CLEVELAND DAILY LEADER.
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TERMS OF DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY.
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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

MORNING LEADER.
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1862.

☞ All Reading Matter on this page is from our Yesterday Afternoon's Edition.

The Leader and Hon. B. F. Wade.

A business correspondent writes us from Parma as follows:

"And now permit me to say a word in regard to your valuable paper. We consider it indispensable; and, as a consequence, no other paper is read so extensively in this town and vicinity. We support the principles it advocates, and would heartly rejoice to see the Hon. B. F. Wade re-elected to the United States Senate. He is the right man in the right place."

What the Senate Will Do.

It is said that the Senate will confirm Army Paymasters only as Lieutenants of Cavalry, and not as Majors, which will reduce the pay one-half.

Making them pay the Cost.

In General Halleck's military department the secessionists are made to feel the heavy hand of justice. The St. Louis papers of Thursday and Friday contain full reports of forced sales of property owned by rebels. A public auction was held and valuable property was knocked down to the highest bidder, after a lively competition. A large quantity of candles, from the factory of Samuel Engler, the banished merchant, sold at fair prices; and a collection of articles taken from ex-United States Senator Trusten Polk went under the hammer to satisfy an assessment of $668, that Polk refused to pay.

The day after the auction, Dr. William Johnston, a physician in St. Louis, refused to pay an assessment, and four hundred dollars' worth of his property was forthwith seized by the Provost Marshal General. A female secessionist's troubles are thus narrated by the St. Louis Democrat:

Mrs. Tullie C. Beckwith, a demonstrative secession lady, residing on Seventh street, near Chouteau avenue, had been duly waited upon with a polite requisition to pay over the sum of $90, as a contribution for the benefit of the distressed Union families from the southwest. Failing to respond, she was again visited for the purpose of collecting the amount, with penalty and costs added, by the seizure and sale of an adequate portion of her effects. To avert this imminent disaster she begged and obtained leave to pay over the money, thus saving her furniture. On the payment of the original assessment, $90, with 20 cents added, the penalty of 25 per cent was remitted.

The sums realized by these sales are appropriated for the relief of the Unionist refugees from Southwest Missouri, who have found shelter in St. Louis.

The Alexandria Slave Pen—The Difference between Rebel Prisoners and Our Own.

[Dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The old slave pen in Alexandria, to the burning shame of our officers though it be, is still used as a guard house for the soldiers.

There are no windows and but one door; no roof over it, except a narrow strip over one corner to keep off the pelting storm or cold and poisonous malaria that fills the air at night. A stream of filthy water runs through the centre, and the floor is of brick—always cold, damp, and dirty. Here the soldiers are placed who are arrested for any cause. If a man overstays his time from camp, gets into a quarrel with another soldier or a Secesh, if he comes into town without a pass, or violates any of the orders, away he is marched into this den. The Rebels used it as a place of punishment for slaves or a sidehouse for "property," alias negroes. We deprecate their conduct for inhumanity, and then degrade our own troops by putting them upon a level with the "property." We do not question the propriety of arresting the soldiers for divers offences, for it is absolutely necessary to maintain order and discipline, but why when Rebel soldiers are taken, when Secesh emissaries and spies are arrested, are they taken to good quarters, in clean houses, and *well provided for?* There is a grievous wrong here that should be remedied at once. Gen. Montgomery and Col. McLean are men of kind hearts, and in whose breasts there lurks not the slightest sympathy for a Secessionist, but somebody is to blame for this inhuman state of affairs. We cannot learn who it is. Why tie up the hands of our officers whose whole souls are in the war? Why dishearten and disgust our volunteers by such invidious distinctions?

Last Tuesday night, a private of the New York Sixty-third was placed in this pen, intoxicated. He laid down on the only vacant space in bed, snow and slush over three inches deep, and next morning, when the iron grate was swung open, he was carried out a corpse. An inquest was held, and a surgeon testified that he died from drunkenness and exposure; but the surgeon-in-chief says he was frozen to death.

There are hundreds of nicely furnished houses all over the city, whose owners are in the Rebel army. A number of fine public buildings are unoccupied; why allow them to remain unused, while our soldiers are sleeping on the cold damp ground in this vile hole? If it is not a crime to wear the United States uniform, why use the men so? We hope that the new Secretary will see that our troops are put at least on a par with Rebels.

In one side are occasionally a few soldiers huddled around a small fire built on the floor.

Gen. McClellan and his Command.

The N. Y. Times thus disposes of a vexed question:

The Constitution declares the President to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. The act of 1798, reorganizing the army, created an office—not a rank—immediately below the President, with the title of "General of the Armies of the United States." This officer, popularly called "the General-in-Chief," is usually the Major-General, the army on a peace footing having but one official of that grade. The place is at present filled by the senior Major-General, who, when he takes the field, as Gen. Scott did in Mexico, and as Gen. McClellan may in Virginia, leaves the entire administration of the army in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, acting through the Secretary of War. Gen. McClellan loses no rank, lays down no office, when he leaves Washington at the head of his army. The duties he relinquishes for the time are fulfilled by others. He is not superseded or displaced.

State Library

Cleveland Morning Leader.

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VOL. XVI. CLEVELAND, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13 1862 NO. 37.

General McClellan's Command Localized—Functions of Chief of the Army assumed by Secretary Stanton—Gen. McClellan to be Responsible only for the Army of the Potomac—Its to Live and become Acted with that Army—A Bold Stroke of Policy—A much Needed Change.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

We have reason to believe that arrangements have been made which will infuse new vigor into the conduct of the war. Mr. Stanton has taken upon himself the functions of chief of the armies of the United States. General McClellan is relieved from a mass of labors, which, combined with his command of the army of the Potomac, were altogether too much for any single man in the country, and will henceforth be able to give his attention to his local command. From this time the operations of the campaign will be directed by the Secretary, and General McClellan will, like the commanders in Missouri and Kentucky, be responsible only for that division of the army which is placed under his immediate orders.

It was quite time that something of this sort was done, and it is creditable to the new Secretary of War that, after having carefully surveyed the whole field of view, he made the change quietly but firmly. Even now the fact is not given out, but leaks out; it is not announced, but transpires in various ways; it is not proclaimed, but seen. It is well known to many that there has been great dissatisfaction in the army of the Potomac—a dissatisfaction gaining strength every day. The officers of that army, from the lieutenants up to the brigadier-generals, never saw their commander, and knew nothing of what he was about, except through the orders they received from him, from time to time, to hold themselves in readiness for some mysterious movement which was never made, or to forbid some enterprise which to them seemed certain of success. Such respect and attachment as they had for him when they were first placed under his command was rapidly declining, and the mention of his name was begining to suggest only irresolution and delay. On his part, he knew nothing of the feeling of the army of the Potomac, never consulted with its superior officers, and did nothing to make the soldiery—as fine and high-spirited a set of men as the world ever saw in arms—ready to follow him with enthusiasm wherever he might lead.

All this will be changed. Gen. McClellan will go over the Potomac, live with his officers and men, identify himself with the forces under his command, catch, we hope, some of their impatience of inaction, and recover some of the popularity which his brilliant successes in Western Virginia last year acquired him.

The army of the Potomac have been wondering why Mr. Stanton, who takes the War Department with such promise of energy and enterprise, did not instantly apply the remedy to which he has now resorted. They had less reason to wonder than they imagine. It is too much to suppose that one suddenly taken from other occupations and placed at the head of a department of the administration embracing such vast and multifarious responsibilities as that of war at the present time, should be able at a glance to see all that his new situation requires of him. He must examine into matters a little to be sure of his footing, before taking a step of such importance.

We venture now to hope that no more time will be wasted in keeping a mighty army at rest for no apparent purpose but to convince the rebels that we might conquer them if we would. Two millions of dollars a day are too great a cost to pay for what is but a splendid pageant, streets of barracks with flags streaming above them, vast plains covered with tents, huge hospitals, interesting bodies of men in uniform called out to the daily drill, grim parks of artillery changed backwards and forwards, and bodies of armed horsemen performing their evolutions—a fine sight doubtless, but not worth two millions a day unless there is to be some serious fighting. We venture to hope that something will now be done of more importance than to take barren islands on the Atlantic shore, strips of sand bordering the outer edge of the Southern Sounds and uninhabited pine woods, when by attacking the Southern rebellion on both flanks with a powerful force, in Kentucky and North Carolina at once, we might seize it with a gripe which it could not resist, and strangle the life out of it. For months New Orleans and others of the Southern cities have lain an easy prize within our reach. We hope the hand of our Government will now be put forth to take them.

There is no marching now in Virginia. The army of the Potomac, which may amount to one hundred and eighty thousand men—some estimates go beyond this number and some fall short of it—cannot move in that State on account of the exceeding foulness of the roads; but the access to Kentucky is open to it, and on the North Carolina coast we have already a lodgment, where we might disembark reinforcements to such an extent as to ensure our success in that quarter.

Rowdyism in Richmond.

The occurrence of Monday night, we think, ought to satisfy every reasonable person that it is the time the strong arm of power was put forth to hold in check the spirit of lawless brutality now rampant in Richmond. It is time, too, that we should call things by their right names; for, disguise it as we may, the city is at this time infested with a gang of ruffians, whose presence morally speaking, is as much to be deprecated as that of the enemy of our race. The shameful practices of drunkards, libertines and profligates, who have neither sensibility, honor nor shame, are not natural to the South, and it is with pain and regret that we contemplate the introduction here of these controlling elements of Northern society. The first open manifestation of the new order of things in Richmond was developed at the theatre, and it shortly culminated in the burning of that building.

The intervening period was filled up by villainies of the minor sort, which generally had their origin in whisky, until finally, on Monday night, we were entertained with a spectacle at Metropolitan Hall, which, for open violation of decency and law, is entirely without a parallel in this community. The row, as a matter of course, occurred in the gallery, where a number of brazen women were surrounded by a crowd of drunken, unprincipled men. Oaths and curses, shrieks and yells, intermingled with the rapid discharge of deadly weapons, the sudden panic and flight of the throng in other portions of the house, made up a picture of Northern rowdyism which could not be looked upon without a shudder. If there were any policemen present, which we doubt, they were powerless to suppress the tumult, and it went on until one party of the belligerents withdrew from the scene, and the lights in the hall were extinguished. It is not for us to suggest a remedy for these things.—*Richmond Examiner.*

At the West Point foundry a 150 lbs. Parrott gun is now nearly finished. This is the largest gun of the kind ever cast, and great interest attaches to the result of the experiment. The Parrott one hundred pounders have been found to possess all the excellent qualities which distinguish the same species of guns of smaller calibre. About twelve of this size have been supplied to the Government.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Loyal Blacks Manning the Federal Guns.

Rebel Fleet Completely Destroyed.

ELIZABETH CITY BURNED AND EVACUATED.

3,000 Rebels Captured!

Only Fifty Escaped from the Island!

WEEPING AND WAILING IN SECESSIA!

THE DEFENCE OF LAKES AND RIVERS.

Points to be Fortified.

NAVAL DEPOTS UPON THE LAKES.

DAILY MAIL TO SOUTHERN COAST.

ANOTHER FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

British Interference for the Rebels.

The Tuscarora Ordered off Southampton.

THE NASHVILLE ALLOWED TO REMAIN.

This Morning's Report.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Tribune correspondence:

Mr. Arnold, from the committee on lake and river defenses, will report to-morrow. The committee recommends extensive repairs of the fortifications at Mackinac, St. Clair River, Buffalo and Oswego; the establishment of a national foundery at Chicago, for the casting of heavy ordnance; depots for naval stores on lakes Michigan, Erie and Ontario; and the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The report embraces a large amount of statistics relative to the commerce of the lakes. It says there is no present danger of a rupture with Great Britain, but that power has an advantage over us in the St. Lawrence and Welland Canal, capable of admitting gun boats from the Atlantic, which we ought to counterbalance in order to be prepared for all possible emergencies.

The naval committee of the House will recommend an appropriation of $15,000,000 to build gun boats.

Tribune correspondence:

Advices from Hatteras state that loyal blacks from North Carolina help to man the fleet of flag officer Goldsborough, and to serve the guns which have sunk rebel boats and compelled the surrender of Roanoke Island.

Gen. C. P. Smith, lately at Paducah, has not been rejected by the Senate. Objections to him having been made by Kentucky Senators, the nomination was laid over for the present.

The Secretary of War calls for proposals from, shippers, ship owners, and express lines, by telegraph, mail or personal application, for establishing a regular daily communication between Fort Monroe, Port Royal, Hatteras and Roanoke Island.

No proposition of a speculative nature will be entertained, nor will the contract be given to any person not in the line of business proposed.

This Afternoon's Report.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 11.

By a flag of truce to-day we learn the complete success of the Burnside expedition at Roanoke Island.

The Island was taken possession of and Com. Lynch's fleet completely destroyed.

Elizabeth City was attacked on Sunday and evacuated by the inhabitants.

The city was previously burned, but whether by our shells or the inhabitants is not known.

The first news of the defeat reached Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and caused great excitement. The previous news had been very satisfactory, stating that the Yankees had been allowed to advance for the purpose of drawing them into a trap.

The rebel force on the Island is supposed to have been a little over 3,000 fighting men.

Gen. Wise was ill at Nags Head and was not present during the engagement. When the situation became dangerous he was removed to Norfolk.

All the gun boats but one were taken, and that escaped up a creek and was probably destroyed.

One report says that only 70, another that only 25 of the confederates escaped from the Island. Gen. Huger telegraphed to Richmond that only 50 escaped from the Island.

There appears to be no bright side of the story for the rebels.

The Richmond Examiner, this morning, in a leading editorial says, "the loss of our entire army on Roanoke Island, is certainly the most painful event of the war. The intelligence by telegraph yesterday is fully confirmed. 2,500 brave troops on an island in the sea, were exposed to all the force of the Burnside fleet. They resisted with the most determined courage, but when 15,000 Federal troops were landed again them, retreat being cut off by the surrounding elements, they were forced to surrender.

This is a repetition of the Hatteras affair on a large scale. The following dispatches on the subject are taken from the Richmond papers of this morning:

NORFOLK, Feb. 10.

The latest news states that Capt. O. Jennings Wise, son of Gov. Wise, was shot through the hip and disabled, though the wound is not mortal. Major Lawson and Lieut. Miller were mortally wounded.

About 300 Confederates were killed; the wounded numbers over 1,000. The number of Yankees wounded is about the same.

A late arrival this morning says that Elizabeth City had been shelled and burned by the Yankees, and that the enemy was pushing on to Edenton.

Second dispatch.—A rumor has prevailed that Com. Lynch's fleet of gunboats had been captured. It is not regarded as true, but it is believed that all were burned by the Confederates, to prevent their capture, with the exception of one, which was endeavoring to make its escape.

The fleet went to Elizabeth City from Roanoke Island, and was probably burnt at the former point.

Third dispatch.—A dispatch was received at Richmond at midnight, stating as follows:

A courier arrived here this afternoon, at four o'clock, and brought the intelligence that Elizabeth City was burned this morning by its inhabitants. During the conflagration the Federals landed a large force. All our gunboats excepting one were captured by the enemy. Gen. Wise has not yet arrived at Norfolk.

The following, the very latest, we copy from the Norfolk Day Book:

A courier arrived here yesterday P. M., about 3 o'clock, from which we gather the following information:

The enemy advanced in full force upon Elizabeth City yesterday, about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so set fire to the town, and when our informant left it was still in flames.

We have also to record the capture by the enemy of all our little fleet, except the Fanny or Forest, our informant is not certain which.

This eluded the enemy. She was pursued, however, and fears are entertained that she was captured.

It is said that before our boats surrendered they were abandoned, and that their crews succeeded in making their escape. If so, we are at a loss to conjecture why the boats were not fired before they were abandoned. The disaster to our little fleet is attributed to the fact that having exhausted their supply of coal and ammunition, they proceeded to Elizabeth city for the purpose of obtaining a supply. Every effort was made to obtain coal, but without success, and the boats could not, therefore, return to the island and land any assistance whatever to our forces.

All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by the Courier, who represents our loss at 300 killed and wounded and that of the enemy not less than 1000 killed. Great havoc was made among the enemy while coming up the road leading to the Fort. Our soldiers brought to bear upon them two 32 pounders and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled. The Park Point battery was manned by the Richmond Blues, and most nobly did they defend it.

During the conflict they were attacked by a whole regiment of Zouaves, and though completely overpowered, they stood their ground. They did not yield a foot till all but seven of them had fallen bleeding on the ground. There is good reason to believe that had Col. Henningsen with his artillery been on the Island, it would not have been forced to surrender. It is reported that one regiment from Massachusetts was badly cut up, but it is impossible to ascertain which of the five it was that were attached to the expedition.

All the Southern papers received to-day are unanimous in admitting a complete victory for our troops, and in saying that the loss of the island is a very serious one.

The news received to-day occasions great excitement at Old Point.

A steamer with official dispatches from Gen. Burnside is hourly expected.

The prisoners captured, numbering at least 2,000, will be here in a few days.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island early this morning, to inform Gen. Huger that the prisoners of war from Fort Warren had arrived.

The rebel steamer West Point came out from Norfolk, and the prisoners were transferred. They numbered 4 captains, 3 1st lieutenant, 6 2d lieutenants, 2 3d lieutenants and 384 privates and colored servants. They were taken at Hatteras and Santa Rosa Island, and are the last of war prisoners at Fort Warren, except Com. Barron.

The Norfolk boat brought here the Captain of the transport Osceola, which was a part of Gen. Sherman's expedition, and was wrecked on the coast of Georgia, Nov. 24, and the whole crew taken prisoners.

The latest intelligence from Savannah is that the Federal gun boats were at Wall's Cut, an opening which communicates with Savannah without passing Fort Pulaski.

A dispatch from Charleston to Richmond says that on the 9th Fort Pickens, viz., the Niagara and Colorado, opened fire on Forts McRae and Barrancas, and the Navy Yard.

After some hours bombardment both vessels hauled off. Both are said to be badly damaged.

There has been some skirmishing between the Federals and rebels at Port Royal Ferry. The city of Savannah was being strongly fortified.

FOREIGN ARRIVAL.

CAPE RACE, Feb. 12.

The steamship Fentonia, from Southampton the 1st, passed this point this morning, and was intercepted.

The Tuscarora has been ordered off Southampton by the British Government and has taken up a position near the Needle.

The pirate Nashville was still in Southampton dock.

The reported naval engagement in the Mediterranean is not confirmed.

No later markets per the Teutonia than those received by the Jura.

COMMISSION.

EMPIRE, CATARACT, DEGRAFF, Duck Creek, and City Mills Muncie Flour on hand all the time, and for sale at market prices by
CLARK, GARDNER & CO.

SALT—
1200 barrels Fine Salt,
300 " Coarse do.,
3000 sacks (14 lbs each) Dairy Sa.
200 barrels dairy (with bags enclosed,)
for sale by R. T. LYON.

2500 BUSHELS RYE,
2000 bushels Barley,
1500 " Oats,
in store and for sale by R. T. LYON.

200 BUSHELS CLOVER SEED for sale by R. T. LYON, 50 Merwin st.

300 BBLS. OSWEGO WATER-LIME for sale by R. T. LYON, 50 Merwin st.

FOR SALE.—1,000 BUSH CANADA Peas, 50 bbls choice Cranberries in store and for sale by CALDWELL & SIMMONS, 45 Union st.

HAMBURGH CHEESE.—6000 pounds Hamburgh Cheese this day received and for sale by W. MELRINCH, 124 Merwin street.

RYE FLOUR FOR SALE BY
CLARK, GARDNER & CO.

FLOUR! FLOUR!—JUST RECEIVED direct from the Mill and fresh ground, a boat load of the well known and reliable WAGONER WHITE ARCHED WHEAT FLOUR, one of the best brands of Family and Baker's Flour in this market. For sale in lots to suit by
CLARK, GARDNER & CO.

PHŒNIX, LAKE PEARL, MINORCA, Elston, and other well known brands of Akron made Flour for sale by
CLARK, GARDNER & CO.

MILLINERY GOODS!—NEW ARRIVAL.
MRS. W. S. PORTER, 86 Seneca street, is in receipt of a new and choice stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Comprising
New Style Shirred Hats, Flowers, Ribbons, Mourning Goods, Collars, Veils &c. Also,
NEW STYLE HATS FOR CHILDREN.
Besides a great variety of reasonable and fashionable goods not enumerated. Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine.
☞ Dress making done to order in the very best manner. mar8:1y

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT.

The balance of my stock of
BALMORAL SKIRTS
Will be sold very cheap to close out the stock on hand. They are full sizes and desirable colors.
I. P. SHERWOOD,
feb12 242 Superior street.

GILT BUTTONS.
TEL. BUTTONS.
jan15 BETTEBIG & HAUSMANN.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
In order to ensure the sale of this season's purchase of goods, I will offer
Figured French Brilliantes at 25, worth 31 cents
Chintz " Organdies at 16¾ " 37½ "
Fast Colored Lawns at 10 cents.
Embroidered English Ramges only 15 cts. a yard.
Good Fast Colored Prints only 4 cents a yard.
Challeys worth 25 cents, at only 15 cents a yard.
Brown Antique Parasols, only 75 cents each.
A few Black Lace Mantillas at half price, and many other articles, which will be offered at very Low Prices so as to sell them off during this season. Call and get some Good Bargains.
S. HYMAN,
Cheap Dry Goods Store

LADIES' "HOME GUARDS"

BROWN'S SUSPENSION WAIST AND IMPROVED SKIRT SUPPORTERS,
are a perfect "Union" institution. It suits the Corset, Shoulder-Brace, Anti-Lacer and Skirt-Supporter in one beautiful article of Wearing Apparel. The "Constitution must be Preserved," which every Lady says can be by wearing these Waists.
TRY THEM—PRICES REDUCED!
For sale by
FREEMAN & KELLOGG, 217 Superior st.
Mrs. PORTER, Milliner, 86 Seneca st.
HOWES & HIGBEE, 227 Superior st.
Mrs. HARVEY, 320 St. Clair st., and at Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, 1051 Ontario street, over Moore's Auction Store, Cleveland, O.
☞ Waists made to Order.
☞ State and County Rights for sale.
NORRIS & SHEFFIELD.
☞ We will prosecute all persons who make the Waists or make the Braces without authority from us. ana19

ONLY ONE SHILLING!!
MOUSLIN DELAINES,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

MADDER PRINTS,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

BLEACHED COTTONS,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

BROWN COTTONS,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

COTTON FLANNELS,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

ENGLISH PAPER CAMBRICS,
ONLY ONE SHILLING.
☞ Call at MORGAN & BOOT'S.

☞ We have a full stock of choice DOMESTIC GOODS and they cannot be bought Cheaper in the city of Cleveland, than at
jan25 MORGAN & BOOT'S.

ELEGANT BLACK SILKS!
E. I. BALDWIN & CO.,
Have just opened the finest line of Black Silks ever exhibited in the City, comprising in part of
4-4 Black Gros Grain Silks,
4-4 Black Repped Silks,
4-4 Black Patin de Soie Silks,
5-4 and 6-4 Black Taffeta Silks,
3-4 Armure Black Silks,
3-4 Repped Black Silks,
Black Watered and Antique Silks,
Black Lyonet and Figured Silks,
Black Broadwoven Brocade Silks,
Black Italian Silks,
Black Lustrine and Marcellas,
French and English Black Satins,
Black Satin Turc,
and a full assortment of the best of all-boiled
BLACK GROS DE RHINE,
(From 22 to 37 inches wide.)
all of which are for sale exclusively for cash at cash prices. ONE PRICE ONLY.
jan23 E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

PRINTS,
20,000 Yards More
MADDER PRINTS,
IN NEW STYLES,
FOR 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.
feb4 I. P. SHERWOOD, 242 Superior Street.

2000 YARDS ALL-WOOL
DELANES,
In Brown, Purple, Tan, Drab and Green,
FOR 31 CENTS PER YARD—WORTH FIFTY.
I. P. SHERWOOD,
jan29 242 Superior st.

H. D. KENDALL & Co.
NOTICE—We would call the attention of the few customers who have a credit on our books, and have unsettled accounts due January 1st, 1862, to the fact, that our business being based upon the CASH PRINCIPLE, will not admit of a further extension of time.
Hereafter we shall present bills quarterly, 1st January, April, July and October, and shall continue accounts Only with those who pay Promptly
feb1 H. D. KENDALL & Co.

CHEAP!
3,000 Yards Plaid Mohairs,
FOR 18 3-4 CENTS PER Y'D,
Usual price 31 cents,
I. P. SHERWOOD,
jan17 242 Superior st.

NEW MOUSLIN DELAINES—A fresh supply of choice styles just received.
MORGAN & BOOT'S.

BLUE MERINOS.—A FEW PIECES choice shades of blue, just received.
MORGAN & BOOT.

PLAID MERINOS.—25 PIECES plaid all-wool Merinos marked down to thirty-one cents per yard, to close the lot.
MORGAN & BOOT.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, TRIMMING Cords, Braids, Goods and Tassels, Tassels, Fancy Buttons, Fringes, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c. A full stock at
MORGAN & BOOT'S.

PLUMBING.

B. P. BOWER,
LICENSED
PLUMBER
No. 102, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Pumps, Hydrants, Sinks and Plated Cocks, India Rubber Hose, Lead, Galvanized & Iron Pipe, Copper Boilers.
And Plumber's Materials of all kinds.
☞ City and Country orders for Work promptly attended to. Repairing solicited, and neatly executed. jan7

POST-OFFICE TIME-TABLE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT For Closing the Mails at the Cleveland Post Office, commencing November 25, 1861.

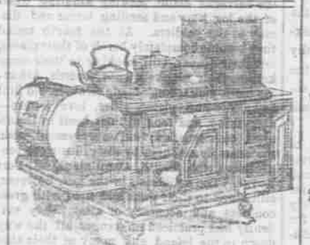
	Time of Closing Mail.	Time of Leaving Depot.
Erie, Buffalo, New York, Boston, and Eastern Way, daily	6:30 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Supplementary Letter Package for Buffalo, New York and Boston, daily	8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Erie, Buffalo, Albany, Troy, New York, Boston and Portland, connecting with N. Y. & Erie Agent, daily	7:30 P. M.	8:00 P. M.
Supplementary Letter Package for Buffalo, New York and Boston, daily	8:00 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Way, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Akron, Canton, Massillon, C. & P. R. R. & Steubenville, Wheeling and B. & O. R. R., daily	8:00 A. M.	8:20 A. M.
Supplementary Letter Package for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, daily	6:30 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Toledo, Chicago & Detroit, Fly Norwalk, Fremont, Oberlin and Toledo, way, daily	6:20 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Toledo, Detroit, Dubuque and Chicago, daily	8:20 A. M.	7:50 A. M.
Sterling, Sandusky and Way, daily	6:45 P. M.	6:10 P. M.
Youngstown, Warren and Way, daily	3:00 P. M.	4:20 P. M.
Columbus, Cincinnati and Way, daily	10:00 P. M.	6:50 A. M.
Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Wheeling, St. Louis, Chillicothe, Crestline and Marietta, daily	6:30 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Supplementary Letter Packages for Columbus and Cincinnati, daily	6:25 P. M.	7:35 P. M.
Medina and Way, daily	6:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Hockport, Dover, Sheffield, North Ridgeville and Amherst. Leave Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	2:00 A. M.	
Beth, Brecksville and Independence Tuesdays and Saturdays	11:30 A. M.	
Sharon Centre, Granger and Hinckley and North Royalton. Leave Tuesdays and Saturdays	7:00 A. M.	
Wareesville, daily	7:00 A. M.	
	10:30 A. M.	

TIME OF ARRIVAL OF MAIL TRAINS

DEPOT.	
Through Eastern	7:15 A. M. 3:15 P. M.
Boston and Way from Buffalo	7:15 P. M.
Through Philadelphia and Washington, via Pittsburgh	9:05 A. M. 8:10 P. M.
Pittsburgh and Way from Wellsville	9:45 A. M.
Hillsborough, Akron and Way	9:45 A. M.
Through Western	2:30 A. M. 3:40 P. M.
Way from Toledo	2:30 A. M.
Through Southern	8:20 A. M. 8:30 P. M.
Way from Cincinnati	8:30 P. M.
Way from Sandusky	9:00 A. M.
Way from Youngstown	7:00 P. M.
Medina and Way	4:20 P. M.
Rockport, Dover and Amherst Way. Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	11:00 P. M.
Beth, Brecksville and Copley Way. Arrives Mondays and Fridays	4:00 P. M.
Sharon Centre, Granger and North Royalton Way. Arrives Mondays and Fridays	3:00 P. M.
Wareesville, daily	10:15 A. M.

Time of distribution of mails ready for delivery is usually one hour later than the time of arrival of trains.
E. COWLES, P. M.

STOVES AND TIN-WARE.



W. L. MARVIN, No. 50, South side Public Square, having been East and selected from all the principal Stove Foundries and House-Furnishing Establishments of Troy, Albany, Philadelphia and New York all the newest and most approved patterns of
STOVES,
for Cooking, Parlor and Heating purposes, and also all of the most
Useful Articles of House-Furnishing Goods,
Besides having the most advantageous facilities for purchasing Stoves of Cleveland manufacture, peculiar adapted to this market. Also, his arrangements with Cincinnati, to be weekly supplied with all the latest and most approved styles of
ENAMELED GRATES,
which, with his long experience of 15 years in this city in his business, enables him to offer to his numerous friends and the trade of "mankind" in general, the greatest inducements in regard to quality and prices for their to purchase goods in his line upon the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
THE "DISPATCH COOKING STOVE"
is conceded to be the most popular favor, and is the most DURABLE, ECONOMICAL, QUICK and PERFECT operating Stove in the market, as thousands of Housekeepers in this city and surrounding country, who are daily using the Stove, will testify.
He has also a large variety of other New Styles of COOKING STOVES, as well as
PARLOR, HALL AND OFFICE STOVES,
Suitable for Wood and Coal, of
CLEVELAND AND OTHER MANUFACTURE.
He manufactures, and has for sale at wholesale and retail, Tinware, Japanned Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. His stock of House-Furnishing Goods,
Marble Mantles and Enameled Grates,
is large and complete in style and finish.
☞ Others most cordially invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, and judge for themselves, and satisfaction is guaranteed at the
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☞ Scholarships good in Eight Colleges.
☞ Students enter at any time and study either day or evening, or both.
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☞ Call at once. Don't Delay. Go while you think of it. nov12

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FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
Single Rooms 50 cents Per Day.
City Hall Square, cor. Frankfort,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals as they may be ordered in the Spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's shop and bath rooms attached to the Hotel.
☞ Beware of RUNNERS and HACKMEN who say we are full.
B. FRENCH, Proprietor.
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MANHATTAN HOTEL—Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Murray street, second door from Broadway, opp site the Park, New York. Higgins & Flint, Proprietors. M. Higgins, late of Pearl street House, Boston; H. M. Flint, late of Lovejoy's Hotel, New York.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Drafts in amounts to suit, from $3 upwards, on England and France, and all the principal Cities of Germany. On Frankfort, Berlin, Leipsic, Vienna, Nuremberg, Cassel, Cologne, Hamburgh, Bremen, Stuttgart, Mannheim and Prague. For sale by
WM. EDWARDS & CO.
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$50,000 MONEY ADVANCED.
In sums to suit—at the old stand and well known WAGNER'S OFFICE—on securities of every kind, viz: Dry Goods, Hardware, Gold and Silver Plate, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Fire-arms, Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Mirrors, Patent rights, General Merchandise, and Personal Property articles of value, on the most satisfactory terms, in most strictly private. Embroideries, Watches and Jewelry for sale at bargains.
W. S. WAGNER, Office No. 3, Water st., Corner Superior street, over Geo. A. Davis' Clothing store. nov12

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CLOSING OUT SALE OF LADIES' FURS!!
L. BENEDICT & SONS
Have a good assortment of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
For this season of the year, and will sell them at
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.
☞ Now is the time to get a nice coat of FURS cheap, at L. BENEDICT & SONS,
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E. STAIR & CO.
245 SUPERIOR ST.
Have received a splendid assortment of
FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
They sell them cheap—20 per cent. below last year's prices. Call and see them.

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LADIES' FANCY FURS,
LARGE ASSORTMENT,
GENTS' FUR CAPS,
MUFFLERS
AND
GLOVES,
Very choice goods of our own manufacture.
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E. W. PECK,
Successor to Fuller & Co.
☞ Repairing and Altering of FURS neatly done BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

OYSTERS.—MANN'S CELEBRATED Baltimore Oysters—25 cents a can, at
J. R. GLENN & CO'S.
feb8 1 & 2 Opera Corner.

FISH! FISH!—EVERY VARIETY Salt Water Fish always on hand, at
J. R. GLENN & CO'S.
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J. R. GLENN & CO'S.

DRIED FRUITS, CANNED FRUITS, Poultry, &c., &c., at
J. R. GLENN & CO'S,
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