CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 143 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS, MORNING AND EVENING,
(Both issues complete in itself.)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:
DAILY—Morning or Evening, by mail, per year $10 00
" " " " 6 mo..... 5 00
" " " " 3 mo..... 2 50
" " " " 1 mo..... 1 00
TRI-WEEKLY..... per year. 5 00
WEEKLY..... per year. 2 00
To Agents and News-dealers, per ct..... 5 00
Daily, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening) 15 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.

New Advertisements.

THE SEASON IS OPENED!
AT
Hower & Higbee's,
And the manufacture and sale of
LADIES' CLOAKS
For the Spring Trade is propitiously begun. Those desirous of securing
Handsome Goods at Cheap Rates,
Have but to call, see and be suited. Richness of material, elegance of style and every other suitable property relating to Cloaks, which money, experience and cultivated taste can command, may be found in this department, and nowhere else West of New York can better made or more fashionable garments be had. The best and choicest fabrics of the season are now in stock, comprising
BLACK LYONS SILKS
of the richest description, with valuable stocks of
VELOURS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, DIAGONALS,
MELTONS PLAIDS,
MIDDLESEX, And other superior
SACKINGS
in all the new shades. Also, a
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
ORNAMENTS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS,
Which, with a superb display of
FASHIONABLE GARMENTS,
will be kept fully assorted during the season at
239 SUPERIOR ST.
mh23.

HOWER & HIGBEE
Have just received a nice assortment of
White and Fancy Goods!
Comprising in part
GRENADINES,
BEREGES,
MAGIC RUFFLING,
BLACK LACE VEILS,
ELIZABETH COLLARS,
EMB'D SETS AND COLLARS,
MOURNING COLLARS,
WIDE BELTINGS,
GRENADINE VEILS,
SMYRNA EDGINGS,
KID GLOVES,
HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CHIEFS,
LINEN SETS,
MOURNING VEILS
BELT BUCKLES, &c., &c., with
AN ELEGANT STOCK
OF
SPRING STYLE DRESS GOODS
mh22 At 239 SUPERIOR STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all parties whatsoever, that a certain Note, made and executed by Stephen Miles and Mary Ann Miles to O. W. Hales, in the sum of six hundred and sixteen dollars, for value received, due three years from date, being August 17, 1864, and bearing interest at six per cent, payable every six months; that the payment of the said Note, secured by a mortgage, bearing the same date, and executed at the same time, in presence of G. E. Herrick, Notary Public, and recorded in Book of Mortgages 125, page 317, Cuyahoga County Records, upon lot No. 38, L. Case's survey of ten acre Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 50 feet front and 165 feet deep, and bounded south by Lot No. 137, west by Second street, east by the Alley, and north by a line in the centre fence Lot, dividing it into two equal parts; will not be honored nor the interest paid as conditioned therein, the same having been procured by unjust and unlawful means on the part of the said O. W. Hales, and on the grounds of default in consideration with usurious interest.
STEPHEN MILES,
MARY ANN MILES.
Per L. A. WILCOX, Counsel.
Dated Cleveland, March 20, 1865. m23:196

GUARDIAN'S SALE—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Probate Court in and for the County of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, I will sell at public vendue, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Cleveland, on the 28th day of March, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit: One half in common, undivided, in the city of Cleveland, West side, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and is known by being sub-division Lot No. 218, in Bendix's and Root's allotment of parts of original Township Lots Nos. 48 and 49, in said city; said lot has 60 feet front on Taylor street, extending back 132 feet.
Terms cash on the day of sale. Appraised at $400.
JAMES H. KAY,
Guardian of Franklin Kay
March 22, 1865. mch23 196

CONSTABLE'S SALE—BY VIRTUE of two orders of sale, I have levied on and shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, according to law, at the West Pier, in this city, on Saturday, the first day of April, A. D. 1865, at 12 o'clock of said day, the following described property, to wit: The scow Michigan Flower, with Boat Chain and Rigging. L. B. EAGEN, Constable.
Cleveland, March 22, 1865. m23:196

Clarinda Bunker, Plaintiff, } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.
vs
Jonathan Bunker, deft.
The defendant, Clarinda Bunker, will take notice that on the 23d day of March 1865, the said plaintiff filed a petition with the Clerk of said Court, charging said defendant with wilful absence and fraudulent contract, and praying for a divorce. Said petition will be for hearing at the May term of said Court. A. T. SLADE,
mch23:295-w Plaintiff's Attorney.

CLOTHING CHEAP.
We shall open on THURSDAY a full stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, now being bought at the low price of Gold, which we shall sell cheap.
Buy your new suit while the stock is full and the prices down.
J. H. DEWITT & CO.,
mch23 7 and 11 Public Square.

Bank Notice.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence, presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the "NATIONAL CITY BANK OF CLEVELAND," in the City of Cleveland, in the County of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF CLEVELAND, in the City of Cleveland, in the County of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this seventh day of February, 1865.
[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
febl1 97 Comptroller of the Currency.

FLOUR AND FEED.
C. ANDREWS,
The well known Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FLOUR AND FEED, has always on hand
New Hominy, White Cracked Wheat,
Graham Flour, Farina,
Split Peas, Barley,
Oat Meal, New Corn Meal,
Fresh Buckwheat Flour, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
UNION MILLS,
mh17:219 Cor. Ontario and Prospect sts.

DAILY LEADER

THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1865.

Andy Johnson's Speech,

We printed, a few days after its delivery, the greatly abbreviated report, furnished to the New York press, of the inaugural address of Vice-President Johnson, a report which indicated with painful clearness the fact, which the warmest friends of the Vice-President did not dare to deny, that upon this high occasion he presented himself before the gaze of the world in a state of maudlin intoxication. We print this morning the report of his speech, prepared, a fortnight after its delivery, for the Congressional *Globe* which was carfully revised by the Vice President after he had recovered from the delirium of his debauch. The "revised and corrected edition" bears just enough resemblance to the disgraceful stump-speech which Mr. Johnson really delivered painfully to remind all readers of that shameful scene; and yet it is so expurgated and glossed over that it has almost lost its identity. It is perhaps what Mr. Johnson had meant to say, and would have said if he had not been intoxicated. It is—to use an old phrase—the appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. It would have been better for the Vice President to have permitted his first speech to go, unchallenged, upon the record, than to have called fresh attention to the matter by the publication of this travesty of it.

We should hardly have renewed our comments upon this sad affair but for the fact that the New York *Times* quotes the Congressional *Globe's* report, assuming it to be a correct and *bona fide* one, and makes it the text for a denunciation of those Union papers which have denounced the drunkenness which disgraced the nation and the Vice President. It even hints that the general indignation expressed at the insult which Mr. Johnson has offered to the country, is a hypocritical horror, assumed because the journals in question differ in opinion with him. We protest against the double dealing of the *Times*. It is notorious that the speech published in the Congressional *Globe* is *not* the speech which Mr. Johnson delivered. It is notorious that the real speech disgraced the speaker, insulted the audience, and covered the nation with shame. It is notorious that when that speech was delivered Mr. Johnson was in a state of gross intoxication. Not even the Vice President himself will deny these facts—and these facts called forth the just indignation of every patriot. The New York *Times* will only injure its *protege* by misrepresentation and subterfuge. It may attempt to denounce the Union journals which have manliness and independence enough to reprove the vices of party friends as well as party foes; but it will find that there are papers not so ready as itself to

——"crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

Owing to the fact that the wires are down in the East, the usual dispatches to the New York Associated Press failed to reach us this morning. The special dispatches to the Western Associated Press, containing the usual amount and variety of telegraphic news, will, however, be found in our telegraphic column.

Flight of a Facetious Editor from Fayetteville.

[From the Fayetteville Telegraph, March 10]

We do not know but that we may be compelled to suspend publication of the *Telegraph* before next year. If all accounts of excited couriers be correct there must be five hundred thousand Yankees within two hundred yards of Fayetteville to-day. They have guns that can throw two ounce shells over three hundred yards, so the city is in easy range. As soon as four hundred thousand of these dear fellows enter the city from the south we propose to retire by the road leading north. Some of them don't like us, and rather than have a difficulty we shall fall back. We beg that some of our friends will remember us very kindly to Mr. Sherman, if he should come this way, and inform him that the speediest way of ending this war is to hang the best men of his command and make his way back to his family. If he don't like the proposition he can trade his army off for a dog, and hang the dog.

An English Cure for Drunkenness.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipt came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness, that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquor, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The receipt, which he afterwards published, and by which so many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows: Sulphate of iron, five grains; Magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

Newspaper Statistics.

From the *Newspaper Press Directory* for 1865, we extract the following on the present position of the British press:

There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,271 newspapers, distributed as follows: England, 944; Wales, 41; Scotland, 140; Ireland, 133; British Isles, 14. Of these there are 48 daily newspapers published in England, 1 in Wales, 11 in Scotland, 12 in Ireland, and 1 in the British Isles." On reference to the edition of this useful directory for 1856, we find the following interesting facts, viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 799 journals. Of these 37 papers were issued daily, viz., 15 in London, 10 in the provinces, 7 in Scotland, and 5 in Ireland. But in 1865 there are now established and circulated 1,271 papers, of which no fewer than 73 are issued daily. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 534. Of these 208 are of a decidedly religious character, and by which the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodist, Baptists, Independents, and other christian communities, are duly represented.

The Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

The Late Freshet at Meadville

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Financial Matters in the East

Great Falling off in Prices.

REBELS NEAR WHITE HOUSE.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Trouble between Maximillian and the Catholic Church.

FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

Great Consternation Prevailing in Richmond.

The City being Evacuated.

FROM MEADVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Cleveland LEADER.]

MEADVILLE, March 22.

Three men left for Franklin at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a boat. When about three miles from the city the boat struck a bridge and capsized, and one of the occupants, Mr. Robinson, of Philadelphia, lost a carpet-bag containing $700 and a check for $1,000. He made his escape by climbing and breaking a hole through the bridge. The others were from Reading—names unknown. One has arrived, but the other was undoubtedly drowned.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cleveland LEADER.]

COLUMBUS, March 22.

The Governor has re-appointed H. H. Williams, of Massillon, as psy agent, and George S. Lester, of Canton, as additional pay agent.

Both Houses were more than usually industrious to-day.

The Senate passed bills authorizing cities to extend their water works beyond the city limits, and to authorize the incorporation of ferry companies. The House bills to provide for the election of a Clerk of the Supreme Court, and to increase the compensation of military agents, were also passed.

In the House the Senate bill to require County Recorders to record soldiers' discharges when requested, was passed.

Mr. Odlin introduced a bill making provision for the sale of the agricultural land scrip.

The resignation of your Representative, Mr. Babcock, was laid on the table for the present. The members will part with him with much regret.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The panic and excitement of yesterday have somewhat subsided. There is more quiet and a steadier feeling in financial and commercial circles. There was a general disposition to rally the prices in all directions, yet everything is unsettled and the market is still feverish. At the Stock Exchange there was an increased demand for Government gold-bearing bonds. The market improvement in them is with quite liberal dealing. The greatest advance was in the 10-40 loan. Coal and miscellaneous were all better on call, but the prices fell off again. Railway speculations are all better and there was an advance of 1@2 per cent., with some demand for leading shares.

At the second board the depression in the Railroad List increased, and the lowest prices since the beginning of the downward movement were made. There was a strong pressure to sell throughout the last board, but the market was steady, with a slight improvement on some shares.

There was a strong effort made this morning to rally Gold, but the feeling was not fully sustained, and in the afternoon the advance was entirely lost. Early in the day a report was current that Grant had been defeated, which was afterwards denied. The latest rumors are that Mobile has been captured, and that the Canada will bring out a large amount of specie.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Petroleum Stocks are dull, and prices a shade lower. United States sold at 1450; Buchanan Farm 105; Oceanic 250; Excelsior 500; Cherry Run 71; Germania 85; Rynd Farm 390; Tack 305@310; Webster 115.

Crude Petroleum is a trifle better to-day. Sold at 26c; Refined, in bond, 54@55c; free, 74@75c.

There was a tendency towards more steadiness early in the day in commercial circles, but towards the close there was a renewal of the decline of the past week. Everything is again on the down track. In general produce and merchandise only a limited business is doing and dullness is still prevailing feature. Telegraphic reports of the leading markets all over the country show a heavy decline in principal articles, produce and manufactures keeping pace with the depreciation here. The falling off in Sugar, Molasses and every description of groceries is very marked. Provisions sympathise very perceptibly in the downward turn. In the dry goods market there has been a rapid decline.

At the dry goods auctions to-day buyers manifested anxiety—market feverish and unsteady; prices fluctuate with every rumor. In most cases the same articles as were sold on Friday show a decline, and very few recovered a slight advance; many lots were passed entirely over. The sale included in the line of flannels that which brought only indifferent prices; there was a fair sale of French goods, which passed off fairly, prices having somewhat recovered from previous low rates, and a large sale of ribbons at satisfactory prices. The attendance was large, and the bidding quite spirited.

STOCKS.

At the Evening Stock Exchange stocks were not very strong this evening. Gold sold, after call, as low as 155, and stood at the close of the market at 155¾.

American Gold 156.

Stocks—New York Central, 94½; Erie 50; Hudson, 98; Reading, 95½; Michigan Southern, 56½; Pittsburgh, 55½; Rock Island, 89¼; Northwestern, 23; do preferred, 50½; Fort Wayne, 81½; Cumberland, 34¾; Mariposa, 12.

PRISONERS STATEMENTS.

The *Tribune* publishes a statement of prisoners recently escaped from the South. They report a strong Union sentiment in the region where they traveled. Large quantities of cotton are concealed and waiting transportation to our lines.

APPEAL FOR CLOTHING.

The American Union Commission publishes an appeal for clothing to give to deserters, in exchange for uniforms of the rebel army, in which they do not wish to appear after passing our lines.

HOSPITAL STORES.

A letter from Newbern urges the people to forward without delay, such hospital stores as can be collected. Sick and wounded soldiers from Sherman's army are daily arriving, and there is no adequate supply of such articles as they need.

SPECULATIONS ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The *Herald* editorially thinks Maximilian's quarrel with the Church party will result in its driving him from Mexico. It says his position is very precarious, as he has quarrelled with the party that took him there, and may lead them to unite with the Republicans. It says he has broken off with the French, so that his speedy overthrow is predicted.

The *Times'* Paris correspondence says: The excitement about the relations between France and the United States is increasing.

PROTESTS.

Paris papers announce Maximilian's protest against being excluded from the succession to the Austrian throne. The inference is that he expects to leave Mexico and return to Austria.

HOPES TO BE BLASTED.

The Raleigh *Conservative* of the 10th says: We pin our fates to General Lee, with the assurance that General Sherman can be defeated, and we await the result with patience. We know there is activity among the military on our side, and efforts are making to arrest his onward progress.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS AT NASSAU.

A private letter from Nassau, dated the 12th, says thirty-six blockade runners are in that harbor with nothing to do. There are fifty warehouses full of goods for which there is no sale. Cargoes ordered from England three months ago are sariving, and the owners are sending them back in the same vessels.

SPECIAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

By special orders from the Quartermaster Generals Department, the using of water transportation of any kind for officers quarters, or for the headquarters of commanders, by officers of whatever grade, is positively prohibited, except when these commands are afloat or in transit by water. Officers violating this order will be liable to summary dismissal.

INQUIRY INTO INDIAN COMPLAINTS.

Senators Doolittle, Foster and Nesmith, and Representatives Windham, A. Hubbard, Higby and Ross comprise the committee appointed under the joint resolution of Congress directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, and their treatment by the civil and military authorities.

GEN. THOMAS' REPORT.

Maj. Gen. Thomas, in his official report of his autumn and winter campaign, says that to Col. Palmer, and his command, is accorded the credit of giving Hood's army the last blow of the campaign, at a distance of over 200 miles from where we first struck the enemy, on the 18th of December, near Nashville.

He says to all my commanders, Major Generals Schofield, Stanley, Rosseau, Stedman, Smith, and Wilson, and Brigadier General Wood, and their officers and men, I give my thanks and gratitude for the generous self-sacrifice and manly endurance under trying circumstances, and in all instances too much praise cannot be accorded to any army, which, hastily made up from fragments of separate corps, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself and of a more thoroughly solid organization, in inflicting on it the most crushing defeat almost to annihilation.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arkansas is taken from General Canby's Department and added to General Pope's.

It is reported that Miller & Karsh, bankers, failed to-day. Liabilities not ascertained.

MEMPHIS, March 20,
via CAIRO, March 22.

DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.

Large numbers of rebel deserters and refugees are arriving.

BUSHWHACKERS.

The rebel Major Bradford has been assigned the command of a selected body of desperadoes from the Southwest Department to bushwhack along the Big Black and Mississippi rivers. High premiums are said to be paid for the privilege of serving in this command.

The *Bulletin* has information that Forrest, with three thousand cavalry is at West Point, Jackson at Verona with three thousand, McButters at Kalona and Chalmers at Habis, each with one thousand. These numbers are believed to be exaggerated, but the locations are probably correct. They are poorly mounted, but have abundant supplies.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS March 17, via Cairo 22.

Free trade has been extended along the line of the Mississippi, and liberal permits are granted for supplies.

The steamship Morning Star left the bar on the 15th for New York.

General Canby is now near Mobile and a general attack will certainly be made within five days. General Granger, it is supposed will command the forces.

Kirby Smith is still at Shreveport, General Buckner at Natchitoches, General Thomas at Alexandria, with respective forces waiting an attack from our troops.

Judge Gray, a Texas lawyer, has been sent by the Richmond Government to the trans-Mississippi Department to take charge of the rebel cotton trade, and announces that no cotton shall leave his Department unless the 25 per cent. assessed by the Federal Government is taken off.

Generals Canby, Granger and Baldy Smith, and Admiral Thatcher, went within four miles of Mobile, on the steamer Laura, last week, and drew a heavy fire from many batteries.

Cotton 69@72c for good ordinary to midling.

Sugar, molasses, flour and grain are without material change.

FT. MONROE, March 22.

REBELS IN NEAR WHITE HOUSE.

The steamer Matilda, from White House, brings intelligence of the appearance of a rebel force in the vicinity of White House, manifesting great activity.

The steamer Keyport, while passing the Highlands on Pamunky river, was fired into this morning and considerably damaged.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Monday, quotes from the Raleigh *Progress* a rumor that one of Sherman's columns is moving to cut the railroad between Greensboro and Raleigh.

The *Sentinel* says twenty thousand dollars in Confederate money and several watches and other trinkets were found on the body of one of Sheridan's raiders killed near Ashland.

The Raleigh *Confederate*, of the 16th, says: The best impression to-day is that Sherman is trying to find Terry and Schofield. Raleigh does not seem to be in his path just now.

The *Progress*, of the same date, has the following: The career of Sherman will be put a stop to. We violate no secrecy by saying he will be confronted by a formidable force, commanded by able and experienced officers.

The same papers say that Wade, Hampton and Hardee, with only their body guard, charged upon and defeated 200 of Kilpatrick's men.

The *Dispatch* reports a great flood in the James river, flooding the lower part of the city and stopping all repairs to the canal.

RUMORS.

The *World's* Washington special says: Fresh rumors are received that the rebels will evacuate Richmond. It is thought a great battle must take place in a few days.

FROM SHERMAN.

The *Tribune's* Beaufort, N. C., correspondent, of the 19th, says Sherman's advance at Goldsboro encountered the rebel rear guard and drove it till they came up with the main column. There had been no other fighting.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

NEWS SUMMARY.

NEW YORK, March 22.

It was recently stated in the South Carolina Legislature that the entire effective force of the Confederacy was only 120,000 men, and official documents from Richmond were produced to prove the statement.

The *Herald* prints official documents going to show that there is a complete rupture between Maximilian and the Catholic Church. Among them is a letter from the Pope to Maximilian, in which he utters warnings and gives advice, all of which, however, are disregarded by the latter. The Arch Bishops and Bishops of Mexico, also protest against the acts of the new Emperor and appeal for a suspension of the measures against the church.

Their protest is also unheeded and the final decrees of religious tolerance and the confirmation of the reform laws of Juarez are pronounced.

The *Tribune's* James river correspondent says: Refugees from Richmond report that great consternation is prevailing in that city. They say that the city has been for some time in course of evacuation, sending government materials, machinery, &c., to Lynchburg and Danville. Sheridan, they also say, has put a stop to this in a great measure by destroying the Richmond and Lynchburg Canal—the main means of communication left.

The Danville road is nearly worn out, with no material or men to spare to repair it. These men think Davis, Lee and other leaders have lost all hope, and already have their eyes on Mexico as an asylum.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: A Senator just from the front says it is General Grant's opinion that Richmond will be evacuated within a few days.

The Sanitary Commission are sending large quantities of stimulants to the Army of the Potomac. A number of surgeons and nurses left here to-day for City Point.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is known by the Administration that Stephens, Hunter and Lee are all hopeless of the rebellion, and have so informed Davis.

Lee looks upon the arming of the slaves as a failure, for the simple reason that Congress delayed the measure too long. Besides the failure to make the negroes free renders the plan useless.

President Lincoln does not believe there will be any more serious fighting, but that the rebels will soon surrender.

The *Herald's* Key West correspondent says: The object of General Newton's recent expedition up St. Marks river, Florida, was to clear out the rebels, inflict as much damage as possible, and if practicable, capture St. Marks. Though not accomplishing all this, he was quite successful, after considerable skirmishing. He had a stubborn fight at Natural Bridge, where the rebels were in strong force and well posted. Though in superior numbers, they were driven from their position, but General Newton, owing to disparity of numbers, deemed it best to return to Key West, which he did without being troubled by the rebels.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The *Times'* correspondent says that rebel deserters report Sherman arrived in front of Raleigh on the 13th, and that a battle was going on at last account.

This could not have been as Sherman did not leave Fayetteville until the 14th.

FROM MEADVILLE.

The Great Flood in the Oil Regions.

Repairing Damages—Appearance of the City—Crowded state of the hotels—Incidents of the Flood—Losses, &c.—Trains on the A. & G. W. Railway Resumed.

[Special Correspondence Cleveland LEADER.]

MEADVILLE, March 20.

EDITORS LEADER:—The city is resuming its wonted life and activity—buildings, fences, sidewalks, &c., are being repaired, and soon all traces of the great flood will have disappeared entirely. The countenances of the citizens no longer wear an expression of gloom and foreboding, but now beam with gratitude and thankfulness. The streets are filled with people, and here and there are to be seen groups busily engaged discussing the leading and all-engrossing subjects—the flood, the draft and oil. A draft took place yesterday and is being continued to-day, and the city is filled with inhabitants of the surrounding towns, all anxious to learn if they have been drafted.

The hotels are crowded, jammed full—sleeping accommodations sought for anywhere, at any price. Many were compelled to sleep on the floors of the sitting rooms in several of the hotels last night. During the flood, many strangers who were unable to proceed on their journey, were kindly provided for by private families, who are noted for the promptness with which they always come forward in such emergencies.

A splendid new hotel is being erected—or rather is just being completed—on the corner of Chestnut and Water streets. It is built of brick, in a semi-gothic style, and will accommodate several hundred guests. It is an ornament to the city, and a credit to the builders. On the whole, Meadville is in a truly thriving, flourishing condition. The streets are kept clean and tidy, the people are kind and sociable, and everything tends to make it a matter of regret to a temporary resident to be compelled to leave behind so genial and pleasant a place

Major Delaney, a colored citizen of your State, was in the city yesterday, and left this morning for Charleston, to take his place on Gen. Saxton's staff. He is very black, wears his straps with dignity, and makes the military salute with all the ease and grace of a French officer.

Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of a party—consisting of two gentlemen and two ladies—that left the steps of the McHenry House in a boat for Franklin, on Saturday last. Nothing has been heard from them since their departure, and fears are entertained that they were swept away by the flood and drowned.

The excitement here during the continuance of the flood is described as being of the most intense nature. Police were stationed at each end of the Chestnut street bridge to prevent people from attempting to cross on foot, until the water rose so high as to set the bridge afloat. Nearly the entire population gathered around on eminences and buildings to witness the grandeur and destructive force of the raging flood. On the west side of the town all the yards and gardens were covered to the depth of three or four feet with water, the plank walks, fences, &c., about the depot and McHenry House were floating and drifting away, and oil-barrels, hay, trees, fences, lumber, &c., rushing by on the main current from the country above with lightning velocity. Small boats were plying hither and thither, taking women and children from houses whose lower stories were filled with water. Many poor families were obliged, in their hasty departure, to leave behind many articles valuable to them, which they have been unable to recover.

West of the McHenry House, across the creek, stands the large stave manufactory of Mr. Horace Cullum. The water rose so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything, and Mr. Cullum is a loser in staves, barrels, and other property, to the amount of three or four thousand dollars. The first stories of a row of splendid little cottages in the same vicinity (built by the A. & G. W. Railway Company for its employees), were filled, and the inhabitants of many of them removed their furniture to the upper stories and left the houses to the mercy of the elements, but two or three of the families braved it out, remaining in the second stories until the water subsided.

Many telegraph poles had been carried away, the wires were down, and the citizens completely cut off from communication either by telegraph, rail, boat or horseback for three days; and it is the fervent prayer and hope of all that they may never again witness a like condition of affairs.

MEADVILLE, March 21.

EDITORS LEADER:—Travel to this city is uninterrupted, the A. & G. W. road having been placed in complete running order, but it will be some days before the trains can arrive and depart on time, on account of a slight feeling of insecurity that seems to be prevalent, and the company thinking it proper to run trains rather slow, especially where the breaks have been repaired, although it is the opinion of many that the repaired places are even stronger and safer than they were before the occurrence of the flood. The Franklin Branch is being repaired to-day- some 200 men being engaged in the work; but it will be at least three days before it can be placed in running order, as the damage to that portion of the road was nearly three times as great as on the main road.

Great credit is due the company for the promptness and energy they have displayed in overcoming, in so short a time, these seemingly insurmountable difficulties, but zeal, perseverance and energy are, as is well known, the leading characteristics of the officers of the A. & G. W. Railway.

Coming to this city Monday, this side of French creek, hundreds of sheep were seen scattered alongside the track, and through the fields. A Mr. Smith, living a short distance below town, had nearly two hundred drowned, and a Mr. Anderson, in the same neighborhood, lost some forty or fifty. But these are only isolated cases, and it is said that many more farmers in this vicinity have lost largely. The bodies of several cows and horses were seen floating by the city on Friday.

The flood reached the first floor of the McHenry house, and everything was removed to the upper stories, but fortunately the water subsided before the first floor was covered. The beautiful grounds belonging to the House are in a sad plight—fences carried away, trees and shrubbery destroyed, and everything in a bad condition generally; but the proprietor, Mr. Taylor, will immediately put the grounds in complete repair. In the meantime the business of the House goes on uninterruptedly, and travelers will find the McHenry the same excellent hotel as formerly.

ANDY JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The "Revised and Corrected" Inaugural Speech of Andy Johnson, as it appeared in the Congressional Globe.

The Vice-President elect, (HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, in reply to the question as to whether he was ready to take the oath.) I am. Then turning to the Senate he said: Senators. I am here to-day as the chosen Vice-President of the United States, and as such, by constitutional provision, I am made the presiding officer of this body. I therefore present myself here in obedience to the high behests of the American people to discharge a constitutional duty, and not presumptuously to thrust myself in a position so exalted. May I at this moment—it may not be irrelevant to the occasion—advert to the workings of our institutions, under he Constitution which our fathers framed and Washington approved, as exhibited by the position in which I stand before the American Senate, in the sight of the American people? Deem me not vain or arrogant; yet I should be less than man if, under such circumstances, I were not proud of being an American citizen, for to-day one who claims no high descent, one who comes from the ranks of the people, stands, by the choice of a free constituency, in the second place in this Government. There may be those to whom such things are not pleasing; but those who have labored for the consummation of a free government will appreciate and cherish institutions which exclude none, however obscure his origin, from places of trust and distinction. The people, in short, are the source of all power. You, Senators, you, who constitute the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, are but the creatures of the American people; your exaltation is from them; the power of this Government consists in its nearness and approximation to the great mass of the people. You Mr. Secretary Seward; Mr. Secretary Stanton, the Secretary of the Navy, and the others who are your associates—you know that you have my respect and my confidence—derive not your greatness and your power alone from President Lincoln. Humble as I am, plebeian as I may be deemed, permit me, in the presence of this brilliant assemblage, to enunciate the truth that courts and cabinets, the President and his advisors, derive their power and greatness from the people. A President could not exist here forty-eight hours if he were as far removed from the people as the autocrat of Russia is separated from his subjects. Here the popular heart sustains President and Cabinet officers; the popular will gives them all their strength. Such an assertion of the great principles of this Government may be considered out of place, and I will not consume the time of these intelligent and enlightened people much longer; but I could not be insensible to these great truths when I, a plebeian, elected by the people the Vice-President of these United States, am here to enter upon the discharge of my duties. For those duties I claim not the aptitude of my respected predecessor. Although I have occupied a seat in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, I am not learned in parliamentary law, and I shall be dependent on the courtesy of those Senators who have become familiar with the rules which are requisite for the good order of this body and the dispatch of its business. I have only studied how I may best advance the interest of my State and of my country, and not the technical rules of order; and if I err I shall appeal to this dignified body of representatives of States for kindness and indulgence.

Before I conclude this brief inaugural address, in the presence of this audience—and I, though a plebeian boy, am authorized by the principles of the Government under which I live to feel proudly conscious that I am a man, and grave dignitaries are but men—before the Supreme Court, the representatives of foreign Governments, Senators, and the people, I desire to proclaim that Tennessee, whose representative I have been, is free. She has bent the tyrant's rod, she has broken the yoke of slavery, and to-day she stands redeemed. She waited not for the exercise of power by Congress; it was her own act, and she is now as loyal, Mr. Attorney General, as is the State from which you come. It is the doctrine of the Federal Constitution that no State can go out of this Union; and moreover, Congress cannot eject a State from this Union. Thank God, Tennessee has never been out of the Union! It is true, the operations of her Government were for a time interrupted; but she is still in the Union, and I am her representative. This day she elects her Governor and her Legislature, which will be convened on the first Monday of April, and again her Senators and Representatives will soon mingle with those of her sister States; and who shall gainsay it, for the Constitution requires that to every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government.

I now am prepared to take the oath of office and renew my allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Incidents of Sherman's March through South Carolina.

We clip the following from the correspondence of the New York *Herald* from Sherman's army:

THE HANGERS ON OF THE ARMY.

I have used the word "bummer" in my accounts, and it has been suggested that many of your readers do not know the meaning of the term. It has now a recognized position in the army lexicon. Any man who has seen the object that it applies to will acknowledge that it was admirably selected. Fancy a ragged man, blackened by the smokes of many a pine knot fire, mounted on a scrawny mule, without a saddle, with a gun, a knapsack, a butcher knife and a plug hat, stealing his way through the pine forests far out on the flanks of a column, keen on the scent of rebels, or bacon, or silver spoons, or corn, or anything valuable, and you have him in your mind. Think how you would admire him if you were a lone woman, with a family of small children, far from help, when he blandly inquired where you kept your valuables. Think how you would smile when he he pryed open your chests with his bayonet or knocked to pieces your tables, pianos and chairs; tore your bed clothing in three inch strips, and scattered the strips about the yard. The "bummers" say it takes too much time to use keys. Color is no protection from these roughriders. They go through a negro cabin in search of diamonds and gold watches with just as much freedom and vivacity as they "loot" the dwelling of a wealthy planter. They appear to be possessed of a spirit of "pure cussedness." One incident of many will illustrate. A "bummer" stepped into a house and inquired for sorghum. The lady of the house presented a jug, which he said was too heavy, so he merely filled his canteen. Then taking a huge wad of tobacco from his mouth he thrust it into the jug. The lady inquired, in wonder, why he spoiled that which he did not want. "Oh, some feller'll come along and taste that sorghum, think you've poisoned him; then he'll burn your damned old house." There are hundreds of these mounted men with the column, and they go everywhere. Some of them are loaded down with silverware, gold coin and other valuables. I hazard nothing in saying that three-fifths (in value) of the personal property of the counties we have passed through is in Sherman's army to-day. The yield of horses and wagons has not been so large as on the Georgia campaign. In the matter of food we have fared quite as well.

THE WHITE SLAVE.

The famous white slave came into our lines this morning and reported to General Logan. His name is James Le Roach, of French descent by his father. His great grandmother was a pretty Indian girl, and reared by a Mr. Torrens, by whose son she had a daughter, who was sold to a Mr. Western, of Charleston, who had a daughter by her. The latter was the mother of our slave, and kept in servitude by her half-sister, a Mrs. Smith, who afterwards sold both mother and children to heartless traders, who trafficked them over the country. This man was about forty years of age, slight build, long sandy hair and whiskers, and evidently without a particle of African blood in his veins; yet he was the bondman of his kinsman.

Arkansas has been transferred from the department under the command of General Canby to that under General Pope.

Railways.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Spring and Summer Arrangements.
Takes Effect Monday, March 20th, 1865.
Two Through Express Trains (Daily) between CLEVELAND and NEW YORK.
"DAY EXPRESS, leaves Cleveland (Sundays excepted) at 8:50 A. M., arrives at Meadville at 3:05 P. M., (Dinner) Salamanca at 6:55 P. M., (Sleeping Cars) and New York at 1:10 P. M.
"NIGHT EXPRESS," leaves Cleveland (Saturdays excepted,) at 9:15 P. M., (Sleeping Cars attached,) arrives at Meadville at 1:20 A. M., Salamanca at 6:00 A. M., and New York at 10:30 P. M.

WESTWARD.
Day Express—Leaves New York at.....7:00 A. M.
Arrives at Cleveland at.....7:30 A. M.
Night do —Leaves New York at.....5:00 P. M.
Arrives at Cleveland at.....9:10 P. M.

MAIL TRAINS.
Train leaving Cleveland (East) at.....9:30 A. M.
arrives at Franklin at.....7:45 P. M.
Train leaving Cleveland at (East).....9:15 P. M.
arrives at Franklin at.....10:10 A. M.
Train leaving Cleveland at (South).....8:45 P. M.
arrives at Youngstown at..7:30 P. M.
Train leaving Cleveland at (North).....8:30 A. M.
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