MORNING LEADER.

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THUDSDAY MORNING, OCT. 28, 1858.

Public Documents--Congressional Globe.

We are under obligations to Senator WADE for Parts 1, 2, 3, of the Congressional Globe, and the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, containing Speeches, Important State Papers, Laws, etc., of the First Session of the Thirty-First Congress, 1857-58.

Th> four books make a stack nearly a foot high, and what an immense amount of *talk* is spread over the Three-thousand-five-hundred broad pages of solid type! The sayings and doings of the First Session of the Thirty-fifth Congress furnish reading enough of the kind for a life time. The poor, despised, down-trodden African shows his ebony on nearly every page! Part 1, opens with a Senate debate on the President's Message in which the "colored individual" figures prominently in the woodpile of Kansas, and soon after organization a similar debate on the President's Message and Kansas was begun in the Ho>se. Open the Globe, either volume, at almost any page, and the eternal talk, talk, on Slavery, Kansas, and the Union goes on whether the Senate or House proceedings attract attention, and next to the very last speech recorded in the Appendix, is that of Mr. Giddings on "American Piracy!"

An examination of the Globe shows too, that the Pro-Slavery Representatives and Senators from the South and their Northern Democratic allies, talked their full share on the oft put down "Slavery agitation," a novel way certainly of keeping quiet and saving the Union.

The Laws, general and local, and the joint Resolutions adopted, fill only about one hundred and fifty of the three thousand six hundred and sixty-six pages of the Globe and Appendix! Suppose each member had to read those pages and nothing else from Session to Session. Would not the end of wasteful talk in Congress draw nigh!

Another of the Rewarded.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, stood up for Lecompton from first t> last, and his constituents laid him out at the polls. Rejected by the people, gives him claims on the President he served, and the Chicago Democrat says "a private letter from Indianapolis assures us that the President has tendered the mission to Russia to Mr. Hughes, lately defeated for Congress in that State."

The appointment is more than probable, as J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, was sent to Austria just as soon as the voters of Old Berks rejected him. Forney's Press fancies Mr. John G. Jones at the Court of Vienna, conversing, through the medium of an interpreter, with the Prime Minister. That functionary asks Mr. Jones what special services towards the United States recommended him to the high diplomatic office of Ambassador to Austria. After giving the history of Mr. Jones in reply, the Press says:

The Austrian Count, if he has any taste for humor, may smile, while he says, "Ah, Monsieur, l'Ambassadeur, I perceive you owe *appointment* here to your unfortunate *disappointment* at home! You come from a strange country, where, because a county kicks you, the Government elevates you to high office. They say, in fact, that because your own neighbors who know you well, think you unfit to represent *them* in Congress, you are just fit to represent *your nation* at a Foreign Court."

How his Excellency, the Ambassador, will receive such a taunt as this—which may be looked as well as spoken—we leave to the lively imagination of our readers.

Emigration to Liberia.

The Republic of Liberia is attracting more than usual attention among intelligent colored people, as a desirable home where social, civil, and equal rights can be fully enjoyed. The Baltimore steam packet, October 30th, will take some thirty emigrants from Boston, who will take passage Nov. 21 with other emigrants from the South, on the colonization ship Mary C. Stevens, for Liberia. Several prominent Liberians will also take passage on their return to their adopted home. The Massachusetts emigrants are mostly from Cambridge, where they have lived all their days in the enjoyment of the freedom and social standing usually granted to colored people in New England; but not satisfied with their position and prospects there, they seek a country which offers them liberty and equality, more practical and enduring than they have yet found, or can hope to find, in the land of their birth.

Feeding the Multitude.

Messrs. CHAPIN & Co., are doing that thing at their extensive Packing House on Columbus street, about these days. It is centrally located, and quite an army of men, women, and children, congregate there daily with baskets, to obtain the cheap pieces of the cut up cattle and hogs not desirable for packing. Every family can now have its beef soup at least. Their establishment is a real god-send to multitudes in this hard season to obtain work and fair wages, and it is estimated that some five thousand persons eat meats from the cheap market of Messrs. CHAPIN & Co.

Celestial Empire Open to Yankee Enterprise.

The new Treaty with China has fairly broken down the old wall around the Empire, and American "outside barbarians" have a wide field opened to them. Eleven new ports are opened to their ships, which added to the five before opened makes, sixteen in which they can take the coasting trade away from the lumbering junks which have for ages monopolized it.—They can run 150 miles up and down the great River Yangstze-Kiang, the Mississippi of China, and ere long Yankee steamers will probably be puffing from port to port.

They can go into the interior, buy produce and sell merchandise, hire boats and men, travel for trade or pleasure, among the rice fields and tea-gardens, up and down the Grand Canal, under the Great Wall, and even in the hitherto inaccessible streets of Pekin. Passports from their Consuls will protect their baggage from search and themselves from molestation.

They are to pay one-fifth less tonnage duty, and only 5 per cent. export duty on tea, and from the duties they thus pay in, the Mandarins are to pay out again indemnity for losses suffered by American Merchants and residents at Canton.

Senator Fitch and the Indians.

The statement that Senator Fitch, of Indiana, and his hunting party, had been seriously molested by the northwestern Indians, was much exaggerated. Some half dozen drunken savages broke three guns they found in a wagon, but afterwards apologized for it. No serious opposition to the progress of the hunting party was made, though the Yanctons appeared anything but friendly toward the white trespassers on their old hunting grounds.

Putting Them Through--Merited Justice.

At the last Court in Columbiana County four indicted Liquor Sellers forfeited their $100 and $200 bonds each, and left for parts unknown.—Five were convicted and sentenced to pay fines of from $50 to $75 each, and to 20 days imprisonment each in jail. Two who plead guilty got their sentences deferred to the next term on giving bail.

The same efficiency on the part of Prosecutor, Juries, and Courts in Cuyahoga would be a marvel indeed, but a blessed one to the people.

Enthusiasm in New York---Gov. Hunt's Letter.

The present is a week of work among the Republicans of New York, and meetings are being held in every county of the State. The watch-fires burn brightly, and give omen of the victory at hand. An immense meeting of the Union Opposition was held in Buffalo, Friday evening. It was the largest political gathering ever assembled in the city. The Hon. Solomon G. Haven presided. No Hall could hold but a fraction of the people. Several outside meetings were organized and addressed by ten or twelve speakers. A letter was read from Ex-Gov. Hunt amid vociferous cheering. We present its spirit in two paragraphs:

"I consider the course pursued in your county by the opponents of the Administration eminently wise, patriotic and sensible. In its immediate results, it cannot fail to prove beneficial, while in its bearings upon the future it must exert an important and salutary influence. The same liberal policy ought to be adopted everywhere. What the country most needs, in the present posture of affairs, is a UNITED OPPOSITION. We have an Administration which has forfeited the public confidence. A large majority of the people of the Union are dissatisfied with its conduct and opposed to its policy. Why should we waste our strength in factious conflicts over sham issues and barren abstractions?

We must have a more economical Government; a Revenue system under which American Industry can live and prosper; Federal aid for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and, above all, we must have an independant Congress and an upright Executive, who will deem country paramount to party, and make the Constitution his platform."

Frank Blair and Senator Douglas.

Mr. Sturgeon, a prominent Democratic politician of Missouri, recently published a letter disclosing what purported to be the private intrigues of Senator Douglas last winter with leading Republicans at Washington. The evidence was conclusive to Mr. Sturgeon, though a personal and political friend of Mr. Douglas, of the duplicity and deep treachery of Mr. D., and hence the exposure and denunciation, which Mr. S. intended should be annihilating. It was a most damaging disclosure.

Mr. Sturgeon called upon the Hon. F. P. Blair to say what he knew on the subject. Mr. B. has responded by letter, which, while he declines to betray the confidence of private conversations, tacitly confirms Mr. Sturgeon's principal charges. The letter of Mr. Blair is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR—I have received your note putting certain interrogatories to me in reference to the conversation held by Judge Douglas and myself at his house last winter. It has always been a principle with me to hold sacred every private conversation between any gentleman and myself, and this will forbid my saying anything in answer to the questions you have asked. Although Mr. Douglas by his conduct to me, and by the unscrupulous attacks of his partizans, has forfeited all claim to my forbearance, yet I do not consider that because others have failed to conform to the proprieties of life, it furnishes an excuse for me to follow their example.

After what has been said, however, it is just and proper to myself to say, that the letter which was written by me to Mr. Gratz Brown, of the Missouri Democrat, and which has been the basis of the assaults made on me by Mr. Douglas' partisans for violating an alleged confidence, *was written in strict accordance with the wishes of Judge Douglas himself*. In fact I deemed it to be the single object of the interview to which I was invited to mitigate through me, the hostility of the radical Democratic press of St. Louis toward him. I wrote for this purpose, believing it to be his desire, and I had no agency whatever in giving currency to the rumors about the contents of that letter which have found their way into the newspapers. The blackguardism of the newspapers in the interest of Mr. Douglas on this account compels me to make this explanation, and is the only occasion for my writing a word on the subject.

I have said I was invited to this interview by Judge Douglas. I say so to repel the idea that I sought any interview with him upon political subjects. The invitation and message came through the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and has never to my knowledge been treated as a private matter. I take the occasion to say, that neither the message sent me, nor anything that ever occurred between Judge Douglas and myself prepared me for hearing his call for three cheers over the defeat of the Emancipationists of Missouri, and my own defeat by the Pro Slavery Lecompton Buchanan Democracy of Missouri.

Yours,
FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

Isaac H. Sturgeon, Esq.

The Overland Pacific Mail Route.

The Fourth overland mail from San Francisco, reached St. Louis on the 23d inst. It left San Francisco, Sept. 27th, and Los Angelos on the 30th. Mr. Hilton, a passenger who came through, has furnished the St. Louis Democrat with the following interesting particulars of the new stage route across the Continent, its present condition and prospects.

Through California and Arkansas the arrangements are complete, and the stage glides over the country as swiftly as in all probability it ever will. But on the plains the arrangements are as yet incomplete. The company, however, are rapidly filling up every deficiency in the way of men and mules. Mr. Hilton thinks that the trip will be made inside of twenty days, with great ease, when once the company gets everything fairly under way. He considers the route decidedly favorable, and in all respects safe and pleasant.

Some of the stations are sixty-five miles apart; but most of them are from eight to ten miles. On the plains the corrals are either of logs or stone, and occupied, some by a dozen men and some by no more than four or five. The stage was detained fourteen hours by a sand storm in the California Desert, and two days by reason of high water in Kern River; at the point of crossing the ferry-flat was out of repair, which was supplied as speedily as possible.

The company are making preparations to bridge the various streams that cross the road, and have already engaged a large number of men for instant work.

Adobes, or Mexican brick, are used in the construction of station houses along the route, and in many places workmen are engaged in making roads.

Mr. Hilton was provided with a canteen (as also were the other passengers) filled with water, from the want of which he was thus preserved.

For the Leader.

Don't Tax the Poor Man's Food!

An attempt, I perceive by a report of Council proceedings, has been already made to revive the old Market regulations, and prevent the sale of meat in less quantities than by the quarter—in order that a few may derive an unreasonable profit, at the expense of the many, the rich become richer, by taking money out of the poor. I cannot bring myself to believe that our City Fathers will act so *unlike "fathers"* as to grant the petition which is before them, and thus lay a tax of three or four cents a pound on animal food; but it is well to be on our guard. The fall of the leaf admonishes us that winter is fast stealing upon us, and there are thousands in our midst who will want all, and more than they will have, to provide for themselves and their families, without contributing a portion of their hard earnings towards the support of the monstrous monopoly which is sought to be established.

ANTI MONOPOLIST.

Cleveland, Oct. 27th, 1858.

☞Col. Thos. L. Harris, (Anti-Lecompton Democrat,) of Illinois, in a letter to his constituents, says he is too ill to stump his district, but asks his constituents to re-elect him, and for the last time, as he desires it to be understood that he will not again be a candidate for re-election.

GOV. DENVER.—This sixth or seventh Governor of Kansas has resigned, and while measuring his length in the Gubernatorial 'graveyard' he indited a farewell address which will do for an epitaph, as he counsels against the formation of a State Government.

The Late Kidnapping Case in Indiana—A Series of Outrageous Proceedings.

We copy from the New Albany Tribune of October 22d, the particulars of the kidnapping of Horace Bell, a citizen of Indiana by a Louisville posse, and the series of outrages preceding it. No wonder hot blood was made hotter by the outrageous act, and that the citizens of New Albany have taken steps to rescue the man kidnapped in the public street in broad day. A despatch, dated the afternoon of the 26th, states that a party of Indianians had chartered the ferry boat Adelaide, and started for Brandenburg to rescue Bell. They were heavily armed and full of fight. We have no account of the result of the expedition.

The Louisville Journal and Louisville Democrat condemn the outrage, and say that it is an insult to the laws of Indiana which is loudly condemned by the people of that city. Still a band of armed men hastened to Brandenburg to aid in repelling the Indianans, and bloody work is anticipated. The Tribune says:

On Saturday afternoon, while nearly all our citizens were out at the Fair grounds, some five or six ruffians from Louisville, professing to be long to the police of that city, made a descent upon our place and kidnapped Capt. Horace Bell, of Harrison county, Indiana, and by force of arms carried him into Kentucky, without any authority of law whatever. That our readers may better understand the nature of this outrage, and what led to it, we will briefly recapitulate some circumstances that preceded it:

About a year since, an old man by the name of Bell, together with one of his sons, residing in Harrison county, nearly opposite Brandenburg, Kentucky, were kidnapped and carried into Kentocky on suspicion of secreting runaway slaves. There was no positive evidence going to implicate the Bells in anything of the sort, the information being given by a miscreant, who has several indictments for perjury hanging over him. However, the mere suspicion was sufficient to put the chivalry of Kentucky in motion. Accordingly a gang of ruffians from Brandenburg, came over in the night time, armed with pistols, bowie knives and other weapons, but no warrant of law, and seized the Bells, the older one being seventy years of age. While a portion of the chivalrous Kentuckians were engaged in securing the old man and his son, another portion of them stood guard over the old woman and a little girl, who were the inmates of the house, besides the two kidnapped Bells.

These gallant gentlemen stood over the lady with drawn weapons, threatening to blow out her brains if she made any resistance, and yet she was too sick at the time to get out of bed. The Bells were hurried over the river and lodged in the Brandenburg jail, and there confined and guarded, as criminals of the darkest dye, for more than nine months. The friends of Bell, from this side of the river, endeavored to have his trial brought on, but this di! not suit the convenience of those who were prosecuting; they were not ready. An attempt was made to have them admitted to bail, but the Judge, in his wisdom, saw proper to fix the amount at $10,000 for the two—an amount so excessive that they could not give it. Col. Marsh, of Harrison county, who had interested himself actively to procute the necessary bail, was shot down in the streets of Brandenburg, and his murderer was allowed to make his escape, no doubt with the aid and connivance of the citizens of Bradenburg. This had the effect to intimidate others from making similar attempts to serve the prisoners, and they had a cheerless prospect before them, although guilty of no offense against the laws of Kentucky, or of the Union.

In the meantime Capt. Horace Bell, and his brother John, who were residing in California, hearing of the condition of affairs, determined to return home to Indiana and release their father, or perish in the attempt. It was a noble and filial duty they undertook to perform, and most gallantly did they perform it. All honor to them for the deed. They could have gathered around them a regiment of gallant Indianians, who, if need be, would not have left one stone upon another of the Brandenburg jail.—But they chose rather to undertake the work of deliverance themselves, and not implicate others in the matter. Accordingly they went over to Brandenburg in a skiff, in broad day—went quietly and unostentatiously to the prison—was admitted to see their father and brother, and in a very few minutes the whole four were on their way to the river, without any particular violence being offered to any one, except the little wholesome restraint imposed upon the lady who had the jail in charge.

They were soon in their skiff and rowing for the Indiana shore. Before reaching midway of the Ohio, the whole population of Brandenburg seemed to be in motion, and rushing down to the beach. Capt. Bell arose to his feet and gracefully saluted them with a wave of his hat. Those on shore soon opened upon him a furious fire of pistols, shot guns, muskets, &c. This was a compliment which the Captain well knew how to return with interest, and he opened upon them with his Derringer pistol—a six shooter, that will kill a man at half a mile distance, as easy as at ten paces. This had the effect to disperse the crowd, most of whom took shelter in a blacksmith shop, the doors of which were pretty thoroughly riddled by the discharges from the skiff. And thus ended the second scene in the drama.

Whether the Bells were ever indicted for this summary jail delivery at Brandenburg, we are not advised; but whether they were or not, this kidnapping of Capt. Bell was none the less unlawful, outrageous and cowardly. We understand, however, that a pony purse was raised by the high spirited chivalry of Brandenburg, and a reward was offered for the delivery of Capt. Bell to the public authorities of that county. What they propose to do with him after they get him, we are at a loss to conjecture. He violated no law, either human or divine. He simply observed the scriptural injunction, to "open the prison doors and let the prisoners go free." He broke open no doors, he forced no locks. What he had to do he did quietly and in order, and then with commendable brevity took his leave. And now when they get him within their clutches, we are much mistaken if they don't find themselves somewhat in the condition of the man who won the elephant in a raffle—they won't know what to do with him, unless they glut their vengeance by hanging him upon some tree in the neighborhood—and this it has been shrewdly hinted they propose to do.

But this was no concern of the bloodhounds who kidnapped him on Saturday. It was the reward—the money—that exited their unsanctified cupidity, and impelled them onward to to do the deed. What cared they about vindicating the violated honor of the Commonwealth—with them the love of money was the governing principle.

These bloodhounds of Louisville had been seen prowling around for a day or two, doubtless with a view of cathing Capt. Bell off his guard, when every body should be out at the Fair, and no one pres t to afford relief. They knew full well that . isville couldn't muster policemen enough to take him, under ordinary circumstances, without a legal warrant for his arrest. Hence, coward like, they watched their opportunity to spring upon him when there were none to resist. Even then, had he been aware of their design, he would have rendered a fearful account of more than half their number before they could have captured him.

It may be asked why Capt. Bell did not keep himself out of harm's way, knowing as he did, that a reward was offered for him? This is soon explained. He had an appointment to meet his sister in Louisville, and he could not forego the pleasure of seeing her from the fear of any consequences personal to himself. After seeing his sister, he accompanied her and his mother (who is temporarily staying with her daughter) to the ferry boat for the purpose of sending them back to Louisville. He then returned to Main street, and was hurrying down the same to get aboard the stage for Corydon, when these Loussville covies sprang from their hiding places and pinioned him before he was aware of their presence. At the same time they disarmed him, and hurried him rapidly to the ferry-boat, announcing as they went, to the few who had been attracted by the outrage, and who had unfortunately knew nothing of Mr. Bell, that he had been guilty of a *foul murder*, and they were arresting him for that.

In the meantime the boat had been kept in waiting for the kidnappers and their victim, and so soon as they could hurry on board, she cast off the cable and left, although repeatedly warned by two of our most respectable citizens and one of our City Council, not to do so. At the same time the mother and sister of Capt. B. who were on the boat, implored with earnest cries and tears that the boat should not be pushed off. But the officers of the boat were obdurate. This ferry-boat, be it remembered, belongs to Mr. Duckwall, of Louisville, and this heartless conduct on the part of his employees, we hope will be remembered by our citizens.

On our return from the Fair Ground, about sundown, a note was put in our hands from Captain Bell, stating the circumstances of his abduction, and requesting us to see if something could'nt be done for him. As a matter of course, we supposed the kidnappers would hurry him off to Brandenburg, in order to obtain their reward, and we were in doubt as to what was best to be done. Shortly after nightfall we sent a dispatch to the jailor of Louisville, inquiring whether Horace Bell had been lodged in his custody, and after some considerable delay received an answer that he was then in jail. Shortly afterward, (about 9 o'clock,) three of our citizens, as a self constituted committee, proceeded to Louisville to employ counsel, and procure the release of the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus.

But unfortunately they did not procure the writ until near midnight. In the meantime the parties got wind of what was going on, and a few minutes before the writ was served upon the jailer by N. Wolfe, Esq., Mr. Bell was removed from the jail, strongly handcuffed, and without a hat, hurried off in a hack to parts unknown.

New Patents.

Patents were issued to the following Wester: Inventors during the week, ending Oct. 19th.

Wm. D. Leavitt, of Cincinnati; for improved re-sawing machine.

Lemuel T. Wells, of Cincinnati; for paper feeder for printing presses.

Samuel H. Whitaker, of Cincinnati; for improvement in nut machines.

Erastus T. Bussell and Jos Smith, of Cincinnati; for improved liquid gauge.

W. T. Boggs, of Cincinnati; for improved mode of opening and closing farm gates.

Otis Breden, of St. Louis; for improvement in manufacture of wrought nails.

C B Matthews, of Oquawka, Ill; for improvement in maize harvesters.

Marshall S. Root, of Medina, O.; for improvement in seeding machines.

C. K. Cuckler, of Columbus, Ohio; for improvement in horse collars.

H. Ehrhart, of Muscatine, Iowa; for improved paddle-wheel.

Wm. Holderman, of Freeport, Ill; for improved stave-jointer.

Henry McClay, of Miles, Mich; for improved combined mop and brush.

Joseph D. Smith, of Lancaster, O.; for improvement in harvesters.

Joseph Chandler, of Attica, O.; for improvement in manufacture of sheet iron.

A. G. Babcock, of Galesburgh, Ill.; for improvement in seeding machines.

SILVER COIN AT A DISCOUNT.—It is noteworthy that at the present time, the bills of country banks in New York are actually worth more in the market than specie; and such notes are hoarded up while silver in paid out. A person has $1,000 wages to pay on Saturday. Instead of paying in country bank notes, he buys $1,000 in silver for $ 995 bank money, and saves $5, at the same time paying specie to his men. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the accumulation of quantities of silver coin, at all retail establishments. The banks will not take it on deposit; it cannot be sold in large quantities, except at a discount. The war with China, which has stopped the export thither, and to some extent, the depreciation of the coin here, has led to this state of things. Such a state of the money marked never occurred before.

MARRIED,

In St. Paul's Church, Columbus, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., by Rev. Fran B. Kellogg, Mr. BENJAMIN T. CUTLER, of London, Ohio, and Miss LORRINA K. LLOGG, daugh er of the officiating clergyman.

In Monteville, Geauga county, October 24th, by Rev. L. Pomeroy, Mr. CHAUNCY N. BATES, of Mesopotamia, Ohio, and Miss ELIZA A. HART, of Montville.

In Springfield, Oct. 8th, Mr. JACOB STAUFFER and Miss HARRIET MYERS.

In Akron, Oct. 8th, Mr. JOHN H. BELLOWS, of Coventry, and Miss LYDIA A. MYERS, of Norton.

Oct. 20th, Mr. AMBROSE ROSWELL, of Hudson, and Miss ELIZABETH L. MILLER, of Northfield.

DIED,

In Tiffin, Oct. 21st, of consumption, COOPER K. WATSON, Jr., son of Hon. Cooper K. Watson, aged 18 years.

New Advertisements.

Bleached Winter Whale and Elephant Oil.

125 BLS. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY JUST RECEIVED.
And for sale low, by
oct28 dlm 215 GORDON, McMILLAN & CO.

LIVERPOOL SALT—500 BAGS, Direct from Liverpool—for sale by
oct28 dlm 215 GORDON, McMILLAN & CO.

MASSILLON COAL—A SPLENDID ARTICLE—EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR DOMESTIC USE.
$3.25 per Ton, delivered.
Also—
Mineral Ridge, Briar Hill & Chippewa Coal.
RICE, FRENCH & CO.,
oct28 d2m 214 New Erie Warehouse, West Side

FURS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

N. Dockstader & Co.,
(Old No. 19)
SUPERIOR STREET, New No. 111,
ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of their full stock of
Ladies' and Misses' Furs,
Of the latest and richest styles, of every variety—manufactured expressly for us, by the best manufacturers in New York, consisting of
Mantelets, Mantillas, Capes, Cuffs & Muffs;
A great variety of Misses' Furs, of all kinds; Ladies' Fur Mitts and Gloves, Overshoes and Foot Mats.
Also—Cloth, Fur, Plush, Silk, Glazed, and every new variety of Gents', Young Men's, and Children's
HATS AND CAPS.
Plush and Fur Mufflers; Gloves and Mitts, of Fur, Cloth and Buckskin, of all the styles in market.
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Canes, &c.
500 Buffalo Robes,
By the bale or single, together with fine FANCY ROBES. All of which will be sold as low as can be purchased at any house in the city.
☞ An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
oct28 d2m 215

CONNECTICUT RIVER SHAD—Mess and No. 1—a prime article—for sale by
oct27 d1m 206 GORDON, McMILLAN & CO.

FLOUR.—300 barrels Fredericksburgh Flour—Superfine and Family.
WM. MELHINCH, 47 Merwin St.

DR. HALLIWELL, DENTIST, informs his friends and the public that he has returned from the West, to resume his profession, with the latest improvements in Dentistry, and will be glad to see all old and new patrons.
Dental Rooms south side Public Square, Cleveland.
oct21f

AUTUMN TRADE.

E. I. BALDWIN & CO. ARE OPENING their FALL Importations and purchases, comprising the most extensive assortment of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
HAT RIBBONS, AND TRIMMINGS AND FRINGES,
SCARFS & MANTLES, HOSIERY & GLOVES,
DOMESTICS AND FLANNELS,
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,
SHAWLS.
Our stock this autumn will excel any heretofore offered in the City, in extent and elegance, most of our Foreign Goods being confined to the latest styles, and to the most exquisite patterns and fabrics. Our patterns of novel Shawls, of the most magnificent description, will be ready for inspection in a few days. The
JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will have due attention, and Merchants in the City, as well as others, will find it for their interest to inspect it.
oct21 E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

20 CASES PRINTS—English and American.
m29 S. RAYMOND & CO.

Cheap Dress Goods,
Just Received by
W. WARREN,
NO. 150 SUPERIOR ST., corner of Seneca street.
50 pc. Plaid Merinos—new styles and different patterns;
Printed Merinos—late styles;
Bayadere Stripes;
Flounced Robes;
Black Figured Silks;
Black Silk Robes—side stripe;
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Canada Gray Cassimeres—for suits.
John Bull Cassimeres—for suits. oc27

EMBROIDERIES.

GREAT BARGAINS in CAMBRIC and Muslin Collars, Edgings and Insertings, Bands, &c., latest styles.
sep21 MORGAN & SOUT.

GENTS' LONG COTTON HOSE—English make—at
W. WARREN'S.

FOR LADIES' MANTLES,
WIDE BLACK VELVET.
FOR GENTLEMEN'S RAGLANS,
DRAB AND BROWN BROADCLOTHS.
FOR LADIES' RAGLANS,
ALL SHADES BROADCOTHS.
sep28 TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.

PLAIN NANKINS.
Plaid Nankins.
And Nankinets.
j o23 TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.

INGHAM & BRAGG'S COLUMN.

PUBLISHERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, AND
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The Best Series of Readers ever Published!

ADOPTED and used in the Schools of Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and New York and used by a large number of Schools in Ohio.
Hillard's First Class Reader,
Hillard's Second Class Reader,
Hillard's Third Class Reader,
Hillard's Fourth Class Reader,
Hillard's Third Primary Reader,
Hillard's Second Primary Reader,
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Stoddard's Series of Arithmetics.
Stoddard's Juvenile Mental Arithmetic,
Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic,
Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic,
Stoddard's Philosophical Arithmetic.

Parley's First Book of History,
First Lessons in History of United States,
Winslow's Intellectual Philosophy.

The above are used in Public Schools of Cleveland.

Payson, Dunton and Scribner's System of Penmanship—in two numbers.
Bonsford & Payson's Book Keeping & Blanks,
The New Testament—school edition, 32mo.
Worcester's Series of Dictionaries,
Worcester's Pronouncing Speller,
Green's Introduction to English Grammar,
Green's Elements of English Grammar,
Green's Analysis of English Grammar,
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