Cleveland Morning Leader.

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DAILY MORNING LEADER.

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54 Superior street.

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" " year, to mail subscribers $5.00
Tri-Weekly, per week ..... 6¼ cts.
" " year $3.00

Daily for less than One Year, 50 Cents per Month.

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4 d.	75	1.25	1.75	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.13	4.75	5.25	5.88
5 d.	00	1.38	2.13	2.75	3.38	4.00	4.75	5.38	6.00	6.75
1 w.	1.00	1.50	2.25	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50
2 w.	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.75	5.88	7.00	8.00	9.12	10.25	11.25
3 w.	2.00	3.25	4.75	6.50	8.00	9.50	10.75	12.25	13.63	15.00
1 m.	3.50	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	11.75	13.50	15.25	17.00	18.75
6 w.	3.50	5.00	7.00	10.00	12.50	14.75	16.88	19.00	21.25	23.50
2 m.	3.75	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	17.63	20.25	22.88	25.50	..
3 m.	5.00	6.50	12.00	16.00	20.00	23.50	27.00	30.50	34.00	..
4 m.	6.00	9.50	14.00	18.75	23.50	27.75	31.75	36.25	40.50	..
6 m.	7.50	12.00	18.00	23.00	30.00	36.00	41.00	46.00	51.00	56.00
9 m.	10.00	16.00	24.00	32.00	40.00	48.00	56.00	62.00	70.00	78.00
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E. COWLES & CO.

Att'ys & Counsellors.

GEO. S. CLAPP—ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC. Office over McBride's Drug Store, Berea, Ohio. may6tf

BROOKS, BOARDMAN & FORD ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Atwater Building, foot of Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
D. W. BROOKS. W. J. BOARDMAN. L. W. FORD
jel6

WILLIAMSON & RIDDLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office No. 89, Superior-st Cleveland, Ohio.
S. WILLIAMSON.
jel21 A. G. RIDDLE.

CHARLES C. BALDWIN—ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law—Office 21 Superior st., over City Bank. jeu8only

PALMER & AUSTIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office over Commercial Bank. oct1-d78

ASPER, J. F., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio. Office, No. 5 1-2 Market-street. dw23-d78

Dentistry.

REMOVAL.

DR. B. F. ROBINSON HAS REMOVED his Dental Office to his residence, No 46 Wood st., four doors North of the M. E. Church, where he will be happy to see all of his former patrons, or any others who may need his services.
Cleveland, March 30, 1858—mh31tf

DENTISTRY.—THOSE HAVING Sets of Teeth which they certainly keep in the drawer or find troublesome to carry in the pocket, are especially invited to call at DR. HALLIWELL'S Dental Rooms.—To such a liberal arrangement will be offered. Having made arrangements, I am prepared to use the Volcanized Gutta-percha, instead of Gold or Silver for Artificial Teeth, which has the highest reputation to anything heretofore used for its extreme lightness, cleanliness, durability and neatness. One tooth or an entire set can be moulded so like as to defy the closest observer, and a perfect fit Warranted.—Silver and Gold Plates as usual, from $10 to $50 per full sets. B. A. HALLIWELL, M. D.,
Over Churchill's Drug Store,
Opp. Old Court House, Public Sq.
mu23-d&w

Flour & Feed.

RYE FLOUR.—Just received, a nice lot of Rye Flour for sale, at Wholesale and Retail.
J. M. HOWER
No. 79 Merwin-street.
oct4

REMOVAL.

W. LOWRIE

Would respectfully announce to old and new customers, that he has removed to

No. 146 Ontario Street,

Next door to Rose & Brother, where he will be pleased to serve any who may give him a call.

THE BEST BRANDS OF FAMILY FLOUR, Rye Flour, Corn, Oats and Chopped Feed can be had, at wholesale or retail.
W. LOWRIE.
oct6 dim 203 Flour and Feed Store, 146 Ont-rio-st.

FLOUR.—500 bbls Flour, Choice Brands, at reduced prices. Wholesale or Retail.—Taken to any part of the city.
MORGAN & ROOT.
sp1

J. & V. WHITES—WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain, Rye and Buckwheat Flour, white and yellow Corn Meal. All orders filled on short notice and delivered to any part of the city free of charge. No. 41 Ontario street.
nov30-d1y

Agricultural.

GRASS SEED.

100 BUSH. OF PURE REAPED Timothy Seed just received at the Cleveland Seed Store. aug5 J. STAIR & SON

BIRD SEEDS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A fresh supply of Canary, Hemp, Rape, Millet, Lettuce, and Maw Seeds, all of which are clean and pure. If you wish to keep your Birds healthy, feed them upon none at clean pure seed. For sale wholesale or retail.
J. STAIR & SON,
aug5 No. 6 Ontario street.

WYLUSING RED TOP OR BOG DESTROYER.—This is the most effectual grass for subduing marshland known. It will yield from two to three tons of good hay to the acre. For sale by
J. STAIR & SON.
aug5

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORchard Grass, and Red Top Seed of pure quality can always be found at No. 6 Ontario street
J. STAIR & SON.
aug5

Stoves, &c.

Stoves, Enameled Grates, and House Furnishing Goods.

W. L. MARVIN, 42 Public Square, nearly opposite the Old Court House, having been East, and made the most desirable selection of Goods, at the lowest prices, has just received the largest variety of Cooking, Parlor, Dining Room, Hall and Store STOVES ever offered in this market. He also manufactures to order, and keeps constantly on hand the newest styles of ENAMELED GRATES, of most beautiful finish. These, with other new and approved styles of STOVES, from the most celebrated Cleveland manufactory, constitutes one an assortment that he can suit the wants of all classes of customers. He manufactures and keeps supplied with TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE, made in the neatest and most desirable manner. His chief aim being to suit, he guarantees perfect satisfaction to his customers, and the "rest of mankind" in general.

COME ONE!—COME ALL!!

And be convinced of the truth of the above, and we will sell you, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and lower than can be purchased elsewhere.
W. L. MARVIN.
No. 42 South Side Public Square, nearly opposite the old Court House. oct4

SULLIVAN'S JUSTLY Celebrated STOVE POLISH—the best in the market. Also—LUDLOW'S Infallible Self-Sealing FRUIT CANS, warranted to be Air-Tight, for sale cheap, at wholesale or retail, by W. L. MARVIN, No. 42 Public Square. Nearly opposite the old Court House.
oct4

Star of the North.

The best Gas Consuming Stove in the World!

THIS is the most wonderful STOVE that has ever been made, and the only one that can keep a CONTINUOUS COMBUSTION of GASES, thereby producing a most remarkable FLAME from ANTHRACITE COAL. By the peculiar arrangement of the apparatus, the oxygen of the atmosphere air is distributed equally over the whole surface of the fire-pot in such a manner that each jet or flame, burning from the conical perforated plate and air-chamber, shall meet in the center of the throat, giv ne no chance for the Gases to escape, unless mingled with the oxygen, which produces a continuous flame, and thereby a large increase of heat. This combination makes it the most economical heating Stove in the World. Try it, and see if our statements are overrated.

The FLAME produced from these GASES makes one of the most CHEERFUL FIRES that can be imagined, and all from ANTHRACITE COAL.

The fire can be kept up through the whole season, and with very little care.

One year's test has been made by the public, and the manufacturers are sustained in all they have ever claimed for this Stove.

For sale by the subscribers, the only authorized Agents.
JOHN INGERSOLL & CO.,
Dealers in Stoves, &c., 122 Superior street.
sep18 d3m 200 Cleveland, Ohio

BUY STEWART'S NEW COOKING STOVE,

And save one-third of your fuel bill.
sep18 d3m 205

FALL GOODS!

Taylor, Griswold & Co.,

Superior Street, First Store above Bank,

ARE PREPARED to offer to the Trade, or at Retail, a large and well selected Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Comprising in part an unusual variety of

NEW STYLE DRESS GOODS.

In this Department may be found

PRINTED COTELINES, (Elegant,)
BOIS DE BOLOGNE POPLINS,
MERINOS, CASHMERES,
RICH NEW STYLES M. DELAINES,
EMBROIDERED ROBES,
BAYADERE ROBES,
ROBES AQUILLE, and
RICH CHINTZ ROBES,

All of the

Latest Importations,

AND NEWEST DESIGNS.

SHAWLS.

PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS—all styles.
BROCHE SQAURE AND LONG SHAWLS.
CIRCULAR STELLA SHAWLS.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,
PRINTED SILK SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS.

DOMESTIC GOODS AND FLANNELS.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
DRILLINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BED TICKING,
APRON CHECKS &c.

Also—

All-Wool English, American, and Shaker FLANNELS.

Our elegant Stock of

CARPETS,

is now open to inspection at our Sales Rooms, consisting of

VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
INGRAIN, & DUTCH CARPETINGS.

SUPERIOR OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA NUT MATTINGS,
DOOR MATS, &c.

FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Such as
DAMASKS,
PIANO COVERS,
LINEN TABLE COVERS
RUGS, &c., &c.

A splendid assortment of
HOSIERY & GLOVES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
LINENS,
COTTONS,
CLOTHS, &c., &c.

Long experience in the Trade, and at evident facilities for buying Goods to the best advantage, will warrant us to assure our customers that we can offer them inducements

SECOND TO NO HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK.

We therefore respectfully invite the Ladies of Cleveland and country, Milliners, Country Merchants, and all buyers of Goods in our line, to call and examine our stock and prices.

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.,
oct7 dkw4m 216 Superior St., first Store above Bank.

Miscellaneous.

House Furnishing Articles.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
Enameled Preserving Kettles,
Enameled Sauce Pans,
Oyster Roasters,
Fire Irons and Stand,
Sardine Opener,
Cake Turners,
Crumb Brushes,
Table Mats,
Mincing Knives,
Potato Mashers,
Steak Pounders,
Knife Baskets, &c.
FOGG, ENSWORTH & CO.,
(New Nos. 122, 124 & 126 Superior-st.)
oct

THE 'OLD DOMINION' TEA POT.—Just received a supply of the "Old Dominion" Tea-Pot. This is a new article, requiring only ONE-HALF the Tea generally used, and a beverage obtained as much superior to the ordinary infusion of Tea, as the Coffee made in the "Old Dominion" Coffee Pot is superior to Coffee made in the common boiler, and is particularly adapted to Black Tea.
Also, a supply of the "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT and of the French Biggin, on hand, at
FOGG, ENSWORTH & CO'S.
oct

THE TESTIMONY OF THE Rocks.—To Lime Burners, Masons, Builders, Captains, and all others who may wish for the finest quality of pure, gray, Lime Stone.

An experience of twenty-six years in this business warrants me in pledging myself to sell Lime Stone of the best quality, cheaper, by a quarter of a dollar per cord than they can be obtained elsewhere, and block stone of any dimensions, rough or cut, proportionably. In addition, I put the stone aboard vessels at the rate of 300 tons daily. I have a good wharf with 12 feet water, and a hoist to hoist off by Winch half a mile above (or west) of the Marble Head Light House.
June 2, '58—mwf-d6m 707 ALEX. CLEMONS

S. A. POWERS—Merchant Tailor, 15 Bank St., under the Weddell, keeps constantly on hand a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimere and Vestings, which he will make up in the most approved style.
sep23 237

PASTURAGE—1858.

THE PASTURES OF THE subscriber, about 300 acres, in the Cuyahoga Valley, will be open on and after May 1st. Persons who may send Cows are hereby notified that they will be charged for the entire season, from date of entrance to Nov. 1st, unless they give notice in writing at the time of an earlier withdrawal; and also that the undersigned will not be liable for animals that may stray from or be injured while on said premises.

TERMS—Fifty cents per week, payable every Monday in advance, unless arrangements are made with the subscriber for the season.

Apply at my office over Merchants' Bank, Superior St., or to Wm. Ford, Herdsman, at the entrance gates, near Ashcraft & Co's Pipe Foundry, or at his brick dwelling house on University Heights.
S. S. STONE.
Cleveland, April 24th, 1858—ap26 dt Nov1 1

Removal.

C. T. MORSE'S WHOLESALE and Retail Tobacco and Segar Store, has been removed to 48 Superior St., under the American House, where he keeps constantly on hand the choicest and most extensive stock of Imported and Domestic Segars and Tobacco in the city. He is offering for sale Fine and Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco, consisting in part of the following most superior brands:

Christian's Comfort;	Bunn's Gold Leaf;
Blue Hen's Chicken;	" " Dollar;
World's Fair;	Sallie Miller (in foil)
Malchakey Premium;	Dennison's Premium.

Also, constantly on hand, Meerschaum Pipes, Turkish and Ho Smoking Tobacco.

Goodwin's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco,	
Semon's do do	
Anderson's do do	
Warwick, Bryan & Co. Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco,	

Snuff, Segar Cases, Drinking Flasks, Plaster Cast, &c.
For sale by C. T. MORSE,
aug14 d6 Under the American House.

MORNING LEADER.

ADDRESS OF
HON. R. P. SPALDING.
At the Pioneer Celebration at Newburgh, October 20th, 1858.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Historical Society:

We are met together to indulge in reminiscences of the past.

The occasion affords a suitable opportunity for paying the tribute of our respect to those who have gone before us, and of erecting historical monuments for the instruction and amusement of those who shall come after us.

Let us try to improve the occasion.

"In the spring of the year 1786, there arrived within the present limits of Cuyahoga county a band of simple-hearted and persecuted Indians, of the Delaware tribe, under the care of two Moravian Missionaries, by the name of Hukwelder and Zeisberger. They had been compelled to leave their homes on the Muskingum only four years years before, by the remorseless Williamson, and had sought refuge at Detroit.

Forced by circumstances to abandon the place of their retreat, they were embarked in two small vessels called the "Beaver" and the "Mackinaw" for the mouth of the river which gives name to our county and commercial importance to our city: the "Cuyahoga" or "Crooked" River. Having reached the islands they were detained by contrary winds until an order overtook them from Detroit for the immediate return of the "Beaver," as the Fur Company to which the craft belonged, had occassion to despatch that vessel, with a cargo of provisions, to Mackinaw. The remaining vessel had not much more than sufficient capacity for the meagre stores with which the unhappy wanderers had been supplied on leaving Detroit.

It thus became necessary to set the passengers on shore, and the greater part of them were accordingly landed on the peninsula opposite Sandusky. After crossing the bay, they were arranged in two bodies under the lead of their venerable teachers. It was a melancholy sight to see these unfortunate men preparing for their hazardous journey. The sick and feeble were furnished with canoes, and, under the charge of Hukwelder, launched upon the lake. Those who possessed greater powers of endurance were led by Zeisberger into the wilderness.—Both parties arrived at the Cuyahoga on the same day.

On the day previous to their arrival, the Mackinaw, which had left them on the Peninsula, and which was laden with a cargo of flour, in sacks, taken from a rude warehouse then standing on the bank of the river, had spread her sails for Detroit. This was probably the first "clearance" from the district of Cuyahoga.

At the period of which we now speak, provisions for the British garrison, on the Upper Lakes, were drawn mainly from Western Pennsylvania. There were mills erected on the Monongahela soon after the old French War, and the surplus flour which was made there, was taken in boats up the Allegheny and the Beaver as far as practicable; then packed on horses along the primitive roads traveled for centuries by Indians to the Lake, or, to the nearest navigable waters running into the Lake. That destined for the mouth of the Cuyahoga was, in early times, taken from boats that had ascended the Beaver and the Mahoning, at or near the "Salt Springs", in what is now the township of Weathersfield in Trumbull county. Thence on pack-horses it was taken by the Indian trail, a westerly course, across the Portage summit, and near the "standing stone" at Franklin Mills, until it reached the forks of the Cuyahoga.

It is related of Col. James Hillman, who was for many years a highly respectable citizen of Youngstown, in Mahoning county, that he was engaged in this carrying trade of flour and bacon between Pittsburgh and the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and that during this same year of 1786, he visited the site of the city of Cleveland no less than six times. At one of these visits he caused a small cabin to be erected near a spring in the side hill, a short distance north of what is now the western termination of Superior Lane. This was claimed by Col. Hillman to have been the first habitation erected by the white man, on either side of the Cuyahoga, within the present boundaries of our beautiful Forest City. If so, his visits had, in all probability, preceded that of the gentle Moravians with their ransomed flock. These last, so soon as a sufficient number of canoes could be collected for the purpose proceeded up the river to the mouth of Turkey Creek, where they located themselves temporarily, upon the rich soil of a deserted village of "Ottawas." Here they planted corn, and set about the work of building a house of public worship. They called the place "Pillgenah," that is, the "Pilgrims Rest."

On the 13th day of August, 1786, their chapel was so far completed that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was celebrated within its walls. This was doubtless the first house of Christian worship on the Western Reserve, and the Lord's Supper, which they celebrated, was the first display of the Eucharist within its widely extended territory.

Anterior to this visit of the Moravian Missionaries, there is little to be learned of a reliable character in respect to the presence of white men within the present bounds of our county.—It is true, the Cuyahoga river had, for many years, received a marked significance from the fact that it was the western boundary of the neutral territory between the "Six Nations" and "Western Indians." It is equally true that as a means of canal communication between the waters of the St. Lawrence and those of the Gulf of Mexico, it had attracted the notice of Washington and Jefferson before the American Revolution, but we have no accounts of detailed explorations of the country, in its immediate vicinity, under the auspices of the English Crown or the provincial Governments.

The earliest descriptive account of this particular region of country, to be found in the English language, is contained in the narrative of one James Smith. He was a frontier man of Pennsylvania, who was captured by the Indians near Bedford, a few days before Braddock's defeat, which occurred on the 9th of July, 1755. In the fall of that year, (1755) his captors left their homes on the Muskingum, taking with them their prisoner, and proceeded up the Killbuck and down the Black River to Lake Erie. Thence his master, with his family, came to the "Cuyahoga" and built a winter cabin.

He passed the winter of 1755-6 in the society of eight Wyandott hunters and thirteen squaws. They traversed the country in all directions, killing turkeys, raccoons, deer, and bears until the following spring, when they turned their attention to making sugar. In the winter of 1756-7 they had their head-quarters near the forks of the river, at the "old Portage." Mr. Smith was detained in captivity five years, and has left an interesting and intelligent account of this country when in a state of nature.

After the making of Jay's treaty, which provided for the surrender of the western posts by the British Crown, there seemed to be no remaining obstacle in the way of establishing civil institutions throughout the country bordering on the Lakes under the auspices of our own government.

The Pennsylvanians took possession of the Fort, evacuated at Erie, and laid out a town there the following year, (1795)

The Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, appointing a Committee to make sale of the lands of said State lying west of the west line of Pennsylvania, bear date May 2, 1795.

The Committee effected a sale for the round sum of $1,200,000, and deeds were executed to the various purchasers. Afterwards, on the 5th of September, 1795, these several purchasers conveyed their land, *in trust*, to John Caldwell, John Morgan and Jonathan Brace, and, on the same day, articles of Association were agreed upon by which the "Connecticut Land Company" was formed and the management of its affairs entrusted to a Board of seven Directors, consisting at the first election of Oliver Phelps, Henry Champion 2d, Moses Cleaveland, Samuel W. Johnson, Ephraim Kirby, Samuel Mather, jr., and Roger Newberry.

On the 12th day of May, 1796, the following commission was given by the Board of Directors to General Moses Cleaveland, of Canterbury.

"To Moses Cleaveland, Esq., of the County of Windham and State of Connecticut—one of the Directors of the Connecticut Land Company—*Greeting:*

"We, the Board of Directors of said Company, having appointed you to go on to said land as Superintendent over the agents and men, sent on to survey and make locations on said land, and to make and enter into friendly negociations with the natives who are on said land or contiguous thereto, and may have any pretended claim to the same, and secure such friendly intercourse amongst them as will establish peace, quiet and safety to the survey and settlement of said lands not ceded by the natives under the authority of the United States.

You are hereby, for the foregoing purposes, fully authorized and empowered to act and transact all the above business in as full and ample a manner as we ourselves could do; to make contracts on the foregoing matters in our behalf and stead, and make such drafts on our treasury as may be necessary to accomplish the foregoing object of your appointment. And all agents and men by us employed, and sent on to survey and settle said lands, to be obedient to your orders and directions, and you are to be accountable for all monies by you received, conforming your conduct to such orders and directions, as we may, from time to time, give you, and to do and act, in all matters, according to your best skill and judgment, which may tend to the best interest, prosperity and success of said Connecticut Land Company, having more particularly for your guide, the Articles of Association entered into and signed by the individuals of said Company.

Dated at Hartford this 12th day of May, 1796.

OLIVER PHELPS,
HENRY CHAMPION,
ROGER NEWBURY,
SAM'L MATHER, JR.,
} Directors.

Under the lead of General Cleaveland, the first surveying and exploring party was despatched on its mission to "New Connecticut."

Among the surveyors were Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, J. Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard, and Joshua Stow with upwards of forty assistants.

This party proceeded as far west as Schenectady in the month of June, 1796.

Here they procured batteaux or boats, four in number, in which they ascended the Mohawk river, passing over the portage at Little Falls, to Fort Stanwix (now Rome,) where there was another portage from the Mohawk to Wood Creek which last empties into Oneida Lake.—They followed Wood Creek to the lake, passed over the same and through its outlet, and down the Oswego river to Lake Ontario. They ran along the South shore of Lake Ontario to the mouth of the River Niagara, thence up that stream to Queenston, and after crossing the "Seven Mile" portage, reached Chippewa.—From this last mentioned place they coasted along the Niagara river and the shore of Lake Erie to Buffalo.

After holding "a talk" with a remant of the Seneca and Mohawk Indians, headed by Red Jacket and Col. Brant, and quieting their pretended claims to the Western Reserve Lands by a donation of some twelve hundred dollars in goods, the party again set forth for the "promised land," the boats skirting the lake shore, while a majority of the men proceeded by land, taking with them sundry horses and horned cattle that had reached them at Buffalo.

After various fortunes, the entire party came together at Conneaut on the 4th day of July, 1796, and notwithstanding they were worn with fatigue and hardships, these brave adventurers at once resolved to give vent to their patriotism by a suitable observance of their country's birth day.

The diary of General Cleveland, an extract from which has been kindly furnished us by his daughter, Mrs. Francis A. Cleaveland Morgan, of Norwich, Connecticut, will give us the most truthful account of this "Wilderness" celebration. It reads in this wise:

"On this Creek (Conneaut), in New Connecticut, landed, July 4, 1796, under Gen. Moses Cleaveland, the surveyors and men sent by the Connecticut Land Company to survey and settle the Connecticut Reserve, and were the first English people who took possession of it. The day, memorable as the birth day of American Independence, and freedom from British tyranny, and commemorated by all good free-born sons of America, and memorable as the day on which the settlement of this new country commenced; and *in time* may raise her head amongst the most enlightened and improved States.

"And after many difficulties, perplexities and hardships were surmounted, and we were on the good and promised land, felt that a just tribute of respect to the day, ought to be paid—There were, in all, including men, women and children, 50 in number.

"The men, under Capt. Tinker, ranged themselves on the beach, and fired a Federal Salute of 15 rounds; and then the 16th in honor of New Connecticut. We gave three cheers and christened the place 'Port Independence.'—Drank several toasts, to wit:

"1. The President of the United States.
"2. The State of New Connecticut.
"3. The Connecticut Land Company.
"4. May the Port of Independence and the 50 sons and daughters who have entered it this day, be successful and prosperous.
"5. May these 50 sons and daughters multiply, in 16 years, 16 times 50, closed with three cheers, drank several pails of grog, supped, and retired in remarkably good order.

It may not be amiss to give in detail the names of the persons who were attached to the surveying party during the summer of 1796 as the day is rapidly approaching when they will be mentioned with more respect than those who crossed the water with William of Normandy for the conquest of England.

They were the following:

Moses Cleaveland, Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, Moses Warren, Amos Spafford, J Milton Holley, Richard M. Stoddard, Joshua Stow, Theodore Shepard, Joseph Tinker, Joseph McIntyre, George Proudfoot, Francis Gay, Samuel Forbes, Elijah Gunn, Mrs. Gunn and child, Amos Sawten, Stephen Benton, Amos Barber, Samuel Hungerford, Wm. B. Hall, Samuel Davenport, Asa Mason, Amzi Atwater, Michael Coffin, Elisha Ayres, Thomas Harris, Norman Wilcox, Timothy Dunham, George Goodwin, Shadrach Benham, Samuel Agnew, Warnham Shepard, David Beard, John Briant, Titus V. Monson, Joseph Landon, Job P. Stiles, Mrs. Stiles, Charles Parker, Ezekiel Morby, Luke Hanchet, Nathaniel Doane, James Hasket, Jas. Hamilton, Olney F. Rice, John Lock, Oliver Culver, Samuel Spafford, Stephen Gilbert, and Seth Hart, the last named being chaplain to the expedition.

After erecting a store house for their provisions, and having ascertained the point where the State line of Pennsylvania came to the Lake, the necessary preparations were made and companies were organized, consisting of a surveyor and seven hands each, for the purpose of measuring from the lake down on the Pennsylvania line to the 41st degree of latitude, which was the S. E. corner of the Reserve; and thence to run West on that parallel with instructions to start a surveyor north to the Lake at the end of every five miles. This was the great and important work commenced of subjecting to the uses of civilization the grounds of "the hunter and and the trapper," for at the time of which I speak, the Connecticut Western Reserve wore the wilderness garb of untold centuries, and the only white inhabitants within its wide domain, were the family of a Frenchman found by our Pioneers on the north side of Sandusky Bay.

Augustus Porter, who was the principal surveyor, in writing to our excellent friend John Barr, under date of January 10, 1843, uses the following language in respect to the change of diet, practiced by his party, when tired of salt provisions:

"In making the traverse Mr. Stow acted as flagsman. He, of course, was always in advance of the party. Rattlesnakes were plenty and he, coming first upon them in his track killed them. I had mentioned to him the circumstance of my having been on a former occasion, with two or three other persons, three days in the woods without food when we killed a rattlesnake, dressed and cooked it, and, whether from the savory quality of the flesh or the particular state of our stomach, I could not say which, we had eaten it with a high relish. Mr. Stow was a healthy, active man; fond of a woodsman's life, and determined to adopt all the practices of such a life, even to the eating of snakes. During almost every day while on the lake shore, he killed and swung over his shoulders and around his body, from two to six or eight large rattlesnakes, and at night a part were dressed, cooked and eaten by the party with a good relish—probably increased by the circumstance of their being fresh, while all our other meat was salt."

On the 22d day of July, 1796, Gen'l Moses Cleaveland, with a company of his Surveyors, under the lead of Augustus Porter, entered the mouth of the Cuyahoga river. They were then engaged in making the traverse of the Lake, and continued on to Sandusky Bay.

I now take the language of Judge Porter as used in his letter to Mr. Barr:

"We returned to the mouth of the Cuyahoga where we found Stiles and his family, Tinker, and some eight or ten persons more, belonging to our party. They had come on with a boat, with provisions, and had commenced the building of a log-house for the storage of provisions, &c. The site of this house was, as nearly as I now recollect, about half or two thirds of the way from the top of the bank to the shore of the river, a short distance North of what is now called "Main" street of the City of Cleveland.—The house was placed upon the level part of a "slide," and a fine spring came out of the bank a little above the slide—which had, no doubt, caused the slide. Mr. Tinker with his boat and hands, being at leisure, was directed to ascend the river, to ascertain its capacity for navigation. He went up as far as the mouth of a creek that falls into the river from the East, which we named "Tinker's Creek," and which, I understand, still retains that name. I remained at the mouth of the river for some time, perhaps two or three weeks, and surveyed the outlines of a piece of land designed for the town. Its dimensions I do not recollect—probably equal to about a mile square, bounding West on the river and North on the lake. I made a plat of this ground and laid it off into streets and lots. Most or all the streets I surveyed myself, when I left it in charge of Mr. Holley to complete the survey of the lots."

Who that reads this narrative, made by one of the principal actors in the work, and turns his eye upon the goodly city of which the survey of Mr. Porter was the "germ," but will cease to wonder at the story of "Aladdin and his Lamp!"

Only sixty-two years ago, he "surveyed the outlines of a piece of land designed for the town!!!" That "piece of land" is now the centre of a magnificent city, having ten thousand houses and fifty thousand inhabitants!!!

"Learn'd men are greatly puzzled
"To trace that are rather wonderful than true,
"And, to their utmost speculations, chorus
"To make their own discoveries strange news."

But here we have the *truth*, and, verily, a truth "stranger than fiction."

The town was called "Cleaveland," in honor of the enterprising and distinguished gentleman who was the superintendent of the expedition.

The orthography of the name was changed, some five and twenty years ago, when Madison Kelley procured, from the East, a stereotyped "heading" for the "Cleveland Advertiser," a weekly newspaper which he then published.

It is said that his "form" was not of sufficient width to contain all the letters that made up the good old fashioned, Canterbury name of "CLEAVELAND," and he therefore struck out the letter "A" from first syllable, as surplusage.

The fable says that a certain influential fox, having lost his tail in a trap, persuaded the whole family of foxes to believe it was *the fashion* to dispense with that appendage, and they parted with their tails accordingly.

The application of this fable is often seen in the affairs of men—sometimes in those of women.

It would seem proper that something more than a passing notice should be taken on an occasion like the present, of the leading adventurer in that adventurous band who, in the face of difficulties and dangers at which the modern voyager would pale, led the way to the settlement of the interesting country in which it is our privilege to live, and who was so greatly instrumental in founding the city which is the boast of its people and the pride of the State.

Moses Cleaveland was born in the town of Canterbury in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut somewhere about the year 1755. He was liberally educated and practiced law in his native town for many years. He was a Brigadier General in the militia of Connecticut, and often represented the town of Canterbury in the Legislature of that State. In person he was of medium stature, thick set and portly, and of a *very dark complexion.*

It is said of him that, some years after he left college, he attended an annual Commencement at New Haven, where he met certain members of his own class with whom he was examining the triennial catalogue that had, then, just issued from the press. It is usual, in this catalogue, to print the names of such of the graduates as have studied theology, *in italics*. Gen. Cleaveland, in running his eye over the names of his classmates, chanced to find the name of one then present, who made no great pretensions to piety, printed in the form to denote a clergyman. Fond of humor and ready at a joke, he snatched a pen and wrote against the name of his friend—"Settled at Mohegan;" which was then and is now a small Indian settlement on the bank of the Thames between Norwich and New London. The catalogue thus amended, was passed around the company, amid roars of laughter, until it came into the hands of the innocent subject of their mirth, when he, with easy facility and ready wit, retorted upon our hero by writing against his name—"Born at Mohegan."

In connection with this subject I place an anecdote borrowed from the letter of Judge Porter, already cited, I trust, with as much pertinency as freedom. He says—

"During our absence from Conneaut, General Cleveland had assembled there a small party of Indians residing a few miles up the Conneaut creek—had held a council with them, made them some presents and established a friendly intercourse with them. The General had furnished himself with an Indian dress, and, being of swarthy complexion, afforded an excellent likeness of an Indian Chief, and was honored thereafter, by the party, with the name of "PAQUA"—the name of the Chief of the tribe referred to."

General Cleaveland makes mention in his diary, of this "*talk*," and says he was presented with the calumet, or pipe of peace, that was smoked, by all parties, on the occasion, and adds—"It is a curious one indeed."

This identical pipe is now in the possession of the General's daughter, Mrs. Morgan, at Norwich, Conn., and may probably be forthcoming at some future meeting of the Society.

General Cleaveland closed his eventful life, at the place of his birth, in the year 1806.

It will be recollected that Judge Porter has said, in respect to the survey of Cleveland, he "left it in charge of Mr. Holley to complete the survey of the lots."

In J. Milton Holley's Journal is found the following entry:

"Tuesday, Oct. 18th, 1796.—We left Cuyahoga about 3 hrs. 17 min. o'clock for home."

This fixes conclusively the year, and the month, and the day, and the hour, yea, and the fraction of an hour, when the first surveying party concluded their labors for the season, in the wilderness, and returned to the walks of civilization.

But they did not all return. Job C. Stiles and wife and Edward Paine remained, and, together, constituted the sum total of the population of Cleaveland in the winter of 1796-7.

Mr. Paine was from the State of New York. He was not attached to the surveying party, but came to the Cuyahoga for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He subsequently lived in Chardon, Geauga county.

In the previous month of September, James Kingsbury, with his wife and three children, had arrived at Conneaut, from Alsted, New Hampshire, with the fixed determination to make the Western Reserve his home for life.

Judge Kingsbury was in no wise connected with the party sent out by the Connecticut Land Company for purposes of survey and exploration, but was, in downright sincerity and truth, an emigr