breden, Lane, Meylert, Junkin, Peebles, McCormick, Alexander Nimick and William R. Nimick, claim some interest in said property, and praying a judgment against said Morley and Reynolds for so much as will pay the plaintiff's said judgment against said McCormick and Carey.

The defendants are required to answer said petition on or before October 9, 1858.

AXTELL & PRENTISS, & H. GRISWOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, vs. Jesse H. Morley, Henry K. Reynolds, Miller M. Spangler, Pollard McCormick; William F. Carey, Richard Patrick, S. Duff, H. Orr, James Campbell, James Breden, Samuel M. Lane, A. N. Meylert, J. McJunkin, Alexander Nimick, William R. Nimick, and Robert Peebles. — In Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

ALL the above named defendants except said Morley, Reynolds, Spangler and Carey, are hereby notified, that on May 14, 1858, the plaintiff filed his petition in said Court, against the defendants above named, in which it is alleged, that at the November Term of said Court, for the year 1856, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against said Pollard McCormick and William F. Carey for $3,[illegible] debt, and $21.[illegible] costs; that while the suit was pending in which said judgment was obtained, the plaintiff sued out an order of attachment, a copy of which was served on said Jesse H. Morley and Henry K. Reynolds; that said Morley and Reynolds, at the time of such service of process on them, had in their possession personal property of said Carey of the value of $20,000, and that said Spangler, Patrick, Duff, Orr, Campbell, Lane, Meylert, Junkin, Peebles, Alexander Nimick and William R. Nimick claim some interest in said property, and praying a judgment against said Morley and Reynolds for so much as will pay the plaintiff's said judgment against said McCormick and Carey.

The defendants are required to answer said petition on or before October 9, 1858.

AXTELL & PRENTISS & H. GRISWOLD, Attorneys for Plff.

GEORGE BLACK, vs. Jesse H. Morley, Henry K. Reynolds, Miller M. Spangler, Pollard McCormick, William F. Carey, Richard Patrick, S. Duff, H. Orr, James Campbell, James Breden, Samuel M. Lane, A. N. Meylert, J. McJunkin, Alexander Nimick, William R. Nimick, and Robert Peebles. — In Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

ALL the above named defendants except said Morley, Reynolds, Spangler and Carey, are hereby notified, that on May 14, 1858, the plaintiff filed his petition in said Court, against the defendants above named, in which it is alleged, that at the November Term, 1856, of said Court, the plaintiff recovered a judgment against said Pollard McCormick and William F. Carey, for $2,779 debt, and $11.[illegible] costs; that while the suit was pending in which said judgment was obtained, the plaintiff sued out an order of attachment, a copy of which was served on said Jesse H. Morley and Henry K. Reynolds; that said Morley and Reynolds, at the time of such service of process on them, had in their possession property of said Carey of the value of $20,000, and that said Spangler, Patrick, Duff, Orr, Campbell, Lane, Meylert, Junkin, Peebles, McCormick, Alexander Nimick and William R. Nimick claim some interest in said property, and praying a judgment against said Morley and Reynolds for so much as will pay the plaintiff's said judgment against said McCormick and Carey.

The defendants are required to answer said petition on or before October 9, 1858.

AXTELL & PRENTISS & H. GRISWOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.