MORNING LEADER

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1863

PUBLISHED BY

S. COWLES & CO.,

142 Superior-St.

UNION STATE TICKET.

(ELECTION DAY, OCTOBER 13, 1863.)

For Governor—JOHN BROUGH, Cuyahoga County.
Lieut. Gov.—CHAS. ANDERSON, Montgomery Co.
Sup. Judge—HO KING G. HUNTER, Fairfield Co.
Auditor of State—JAMES H. GODMAN, Marion Co.
Treas of State—G VOLNEY DORSEY, Miami Co.
Bd. Pub. Works—JNO M BARNES, Highland Co.

Emancipation in Missouri.

We observe that some of the anti-slavery journals of the country are uttering congratulations over the action of the State Convention of Missouri in passing an emancipation ordinance. The facts do not warrant any special congratulations. The ordinance is not adequate to the demands of the hour. It professes to emancipate all slaves in Missouri in 1870, but then provides that no slaves shall be liberated at that time. All slaves who are then forty years old or upward shall still continue in slavery *all their lives*; those under twelve years of age, until twenty-three years old, or eleven years at least, and all between the ages of twelve and forty, until July 4th, 1876, or six years after they ostensibly gain their freedom. True, the ordinance states that they shall continue in the capacity of *servants*, but it also provides that those who were their owners at the time of their emancipation shall "have the same authority and control over the freedmen, for the purpose of securing the possessions and services of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in the respect of slaves." What is this but continued slavery? Not a single slave, it will be seen, can be set free until twenty years from the passage of the ordinance.

But the ordinance does not even guarantee to the slaves their freedom at this remote period. The managers of the Convention were thoroughly in the interest of the slave power. But they saw that the people of the State were fully convinced that the day for their freedom from the curse had come. They must do something to satisfy that people. A pretension was made of emancipation, with the substance left out. The Convention refused to submit the ordinance to the people for ratification. It is intended to force it upon the people for the time, to quiet the agitation, and then, before the time comes to carry it into effect, the pro-slavery managers hope to either secure a decision of the Supreme Court that the ordinance is illegal, or kill it off on some other and less official manner. Before that time, the rebels now in the Southern armies will have returned and the slave power of the entire South will lend its aid to fasten the system upon the fruitful State of Missouri. The strife will be the Kansas war upon Missouri soil, and "border ruffianism" will have full sway upon its own side of the State line.

The bill has some good provisions. One of these provides that all slaves hereafter brought into the State shall be free, and another, that any slave belonging to a citizen of Missouri who is taken by his master into any State which has passed an ordinance of secession, and then brought back into Missouri, shall thereupon be free. But to offset these are the provisions that the Legislature shall at no time pass laws to emancipate slaves *without the consent of their owners*, and that slaves shall be hereafter be exempt from all taxes. Under the stimulus of the last provision, slave breeding will be a profitable business, and Missouri may rival Virginia in the vigor with which the supply will be kept up to the demand.

There is but little to hope for from this ordinance, and the emancipationists of St. Louis, who are such in intention as well as profession, have issued a call for a meeting on Wednesday, the 8th inst., to consult as to the best means of remedying the evils which the ordinance is calculated to bring upon the State.

Governor Gamble was one of the most earnest supporters of the ordinance which was adopted, and what *he* is the closing sentence of the letter in which he withdraw his resignation best shows:

"I withdraw my resignation * * * to be an officer of the State, above all party influences, and *careless of every thing but the interests of the State.*"

He has already repeatedly shown that he is "careless" of the interests of the nation or the Government, and he thus pledges that he will be equally "careless" hereafter.

That Committee.

Some time since a committee of nineteen prominent Orleans went to Washington to ask the President to rescind the sentence by which he had sent beyond our lines a man who was so far a traitor that he was received with open arms by the rebels, escorted in honor through the Confederacy, and sent from a Southern port to the headquarters of the blockade runners in a steamer belonging to the Confederate Government. Every man of that Committee knew that they were asking what they themselves would not grant if they were in the President's place. And yet, they made the application. Ben. Wood's paper, the N. Y. News, says that the President replied to them that he would accede to their request upon condition that they should assent to three propositions. Not one of these is more difficult for a loyal man to take than the oath of allegiance. They were to acknowledge that a rebellion exists and that it is the duty of the President to put it down; that the Committee would use their influence in crushing it, and that they would, to the best of their ability, see that the army employed for that purpose was well paid, fed and clothed. Any true American citizen would grant the first, any patriot would not hesitate a minute before subscribing to the second, and a common humanity toward those who are risking their lives for us, would dictate the third.

And yet we are told that the Committee "are indignant at the reply" and refuse to subscribe to any such promises. Their loyalty is not able to stand the strain, and so they are engaging the Democratic papers in the State to excuse their conduct before they return with the result of the mission.

The intriguing by which Governor Gamble of Missouri resigned his office without losing it, and took it up again when the Convention had killed off emancipation while pretending to favor it, the St. Louis Republican calls a trick "in the highest style of *Gambling*."

Great Meeting at Dayton on the Fourth—Speech of Mr. Brough.

An immense demonstration was had at Dayton on Saturday the 4th, which was the most imposing rebuke that could be given to Vallandigham by his fellow citizens of the Miami valley. The friends of that exiled foe to his country had devised many schemes by which they might lessen the attendance at this meeting, one of these being to inaugurate a large number of picnics to draw the crowd, and the announcement that at one of them Mrs. Vallandigham would be present to give a "vivid and truthful" account of the sufferings of herself and husband by the "minions of Lincoln." The same announcement in respect to this lady was made for two different gatherings, it being a hoax in both cases.

Notwithstanding all the weak inventions of the enemy, the attendance was literally immense. The streets were filled with the attending crowds and the city reminded one of Columbus on the 17th of June.

Speaking in the morning took place in Court House Square, Rev. Granville Moody being the first speaker. W. D. Bickham, late army correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, but now proprietor of the Dayton Journal, followed him, both speeches being eloquent and patriotic.

In the afternoon the great mass meeting was held at the State Fair Grounds. Rev. Mr. Moody opened the exercises with prayer, in which he prayed to God to remember Vallandigham and Pugh, if they were still within the reach of mercy. He also prayed for the blessing of God to rest upon John Brough, "the champion of freedom." Mr. Brough then spoke for two hours and a half, his speech being powerful and unanswerable. He took the more determined ground in favor of supporting *all* the war measures of the Administration that had for their intention the crushing of the rebellion. In regard to slavery, he had no reservations—no equivocations. He said the knell of slavery had been struck at Fort Sumter and it must die. We present extracts below from Mr. Brough's speech, from the report of the Cincinnati Commercial.

General Burnside was expected to be present, but was prevented by urgent business. His letter accepting the invitation was read, from which we extract these manly and patriotic paragraphs:

"There should be no timidity, no drawing back now, when mistakes and misfortunes have bred doubt and discouragement in our midst. It is the very time for the brave and true men of the country to come forth and say:—'No sacrifice shall deter us, no suffering subdue our resolve; come weel or come woe, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, are pledged to uphold the Government, and we will never consent to lay down our arms till this accursed rebellion be swept from the face of the land.'

"Let this gallant and determined spirit, together with a large and generous purpose, to bury for the time all political differences, animate every breast, and the end of the rebellion is not far off before that steady front of unflinching patriotism, the hollow and fraudulent array of treason must go down."

Mr. Brough commenced by saying that there was now only one topic to be discussed. He referred to the history of parties in the country and the causes which led to the war. He referred to his own case as follows:

"There was a time when I stood with you in as great a crowd as this, in Montgomery county, and expounded the principles of Democracy. There was a time, under the administration of Polk, when I undertook to tell you, while we were in war with Mexico, that those opposing it were enemies of the Government. Do not take it back, now. Didn't I tell you then, my Democratic brother, and if I didn't I tell you now, that my Democracy taught me that my duty was to my country first, and to my party afterward? [Applause.] And so I tell you to-day, that I am for the prosecution of this war, as the most certain manner for the conquering of peace and the restoration of this country. And when that is accomplished, if I have differences to gather up and settle with the Administration, I will be ready to arm myself and fight it out. [Great applause.] This is the platform on which I stand to-day. I conceal nothing as to my position. There are a good many men here with whom I used to stand, and I tell them that I am as firm and rigid a Democrat to-day, in all essential particulars, as ever; but I am willing to lay every thing aside, until we make up this difference and save the country.

Of Vallandighammers he said:

"Your great leader boasted, in his speech in Congress, that he had voted no dollar and no man for the prosecution of this war? [Great applause.] He would say, let the war party take care of the war; "let the dead bury the dead." With such a Governor, what would be the position of Ohio to-day? Look at the bloody soil of Pennsylvania; look at the pillaged farms, and the devastation spread abroad up to the shores of the Susquehannah.—If you had such a Governor, he would be prepared to sit in his sanctuary till those same hordes ravaged the fields of Ohio!—[Applause, and "That's true." "That's so."]

"There is a voice coming back from the soldiers, not to allow this state of things to come to pass; and I stand here to entreat with you to-day—not to denounce you; your right of opinion is as sacred as mine; you may vote for whom you please; I have no denunciation to heap upon any man; but I appeal to your conscience, as a man of reason and sense, as a man who was once a patriot, if you are not now; I appeal by every consideration that can reach the heart, don't give this aid and encouragement to the enemies of our country; don't strike down the hearts of your soldiers now when the country's peril is greater than ever before.

THE SLAVERY GRIEVANCE.

"But you have another grievance in the prosecution of this war, and I approach it without any delicacy whatever. You complain that this war is prosecuted for the purpose of abolishing slavery, or freeing the negro. I have but a word or two to say on this question. I stand where I have always stood. I have for years said to those on the other side of the line, your institution of slavery, as a domestic institution, is your own. I am prepared to admit that you received it under the constitution; that it was entailed upon you, and you could not well get clear of it. Take your institution and keep it. It has educated wrongly and miserably all your people; it has prevented labor and enterprise from building up your cities. It is your curse; take it and keep it to your bosoms as long as you please. [Cheers.] If, as loyal States, you want a law to restore your fugitive slaves, I am prepared to give it. I don't seek to give it to you; I care nothing about destroying it. But you must not thrust it among my people as an institution of the land, for that I will not submit to. You must not set up the claim that on the admission of a free State a slave State shall also be admitted, to procure the balance of power. Take your institution and keep it, but keep it at home; don't send it here; we don't want it in its political character.

More than that: There grows out of this war the fact that the political power of this institution, has got to be wiped out with this rebellion. You may call me an abolitionist, if you please, but I tell you the political character of this institution must be destroyed. You cannot permit it to exist in this country, for it puts in danger the very existence of the Government. As Othello says of Desdemona:

"She must die, else she'll betray more men."

So this political institution must be destroyed. If we had peace to-morrow, and the Union restored, and these men were to attempt to thrust this institution in your faces, you would have another war in less than six months. You could not avoid it. I hope I agree with my Democratic brother on that point. [Laughter, and "Not exactly."] I am sorry for it. If you attempt to carry this institution, in its political character, in the Democratic party, you will fail, for it was this that broke the back of the Democratic party in Ohio.

As to slavery in its domestic or civil form, I have a word to say. I am fully prepared to say that I do not coincide with Mr. Lincoln in his Emancipation. I admit that there was a principle there which this Government ought to recognize. So long as we were carrying it on, we could not succeed. What did we do, in the first twelve or fifteen months? We made every officer, and the soldiers, a police force to protect the slave property of the rebels. What thanks did we get? [A voice—"we got cursed for it.] Yes, they said we were a miserable set of paltry cowards. We were trying to coax these naughty children to come back to papa and mama, and, bless your soul, we protected their negroes everywhere.

Now, what followed? Every negro you caught and sent home was equal to a man or a man and a half, in the rebel army. These negroes were raising corn to give to food to their armies, and money out of which to pay taxes for the support of their Government. On the other hand it left free every able-bodied white man to take the musket against us. Now, could this thing be tolerated? Could you prosecute a war against a people who had a [illegible] about to support them? You could not do it. I thought, with old Ben Butler, that they should be treated as contraband of war, and when we came across them to tell them to go their way in peace. As the enemy advanced, and needed horses they took what they wanted and let the rest go. So I thought we should do with the negroes.

"You say that this violates the Constitution. Against whom? Why against the men down South who are in rebellion. O, ho! Are they in rebellion by any Constitutional means? Are they not in open violation of the Constitution? You simply say to them, as long as you are in rebellion, your slaves shall be free. I did not think Mr. Lincoln wise in issuing his proclamation, because it poisoned the minds of the people. But the principle of striking at slaves as a means of putting down the rebellion, I never doubted. I would take their negroes as soon as their horses, or anything else our army required. If I wanted them in the trenches, I would put them there. If I didn't want them, I would say, "Go! the world is wide enough for me and thee." But to assert that the object of the war is to secure the freedom of negroes, is false. There is no such object. The first gun that was fired at Sumter rung the death-knell of slavery; but they did it themselves. [Applause.] Northern people didn't seek to wage war for the purpose of turning loose their slaves; but, in waging it, they will not permit these slaves to be allies of the South, when they can be made allies of the North, just as well.

THE SIREN SONG OF PEACE.

"But you want peace; so do I. But will any man tell me how you are going to get it? [Voice—"Fight for it."] That is a sensible answer; but I want to know if any man has any other way. I want some Democratic friend to answer.

A voice — "The Crittenden Compromise."

Why didn't you take it down at Charleston? [Cheers and great applause.] But what was the Compromise? It is extending slavery into every State and Territory of the Union. They had the power to pass the Crittenden Compromise in Congress, if they had stood and fought for it. The Peace Congress offered it, but they refused it. I tell you that they won't take the Crittenden Compromise to-day; and if you argue thus, you are "keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope." You are practising an infernal delusion. These men are not fighting this war on such principles as that. They tell you now, through the papers—they tell you, peace men in New York and Ohio, that they will accept of no terms of peace whatever—not even an armistice to treat for peace, until the Southern Confederacy is acknowledged. Are you ready to acknowledge it? [No, no.] Are you ready to destroy the integrity of this Union while there is a prospect of recovering it? [No, no.] Then don't cry peace, when there is no peace. You have but the single hope of conquering peace, as you did in Mexico.

Will you fight this war to a termination, and bring an honorable peace with it, or succumb to their terms? If there is a man in Ohio who entertains the idea of submission, I want him to wear his own laurels. They are not for me and mine. There is but one course left! You must conquer this rebellion; you must bring back the Government to its original unity; you must humble these men; you must bring them back subjugated and repenant for the wrongs they have done, if not actually submitted to punishment. Then will you be worthy, not only of the enjoyment of its special privileges and manifold blessings, but also to control its destiny in the great hereafter.

Extent of Meade's Victory.

The Confederacy loses more than the army under Lee by the victory of the Federal arms. It loses all chance of foreign intervention in its behalf. The dispatches which we publish this morning, from Europe, indicate that Napoleon is still fierce for an intervention in American affairs. With the situation three weeks ago before him, he saw opportunity of renewing his mediatory offices. At a consultation between the Emperor and Messrs. Robuck and Lindsay, the leaders of the intervention party in Parliament, it was reported to have been agreed that the request to England to join in a mediation should be renewed, and if she still declined, a similar invitation should be extended to Spain.

Napoleon is justified in feeling gratified at the success of the Mexican invasion, but when the news of Lee's defeat and the consequences which will follow, are laid before him, he will, we fancy, be willing to let the Yankees complete the job they have in hand of restoring peace to the land.

General Meade at Frederick.

General Meade is reported to have had his headquarters last night at Frederick. This is directly sodth of Gettysburg and connected with Harper's Ferry by rail. Meade's plan is doubtless to proceed immediately by rail to Harper's Ferry, from which point he will be ready to meet Lee in his retreat. The move seems to be the very best that could be made. The army will rest while riding from Frederick to the Ferry, and at the same time be transported fifty miles to meet the jaded and harrassed troops of Lee, as they emerge from the mountains upon the Potomac.

FEATHER DUSTERS.
BETTBERG & HAUSMANN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND, Columbus, Ohio May 16, 1863.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Ohio:

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE provisions of the constitution and Laws of the State the undersigned, Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, herewith report a detailed statement of their proceedings for the six months, ending on the 15th inst., together with a statement of the amount of the public Funded Debt or the state:

On the 15th day of November, 1862, the date of the last report from this office, the Public Funded of the State, Foreign and Domestic, amounted to $14,141,362 61
During the six months there has been decreased—
Of the Foreign Loan of 1860 ..... $572,603 00
Of the Domestic Debt loan '53 ..... 27,200 00
Of the Union Loan of 1861 ..... 208,564 31
Of the Union Loan of 1862 ..... 1,274 00 — 808,129 35

Outstanding at this date $13,333,232 26

The existing Funded Debt of the State consists of following Loans, viz:

FOREIGN DEBT.

Loan of 1838 not bearing interest	$ 1,166 33	
Loan of 1860, 6 per cent interest	1,288,343 04	
do 1853, 5 do do	1,205,000 00	
do 1858, 6 do do	379,866 67	
do 1858, 6 do do	2,483,333 33	
do 1859, 6 do do	1,600,000 00	
do 1861, 6 do do	4,005,309 47	
do 1862, 6 do do	7,000,000 00	
Total Foreign Debt		$12,961,718 81

DOMESTIC DEBT.

Stock of 1820, not bearing interest	$ 1,705 00	
National Work Bonds, not bearing interest	49 30	
Union Loan of 1861 do do do	94,600 00	
Miami Extension Canal Loan of 1843 6 per cent interest	248,665 00	
Union Loan of 1861	379,275 33	
Total Domestic Debt		$720,725 49

On the 7th day of March last, the Commissioners notified the holders of the "Union Loan," redeemable at the State Treasury at the passage of the act, on or before the 1st day of May, 1863, "that the State was ready to pay the principal of the certificates of said Loan, with interest to the first day of April, 1863, on presentation, at their office in Columbus, and also notified parties holding such certificates that interest would cease at that time.

It will be noticed that $208,194 32 of that loan has been redeemed. The amount yet outstanding upon which interest ceased after April last, 1863, is $91,600. The receipts into the Sinking Fund, and the disbursements therefrom, during the past six months, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury November 15, 1862		$ [illegible]
From Taxes War Loan Fund	191,549 04	
		957,048 03
From School Lan's, Section 10	67,854 13	
From School Lands, Section 26	741 39	
From School Lands, Virginia Military	5,434 43	
		74,029 41
From sales of Lands		84 00
From surplus Revenue		51,970 27
From Turnpike Dividends		12,458 29
From assess of J. G. Breslin, collected by Attorney General		2,900 00
From rent of out-lot, H. B. Carrington		88 50
From rent of out-lot, J. S. Hiter		25 00
From sales of salt Lands		169 11
From sale of Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal stock		35,000 00
Total receipts		$1,187,629 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

For interest on Foreign Debt	$291,738 66	
For interest on Domestic Debt	11,672 94	
For interest on Union Loan	29,649 03	
For interest on irredeemable Debt	175,063 99	
		607,243 67
For redemption of Foreign Debt	253,095 95	
For redemption of Domestic Debt	27,200 00	
For redemption of Union Loan	208,860 33	
		489,156 28
For expenses of New York Office	349 93	
For expenses of Hamburg	565 72	
For expenses of Commissioners	250 00	
For expenses of Union Loan	44 33	
		1,209 98
Total disbursements		$1,103,579 87
Balance in Treasury May 15, 1863		$[illegible]
Add balance in New York		36,242 50
Amount of Sinking Fund on hand		$179,792 64

There will be realized from Taxes collectable and subject to draft, a sum sufficient to meet the interest payable in New York on the 1st of July next, and leave a balance in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of the November interest on the Domestic Debt, and to the redemption of the outstanding Funded Debt of the State.

The Taxes levied upon the Grand Duplicate of Ohio for the year 1862, applicable to the payment of the State Debt and the interest, amount to $1,323,412 43
Of this sum there has been paid into the Treasury 957,648 02
Leaving uncollected or not paid into the Treasury $365,764 40

From this must deducted the delinquencies and costs of advertising, which cannot be accurately ascertained. Very respectfully submitted.

G. GUNDY, Pr sident.
W. W. ARMSTRONG, Secretary of State.
L. B. GRITCHFIELD, Attorney General.

july7-447

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Great Bankrupt Sale of

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE BENEFIT of CREDITORS

Now Being Held at

108 Superior-St., Cleveland, O.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND Dealers generally, will find it to their interest to examine this Stock, which is one of the largest and most complete in the Western Country and will be offered in quantities to suit purchasers at

25 per ct. Less than Manufacturers' Prices

☞ An early call will ensure a good selection and good bargains. july7-449

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch Reliable Side Wheel Steamer MICHIGAN, Captain A. STEWART, will leave my dock for Ontonagon and intermediate Ports on lake superior, on Tuesday evening, July 7th, at 5 o'clock.

☞ Parties of Pleasure and others taken the round trip at reduced rates.

☞ For freight or Passage apply to J. A. REDINGTON, 139 River-St.

July4-447

For Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE STAUNCH SCREW Steamer BUCKEYE, E. CHAPMAN, Master, of the Northern Transportation Co's Line, will leave my dock for Ontonagon and intermediate Ports on lake superior, on Tuesday evening, July 7th, at 5 o'clock.

☞ For Freight or Passage apply to FELTON & BREED, Agents, Orviatt's Exchange, foot Superior St.

July7

BOY RUNAWAY FROM HIS PARENTS.—EDWIN WEIRS has been missing from his father's house since the 4th of June last—he boy is fourteen years old, about four feet in height; has light yellow hair, blue eyes, and presents a generally an engaging appearance, having the address and model behavior. He wore, when lost seen a Military cap, a black jacket with red collars and bright buttons, and yellow pantaloons—any one who will give information of his whereabouts will receive the thanks of, and be liberally rewarded by his father. Apply to JOHN WEIRS, 55 Cherry-St., or at the office of the Cleveland Leader.

july7-447 2 daiw

ROGER BROTHERS' SPOONS and FORKS. A new supply just received at COWLES'.

July7 '57 Woodell House.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—Pursuant to the commands of an order of sale from the Probate Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in the suit of Mary A. Prescott and Gustavus G. Prescott, Guardians, against Mary A., Laura A., Daniel C., Frederick D., Emma L., and Irving A. Prescott, to us directed, We shall expose for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Cleveland, on the 10th day of July, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz:

One undivided fourth (¼) part of the following premises, situate in the city of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and in that part of said City formerly called Ohio City, and is known and designated as Sub Lot No. 99, in Hiram Stone's subdivision of original Lot No. Seventy, (70) in Brooklyn Township. Said Lot No. 99 is forty (40) feet in width, fronting on the northerly line of Franklin St., and is one hundred and forty eight twelfths (148 8-12) feet in depth on the easterly side thereof, and one hundred and thirty-four (134) feet and six inches in depth on the westerly side thereof, and is forty and 6½-12 feet wide in the rear, as by the survey of Ahaz Merchant, platted and recorded, to which reference may be had for a more particular description. Appraised at $300. Terms, Cash.

MARY A. PRESCOTT, GUSTAVUS G. PRESCOTT, } Guardians.
By L. Prentiss, Attorney.

July 7, 1863.

HOTELS.

BIRCH HOUSE—124 WATER-ST., Cleveland, Ohio. This House is now open for the reception of Guests and the Traveling Public generally. It is convenient to the Depots, in the centre of business and easy of access every way.

☞ Strangers will find it a quiet House at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR per day.

H. BIRCH & CO., Proprietors.

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MANHATTAN HOTEL.—Nos. 3 & 5, 7 and 9 Murray-St., second door from Broadway, opposite the Park, New York. Stearns & Pike

FRENCH CORSETS.—A DIRECT Importation. BETTBERG & HAUSMANN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC!
JOHN ELLSLER, Manager.
JAS. DICKSON, Stage Manager.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle, 25 cts; Gallery, 15 cts. Seats reserved during the day, 50 cts. Single Seats in Private Boxes, 75 cts. Entire Box, $3, $2 and $1. Doors open at 7½—Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

Last Week of the Season!

This (TUESDAY) Evening, July 7th, will be presented, for the third time in this city, a new National Drama, entitled

SCOTTO THE SCOUT.

Ralph Girdwood, ... Colin Stuart

To conclude with the highly amusing Farce of A TRIP TO RICHMOND.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Benefit of Mrs. & Miss Bradshaw.

BRAINARD'S HALL!

SECOND WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED

HAMBLIN'S GREAT TROUPE.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF

MR. W. S. BUDWORTH,

The famous Ethiopian Vocalist Banjo-ist and Comedian from the New York and Washington Music Halls.

WONDERFUL ASCENSION ON THE TIGHT ROPE!

Previous to the Performance, by the Celebrated

HARRY LESLIE,

Who will walk on the Rope from the top of Brainard's Hall across Superior-St., and return to the same building. This feat is not attempted by any other Artist in America.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 6th, 1863, AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,

Fancy Dances,
New Songs,
Favorite Ballads,
Delineations of Society,
Extravaganza,
Pantomime,
Burlesque,
&c., &c.

ADMISSION ..... 25 CENTS.

Doors open at 7½, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.

State Board of Medical Examiners.

OFFICE SURGEON GENERAL OF OHIO, Columbus, June 25, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS will be held in the City of Columbus, on

Tuesday, the 7th of July, 1863,

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Requisite qualifications: Graduation in a regular Medical College, evidenced by Diploma, and certificates of good moral standing.

As a large number of Medical men are required to fill our next Volunteer Militia Regiments, Surgeons are requested to be present, and be prepared to pass the Board, if it is hoped the profession will attend in full force.

S. M. SMITH, Surgeon General of Ohio.

June 26-447 6tsw

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & MAHONING R. R. CO., Cleveland, June 18, 1863.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office in this city, on Thursday, the 9th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., to take action upon a contract proposed between this company and the Ashtabula & Great Western Railway Company and this company.—Transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of June, and from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and remain closed until Friday, 12 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until Friday A. M., July 10, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

June 5-447 A. M. BURKER, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to report themselves at any time during the next thirty days, to the Board of Enrollment in their respective districts, who shall examine and determine upon the fitness for the service, and if found to be so, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them an order for transportation to the general rendezvous at headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State.

As soon as they present themselves at this general Rendezvous they shall be mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

HEAD QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, EXCHANGE BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO, CLEVELAND, May 30, 1863.

The Board of Enrollment for the Sixth Congressional District of Ohio, are now prepared to accept men under the above orders of the Provost Marshal General.

Applicants will report at this office, third floor, northeast corner, Government Building, near Public Square.

FRED'K A. NASH, Captain and Provost Marshal.
JOHN C. ALLEN, Surgeon.

june27-447

CLAIMS.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY!

Widows of Officers and Soldiers,

who have died, or who have been killed in service, their minor Children or dependent Parents, Brothers or Sisters, are entitled to full pensions and arrears of pay and $100 Bounty, and wounded Soldiers are entitled to a pension to the extent of disability. All who have served TWO years, or who have been discharged by reason of Wounds, are entitled to $100 Bounty.

The undersigned, late Lieut. Col. 7th Ohio Volunteers, has opened an Office in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, to prosecute the

PENSION AND BOUNTY BUSINESS,

and will also prosecute all business against the Government in any of its Departments. His long experience in the business, and long service in the army, and his thorough acquaintance with the mode of doing the business, and how and where to obtain evidence in all cases, gives him advantages over all other persons engaged in the business. Bounty collected of the legal fees—$5.00 in Pension cases, with a charge of $1.50 for each affidavit, where additional evidence is required.

☞ Soldiers, write to him, or call on him at his office. If you write give full history of the case and enclose stamps and you will get a satisfactory answer by return mail.

J. ASPER, Attorney at Law, Warren, Trumbull Co., O.

april6-448

TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR HEIRS

D. W. GAGE, Successor to Gage & Bruce, Is authorized and licensed by the United States to collect Pensions, Bounty and Back Pay, and other Claims against the United States Government, and of the State of Ohio. By a late law of Congress hitherto unknown by reason of wounds received in service, we entitled to $100 Bounty. Soldiers of the three months service and a large number of others, are entitled to pay for service before being mustered into the U. S. Service, and the minds who were not mustered in at all are now entitled to pay. All such cases have their claims promptly adjusted and collected by applying personally or by letter inclosing stamp, to

D. W. GAGE, 159 superior-St., Opposite the Merchant's Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.

may24-K38

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order made by the Probate Court in the matter of the assignment of C. H. Robison, in favor of the creditors, I shall expose for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in said county, on the 11th day of July, 1863, at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described lands and tenements, to wit:

1st. The east ½ of southwest ¼ of section No. 34, Township 7s, north of Range 20 west, in Warren township, in the State of Iowa, being 80 acres. Appraised at $240.

2d. The southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of section 13, in Township 79, north of Range 26 west, being in the county of Dallas, State of Iowa, being 40 acres, appraised at $120.

3d. The southeast ¼ of section 22 and the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of section 27, in Township 87, north of Range 33 west, being in the county of Calhoun, in the State of Iowa, and being 240 acres. Appraised at $500.

4th. The southwest ¼ and south ½ of the northeast ¼ of section 19, and the west ½ of the southwest ¼, and the southeast ¼ of southwest ¼ of section 20, in Township 79, north of Range 20 west, and the east ½ of northeast ¼ of section 12 in Township 80, north of Range 30 west, being in Guthrie county, in the State of Iowa, and being 440 acres. Appraised at $880.

Terms cash.

J. S. GRANNIS, Assignee of C. H. Robison.

CLEVELAND, June 10th, 1863. june10-447

FOR RENT—LARGE ROOM IN American Buildings, suitable for Manufacturing purposes. Enquire of W. G. WILLIAMS, office with Backus & Noble. apr6

LEGAL NOTICES.

BENJAMIN S TYLER, ADMINISTRATOR of Richard Millord, deceased, vs. Unknown Heirs, Probate Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Petition to sell land. To the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Richard Millord, deceased: You are hereby informed that on the fifteenth day of June, A. D., 1863, said Administrator filed his petition in the Probate Court of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, the object and prayer of which petition is to obtain an order, after due notice, to sell for the sale of the following real estate of which the said Richard Millord died seized to pay the debts of said deceased, to wit: The lot of land upon which the decedent resided until within a short time previous to his decease, being part of section eighteen, in the township of Royalton, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, containing eight and one-half acres, more or less.

June 15th, 1863. BENJAMIN S. TYLER, Administrator of Richard Millord, deceased.

june16-448

LEMONS.—25 BOXES LEMONS just received from Boston by express. CANNON & FITCHMAN, 28 River-St.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

NOT A RUM DRINK!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC,

That will Relieve the Afflicted

AND NOT MAKE DRUNKARDS.

Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually and most certainly cure all diseases arising from a

DISORDERED LIVER, STOMACH, or KIDNEYS.

Thousands of our citizens are suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases and to whom the following questions apply—we guarantee

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE THEM.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER DISEASE.

Do you rise with a coated tongue morning, with a bad taste in the mouth and poor appetite for breakfast? Do you feel when you get up so weak and nervous you can scarce get about? Do you have a dizziness in the head at times, and often a dull, stupid headache once a month? Are your bowels costive and irregular, and appetite changeable? Do you throw up wind from the stomach, and do you feel as if you had done out a day's work after eating a hearty meal, when the stomach is empty? Do you have pretty dreams occasionally? Do you feel low-spirited, and in fact have the blues of every thing? Are you not unusually nervous at times? Do you not become restless, and often lie until midnight before you can go to sleep? and then at times, don't you feel dull and drowsy as if you had taken a dose of opium? Is your skin dry and scaly? also yellow? in short, is not your life a burthen, full of forebodings?

Hoofland's German Bitters

Will Cure Every Case of

Chronic or Nervous Disease Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Will Give You

A GOOD APPETITE,

Will Give You

STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,

Will Give You

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

Will Enable You

TO SLEEP WELL,

And Will Positively Prevent

YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

Those Suffering From

Broken Down and Delicate Constitutions,

From whatever Cause,

EITHER IN MALE OR FEMALE,

WILL FIND IN

Hoofland's German Bitters

A Remedy that will restore them to their usual health. Such has been the case in thousands of instances, and a fair trial is but required to prove the assertion.

☞ Remember that these Bitters ☞

ARE NOT ALCOHOLIC,

And Not Intended as a Beverage.

☞ The Proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most Eminent

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, and Citizens,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of the Bitters.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.]

"Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, yet I know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation that he may find thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years on account of the name and chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, for he removed this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. Be one of those to ring the praises of the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt or six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thanked God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS & BLADDER,

In Young or Aged, Male or Female,

Are speedily removed, and the patient restored to health.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting away, with scrofula in the skin, their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle, in such cases, will have a most surprising effect.

PARENTS

Having suffering children as above, and wishing to raise them, will never regret the day they commenced with the bitters.

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