DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

E. COWLES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

The National Loan.

The President was assassinated on the night of April 14. Beginning with that day, the subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan as reported by Jay Cooke, up to and including April 29, fifteen days, were as follows:

April 14	$2,012,300	April 22	$1,110,900
April 15	2,710,250	April 23	Sunday.
April 16	Sunday.	April 24	1,171,150
April 17	2,015,700	April 25	1,022,550
April 18	2,711,300	April 26	1,072,600
April 19	Business susp'd	April 27	1,500,300
April 20	3,062,350	April 28	1,[illegible],600
April 21	2,763,300	April 29	1,273,200

As our New York name-sake remarks: "Certainly we are the strongest people on the globe—certainly ours is the solidest nation in the world. A revolutionary assassination of the head of any government in Europe would have convulsed society, collapsed credit, and hid the whole of the capital that seeks investment, and precipitated a fall of all values. The revolutionary shot that sacrificed President Lincoln to the passions of the slave power, shocked the American people for a moment—shocked them as electricity with a spark and a blow runs through the iron work of a steam engine in motion—but it did not arrest for one day the current of the national life and movement. In all countries the funds are most sensitive to public disturbances. In our country an event which everywhere else in the world would have had the effect of a revolutionary overthrow of government, did not even interrupt the people's subscription to the National Loan."

Harris of Maryland.

Benjamin F. Harris, of Maryland, who first gained notoriety by his fierce secession doctrines and arrogant demeanor in Congress, for which he was censured by a vote of the House of Representatives, and who subsequently proved a fire-brand in the midst of the Chicago Convention, has been arrested for instigating rebel soldiers to violate their parole and return to the rebel armies—if they can find any. The penalty for the offense is death, and we earnestly hope that if he is found guilty there may be no mitigation of his sentence. He is one of the most malignant of rebels. His sympathies are as deeply with treason and secession as those of Lee or Davis. The fact that he, holding such sentiments, accepts and holds a seat in the National Congress shows him to be not only a rebel but a cowardly and treacherous one. He deserves the halter.

War in New Zealand.

War has again broken out between the natives and the English colonists of New Zealand. It seems that the local legislature has been granted a large measure of independence of the Government of Great Britain, and that that body does not manage affairs very prudently. The colonists undertook to build a certain road into the territory of the natives, against their protestations, and they began a forcible resistance. A prophet also appeared among them, and claiming to have been sent from the angel Gabriel, he inflamed them to fanaticism against the English, and under the promise of invulnerability, they attacked the English camp with great temerity, and an obstinate battle was fought before they were driven back. There were eight hundred English and six hundred natives engaged. The loss of the former was forty killed and wounded, and about seventy of the latter killed, with an unknown number wounded. In consequence of the nature of the country and the unanimity of the natives it is supposed that this outbreak will give the colonists great trouble.

Fruit Prospects.

The prospect for fruit in this State is generally good. There has been a very luxuriant blossom of every species and almost every variety of fruit wherever there are healthy trees. Peach trees were greatly damaged in the cold winter of 1863–1864, and did not recover in time to do well last season. This season they are full of young fruit and doing well. Pears and apples both promise finely. As to strawberries, the winter was not particularly severe on unprotected plants, and everything looks favorable for an early and abundant crop. We shall soon have them in the market. There will be plenty of other small fruit, and every body can luxuriate in a full supply of pomological luxuries. The recent cold weather has not, so far as we have learned, had any deleterious effects on fruits, and nothing has as yet happened to interfere with an abundant product.

A Race for Life.

One of the most exciting and momentous races of which history makes mention is now progressing between Jeff. Davis and Stoneman—the prize, the life of the former. Jeff, with a handful of horsemen, who still cling to his fallen fortunes, as an escort, is galloping at full speed across the Carolinas, while Stoneman is only a day's journey behind him, and following as fast as cavaliers can ride. Jeff has the advantage of the start, the choice of road, the chances of dodging and evasion, the knowledge of the country and the friendship of the inhabitants. But he is hemmed in by a wall of fire, and his chance to break through and make his escape is daily growing more and more desperate, as army after army of the rebels surrender. Will he, can he, succeed in getting out of the country? This question is now the most interesting before the American people, and it is destined to a speedy solution.

A correspondent of the Dayton *Journal* writes from Wilmington, N. C, on the 23d ult., that the typhus or jail fever is raging there, being brought in by returned Union prisoners. There were about one hundred and fifty of these returned prisoners who were so demented that no trace of them could be got, and, as a consequence, on the head-board that marks the last resting place is inscribed: "To the unknown." The mortality was so great that coffins could not be got, and men shrunk from the digging of graves. Eighty-nine were brought in without feet, which had rotted with dry gangrene, and have been amputated—resulting from exposure to the frosts of winter, and the filth of those infamous prison-pens where so many noble men have been murdered by Southern chivalry.

Speaking of the wonderful depth of feeling produced in that city by the death of President Lincoln, the New York *Evening Post* says: In further illustration of the condition of the popular mind, we may here state, what we have learned on the authority of Mr. Acton, one of the Police Commissioners, that during the past week there have been fewer arrests for drunkenness and disorder, than in any week since New York contained over hundred thousand population.

"*The Black Republican*" is the significant title of a newspaper established in New Orleans by colored men. It is edited, the type set, and the edition worked off by men who probably were slaves a year or two ago.

General Halleck shows a disposition to rub with an iron hand down at Richmond. Than Gene al Butler, we do not know of any one better calculated to tame the secessionists of that section. General Halleck, when in command at St. Louis, in the early stages of the rebellion, did well in this line. One of his first orders in Richmond was to require persons engaged in business to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Francis D. Gage, formerly a resident of Columbus, and widely known in the West as a writer and lecturer, has taken up her residence at Lambertsville, New Jersey, a pleasant village among the hills on the banks of the Delaware.

General Wager Swayne, who lost a leg in Sherman's South Carolina campaign, was presented with a handsome sword by his fellow citizens at Columbus on Friday evening.

Some of our Duties.

CLEVELAND, April 26, 1855.

EDITOR LEADER: The grief of the nation having somewhat subsided, stern duty demands the thoughts and energies of the people. It is our proud boast that the policy of the executive emanates directly from people. Presidents like Pierce and Buchanan, who unwisely disregarded this fundamental principle of our republican system of government, and vainly attempted to mould public opinion to conform to their particular views, have incurred an immortality of obloquy, and consigned almost their entire party to merited oblivion.—Hence it is not only proper, but due to President Johnson, that the people should indicate the course of policy which they desire his administration to adopt, and pledge themselves to sustain and strengthen him in carrying it out. These admonitions of the popular will should have no ambiguous sound, but should be so plain and unmistakeable "that he who runs may read." A constant reliance upon the people, next to God, for light and guidance in the performance of his arduous duties was a cardinal feature of Abraham Lincoln's administration. His measures were inspired by that voice which is the medium of the Divine will to all earthly rulers; therefore his errors were few and venial. His successor, eminently a man of the people, a lover of Republican simplicity, and an inflexible foe to every innovation or principle whose tendency is aristocratic or oligarchical, will also strive to render his course a reflection of the popular heart. Toil was his patrimony, and humanity his schoolmaster. To secure so thorough a suppression of the rebellion that treason will never again elevate its gory locks, it is only necessary for him to understand that *none* all loyal people are opposed to a general amnesty, that they approve of pains and penalties to rebel leaders, of clemency to their deluded dupes, and rewards and honors to the patriots who have periled life, limb and property in the cause of their country. Sympathizers with treason in our midst should no longer be allowed to publicly utter their traitorous insuendoes. Every manifestation of factious opposition to the constitutional authorities should be silenced, if possible, by the moral power of the people. False and traitorous harangues have heretofore elicited, in most cases, nothing more serious than good-natured pity, or a smile of contempt. Impressed with the greatness of our natural power we have carried tolerance to excess, and closed our eyes to the wide difference between enlightened freedom and its perversion. The assassination of our beloved President was a natural and logical consequence of this mistaken policy. This must be changed. During the present generation, at least, the old patrician feeling, inculcated by a long course of subserviency to the slave power, that chivalry, the art of statesmanship, and the graces of oratory and manner, attained their highest perfection in the South, will not be entirely eradicated from the minds of a certain class, who conscientiously, we suppose, believe in the divine origin of slavery. Peace once restored, these men will rush to embrace their masters, and endeavor to aid them, by every means in their power, in the furtherance of wicked schemes against the onward progress of the nation in christian civilization. There is a power possessed by the people which is a more potent conservative of national peace, prosperity and happiness, than judges, juries or armies; civil, social and domestic duties are regulated by its all pervading influence. It is the invincible power of enlightened, moral, public opinion, which is felt and respected in all the relations of life. Its benign and cementing influences should be constantly and persistently exerted, both North and South, till every vestige of the cause of all our woes is rooted out of the land forever. Then, and not till then, will we become a happy, harmonious and truly united people. C.

Semi-Annual Session Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

DAYTON, O., April 27, 1865.

EDITORS LEADER: The semi-annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance has just closed a two days' session here. It was more largely attended than any session for some years past. A new interest seems to have been infused into the order, and the measures here initiated will result within the coming year in a general revival in the temperance cause. Meetings were held in the Wesleyan church on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Large and enthusiastic audiences attended. S. F. Carey, of Cincinnati, J. R. Williams, of Salem, D. W. Gage, of Cleveland, and Rev. Mr. Hill, of Xenia, addressed the meeting.

There is a large and flourishing Division here, and many of the clergy and leading business men are among the active members.

May we not hope that this order will speedily plant its Divisions all over the land, to be as arks of safety for returned and returning brave defenders of their country, that they may be rescued and defended against an enemy more terrible and deadly than rebel bullets. Scio.

Characteristic.

Mr. Charles Lenman writes, that while preparing his "Dictionary of Congress" for publication, in 1858, he forwarded to Mr. Lincoln the usual request for sketch of his life, and received the following reply:

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky.
Education defective.
Profession, a lawyer.
Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war.
Postmaster at a very small office.
Four times a member of the Illinois Legislature
And was a member of the lower house Congress. Yours, &c.,
A. LINCOLN.

Protection for President Johnson.

Last night, about eight o'clock, says a Washington correspondent, I called upon the President at his temporary residence in the palatial mansion of Hon. S. Hooper of Massachusetts, corner of Fifteenth and H. streets. In front of the building walked a solitary sentinel, who, upon our approach, only gave direction where to find the bell knob. So far no better than Mr. Lincoln's arrangement. When the door was opened I met three soldiers, who prevented further approach. So far very different from Mr. Lincoln, and just as it should be. A few feet behind these guards stood two officers, a captain and a major of regular infantry. Our cards were passed to these officers, we remaining, meanwhile, out side the door. In a moment after the order came, "Admit the gentlemen." Probably this precaution does not fully secure the life of the President from the hand of the assassin, but it is a step in the right direction.

The Parisian rulers of fashion have decreed that the female dress of the Empire shall be brought into full fashion this summer. Already shops and saloons discover the queer-looking little half-hat bonnets of the days of Napoleon I, and there are dresses to be seen with very, very low waists, which will reveal more than we have seen of the ladies for many years in society.

Rebel Plot to Burn Steamboats

[Richmond correspondence New York Tribune.]

The following letters, obtained yesterday, give an insight into a branch of the rebel service, whose ramifications extended, it will be remembered, as far as our northern lakes and cities. An important portion of Aleshire's report is omitted. Attached to it are affidavits of Stinson and Aleshire, the former making oath that the said A. is one of his secret agents, and the latter that his statement in regard to the destruction of the Russell is correct:

RICHMOND, June 17, 1863.

SIR: I believe it to be in my power to make arrangements and employ persons who would be willing, under my directions, to cause the destruction of the enemy's ships and vessels, and the ship yards and other public works. I propose to undertake this service, and make the following offer as to compensation to be allowed me and my men for the services to be performed:

1. The Government is to be at no expense whatever except the simple transportation of myself and men within the Confederacy to such points as may be found the proper base for our action.

2 The Government will pay in full compensation for our services after they are performed, at the following rates:

Twenty-five per centum on the whole value of the property destroyed in any one operation, provided the value of the property does not exceed $100,000. If the value exceeds that sum, then 15 per cent, on the excess up to $300,000, and 10 per cent. on the excess above $300,000. I undertake to furnish in every case where compensation is claimed, evidence satisfactory to the government both of the value of the property detroyed and the facts of the destruction of the property by me and my agents.

I expect to operate principally against the enemy's vessels on the western rivers, but hope also to succeed in similar operations at the ship yards, not only in the West, but in the Atlantic States's cities. I may also act against the establishments for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, and other Government supplies.

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH STINSON.

To the Honorable Secretary of War.

This application was referred by the Secretary of War to the Navy Department, as under its special jurisdiction. From the following report of Aleshire, a secret agent of Stinson, it appears that the latter was duly commissioned in the service which he sought:

MOBILE, ALA., April 13, 1864.

SIR: I am one of Joseph Stinson's secret agents, appointed by him under the contract he has with the Navy Department.

I left Mobile, Alabama, on the 17th of March last, and arrived at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 24th inst., where I remained until the 28th of March. Then I took passage on board the steamboat J. H. Russell, bound from Red River to New Orleans.

The Russell was pressed into the service of the United States Government, and employed as a transport in their operations on Red River, and was carrying to New Orleans cotton, stock, &c., captured up Red River.

When the Russell was rounded to at 8 o'clock that night, for the purpose of landing, I struck a match and fired two larboard guns, just at the moment the torch light was brought out, and the fire obtained such headway that they had only time to make her fast and the passengers to go ashore with such of their baggage as they could carry, being unable to save any portion of her cargo. * * * *

The clerk told me that she had on board 700 bales of cotton, 3,000 sacks of cotton seed, 50 mules, 150 hogs, and about 30 cattle. * * * * * * *

My agreement with Mr. Joseph Stinson was that I should have 10 per cent. of all I destroyed, which he is authorized to collect for me. ISAAC V. ALESHIRE.

To Hon. S. R MALLORY, Secretary Navy, Richmond, Virginia.

The bill brought against the quondam C. S. Government by Stinson for the performance of the chivalric deed of burning a steamboat, and thereby jeopardizing the lives of hundreds of passengers, runs as follows:

Valuation of steamboat	$100,000
Valuation of cotton	175,000
Valuation of seed	15,000
Valuation of mules	10,000
Valuation of cattle	1,500
Valuation of hogs	6,000
Total value	$307,250

The commission on the whole claimed by Stinson was $55,725, nominally a fortune, which ought to appease the ambition of almost any incendiary for the further commission of diabolical crimes of a similar nature.

Suicide of the Rebel Governor of Florida.

The Mobile *Daily News* says:

"We learn, through a gentleman recently from Barrancas, that a report reached there, a short time before he left, that upon hearing of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, Governor Milton of Florda committed suicide at his residence, a few miles from Marianna. The report was subsequently confirmed by a refugee directly from that place."

The New Orleans *Picayune* adds:

"Governor John Milton, some twenty years since, was a gay and dashing young lawyer of considerable practice at the bar of New Orleans. He had to flee the city in consequence of a difficulty with a young gentleman, arising out of an affair in which there was a lady. A short time previous to his advent here the late Governor killed a gentleman by the name of Kemp, at Columbus, Georgia, firing a load of buckshot into him while he was crossing the street, and another load after he had fallen to the ground.

"After leaving this city Milton returned to Florida and became a preacher, but the vocation not suiting him he turned politician, and succeeded in being elected Governor of the State."

A Word for Mrs. Lincoln.

The munificent voluntary contribution of Marshal O. Roberts, of New York, to the widow and family of our murdered President, should be emulated by others who, it is supposed, indulged the same earnest sympathy and are equally able to give it practical operation. We must not forget that this family is now national property and entitled to national guardianship. Had Abraham Lincoln not been called to the Presidency and compelled by his constitutional obligations to assume the awful responsibilities resulted from an unparalleled rebellion, he would now, in the natural course of things, be living at peace with his wife and children in the little city of Springfield, Illinois, though not so widely known, yet beloved and respected by his friends and neighbors. He fell like the hero at his post. He fell because he had done his whole duty to his country. A vigilant, unawed and conscientious sentinel, he was a sacrifice to the cowardly hate of his country's foes. It is well to express the sorrow that flows from the popular heart, and it is better to commend the widow and children to the care of Providence. It is appropriate, too, that there should be tributes fashioned for and erected to the memory of the illustrious patriot. But something more is due. The gratitude and the affections of a great people should take immediate shape in precisely such manifestations, the example of which has been so generously set by Mr. Roberts, of New York.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Jeff. Davis's Boots.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 26.]

The week preceding the evacuation of Richmond, Jeff. Davis was measured for his last pair of boots by Messrs. Darby, Read & Co., then boot-makers to the Southern President. The boots were finished, but came in too late on Saturday night, April 1, to be sent home, and on Sunday Mr. Davis, being pressed for time, didn't think of the traveling boots he had ordered, and departed without them. These facts coming to the knowledge of a gentleman in search of souvenirs, he immediately became the purchaser of the boots, which are of French calf skin, of elegant make and finish. The purchaser of the boots desires it to be understood that although he stands in the boots of Jefferson Davis, he does not assume all his responsibilities, neither political nor pecuniary. Not by a jug full.

France indulges in a new egg-cup, half a hollow sphere resting on a thin entablature, supported by caryatides representing Cæsar, Charlemagne, and the two Napoleons, I. and III. When the egg is in the cup the figures appear supporting a globe. A pretty illusion, but easily broken.

Plain Talk in Richmond.

The following is related by a Richmond correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*:

I was privileged to listen this morning to a discussion in front of the Spotswood House, which illustrated in a striking manner the "march of opinion." Four years ago it would have been unsafe to preach abolition doctrine right in the heart of Richmond, but that was the doctrine I heard proclaimed to-day in presence of a delighted audience. It came about in this way: A civilian visitor, getting into conversation with a young southerner, returned some remark in favor of the negro. It was resented by the stripling, who carried a nimble tongue, whereupon the other declared with emphasis that the loyal blacks were "better men than white traitors, any day." The youth, flushing up, said he wouldn't submit to such language; it was ungenerous to insult men who acknowledged themselves beaten. "But I tell you," said the other, "you shall submit to it; I've come down here for the express purpose of saying in Richmond what I have always been free to say in New York. You *are* worse than your slaves; you are even worse than the savages of middle Africa, and I'll *prove* it. These savages are fond of making trinkets from the bones of their victims. So are you. Didn't you roast the flesh from the bones of our dead soldiers at Bull Run to make finger rings and parlor ornaments for your rebel Jezebels? The savages of Africa have a fondness for drinking from the skulls of those they have slain in battle, or slaughtered for their feasts. Haven't you done the same thing? In Central Africa the negroes divide themselves into small tribes, each warring against the other, and each boasting an absolute sovereignty. Haven't you been trying to cut up the Union into petty sovereignties, each State striving for an exclusive dominion? Don't you aim, just as the savages of Africa do, to put the weak under the feet of the strong; don't you oppress the defenceless; haven't you starved our prisoners and murdered in cold blood women and children for no other cause than loyalty? Cannibals of Ethiopia are shrouded in ignorance, but *you* have sinned in the face of light and knowledge; you have known better, but refused to be human, just because slavery, your nursing mother, was born in the lap of the devil, and feeds her children on hell-broth!"

That was strong talk for Richmond, but it was listened to by a sidewalk audience of two or three hundred persons—soldiers and others—and was actually applauded. The young southron stamped, raved and swore, but it was of no use; his tormentor was pitiless, and when the crowd opened to let the victim pass, he shot away as if a forty-pound ball was at his back! It will take some time for this dose, administered by a northern "fanatic," to accomplish a perfect digestion.

Rebel Leaders.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Wade Hampton is a man of fine physique. He stands full six feet in hight, and is symmetrically proportioned for strength and manly grace. He is of a decided dark complexion, has regular features, wears a full beard and mustache of glossy black. His black hair is, contrary to the prevailing Southern custom, cropped short. His dark eyes have a deep penetrating glance. From his appearance we would judge him to be forty years of age. He was clad in a suit of fine gray cloth, the coat ornamented with many-colored silk at the cuffs. The buttons and collar ornaments were of the finest gilt metal. His entire military make-up was of the first order, and he well became it. He has a fine martial bearing, and looks every inch a dashing military commander.

Joseph E. Johnston, in appearance is the very antithesis of Hampton, being short in stature, probably not more than five feet six inches in hight; he is, however, broad of shoulders and deep of chest, though not by any means stout. His complexion was florid in his younger days. Time and care have set their wrinkles deeply on his brow. His look is weary and careworn. His hair is gray, and he wears a full heavy beard and mustache, deeply tinged with the snows of age. He wears a plain gray uniform, and a well-worn slouch hat. He evidently does not pay much attention to his externals.

A Strange Disease in Canada—Is it the Plague?

A frightful and fatal disease has made its appearance in the townships of Hay, Hibbert and Usborne, in the county of Perth. Several deaths have already occurred. It generally commences with a pain in the back of the head or neck; the body gets spotted in a few hours; delirium then ensues; then death.—*Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator.*

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received until noon of the 15th day of May, 1865, for furnishing all the materials and doing all the labor required for enclosing the new Deaf and Dumb Asylum building now in course of erection in the city of Columbus, for the state of Ohio, in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the direction of the Architect and Superintendent.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of twenty-five per cent of the amount involved, conditioned that the party making the proposal or bid will accept the contract, if the same is awarded to said party, for the faithful performance of the contract on their part

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent, on said Asylum grounds in the city of Columbus, and also at the office of the Architect, No. 9 Perkins' Block and 26 Oregon street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The bids will be opened at the office in Columbus, after 12 o'clock on the 15th day of May, 1865. The Superintendent reserves the right to reject any or all the bids considered incompatible with the interests of the state.

J. M. BLACKBURN,
Architect and Superintendent.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 1st, 1865. my2:209

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the City Civil Engineer, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 8th day of May, for grading and paving a portion of Main and Pearl streets.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank proposals obtained, at said Engineer's office.

The Board of City Improvements invite the submission of bids, reserving the right to accept or reject the same.

By order of the Board.

JOHN WHITELAW,
City Civil Engineer.
ap25-208

Beef, Beef, Beef.

OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, O.,
April 21, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned until 11 A. M., May 9, 1865, from citizens loyal to the United States, for furnishing such

FRESH BEEF

For the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army for all U. S. Troops and Prisoners of War at Johnson's Island, Ohio, and vicinity, as may be required by the Commissary of Subsistence stationed at Johnson's Island, Ohio, from the 12th day of May, 1865, to the 12th day of November, 1865.

The Beef to be sound and wholesome, in addition to the offal, the weight of the hide, tongue, tongue, tongue, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), quarters to be trimmed as required by the regulations of the U. S. Subsistence Department, to be of good fat Steers, over four years of age, and be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the proper officers.

The accepted bids will form the basis of a written contract of usual form and conditions.

A bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000), signed by the Contractor and two good and sufficient sureties, will be required, and the responsibility of the sureties must be certified to by the Clerk of some Court of Record in the County in which they reside, or by the U. S. District Attorney.

Each bid must be accompanied by the certificate of responsibility, the oath of allegiance, and a guaranty signed by the bidder and proposed sureties, that if the bid is accepted the contract will be signed and bond filed.

Each bid must be accompanied by the affidavit of the bidder that the bid is made in good faith; that he is neither directly nor indirectly interested in any other bid; that he is concerned in no combination having for its object fraud upon the Government, and has made no effort to induce others not to offer proposals.

Payments to be made monthly in such funds as may be supplied by the Treasury.

Bids from a firm must specify the name and address of each member thereof.

The five papers—bid, oath, affidavit, certificate of responsibility, and guarantee—must be attached to each other, enveloped, sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will not be received from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids or contracts, nor from parties who are not present to respond to their bid.

This advertisement will be part of the contract, and a printed copy must be attached to each bid.

B. W. WELLS,
Captain and C. S.

DISSOLUTION, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The Lumber firm of SHELDON & FRENCH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts will be settled at the old stand by either party. Claims must be paid promptly to save trouble. S. H. Sheldon will continue the business at the old stand.

S. H. SHELDON,
CHAS. FRENCH.
Cleveland, April 8, 1865. ap11:206

CHOICE BLACK TEAS—OOLONG, Shonchong and Japan Teas of very fine quality, for sale by CHURCHILL & BROTHER, ap1 130 Ontario st.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND

DISCHARGE OF THE EARS, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

LATE OF

No. 34 St. Marks Place, New York City,

Will commence his engagement

AT ALLIANCE, STARK CO., OHIO, AT NIXON HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 1st, until SATURDAY, May 6th.

AT ASHTABULA, ASHTABULA CO., OHIO, AT FISK HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 8th, until SATURDAY, May 13th.

AT CLEVELAND, RUSSELL'S FOREST CITY HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 15th, until SATURDAY, May 20th.

—o—

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who *can not be* successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the requests of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who desire can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treatment of deafness and catarrh in its various forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associated with his cousin, Dr. K. B. Lighthill, and, together, they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill Institute" its present great reputation.

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pastor of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, New York.

NEWTONVILLE, Nov. 10, 1864.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind attention rendered to my daughter, whose ears have been badly affected for many years, and for some months past has been nearly deprived of hearing. The loss of this important sense is certainly a sad deprivation, painfully embarrassing, and to a degree known only to those who have experienced it. If, therefore, there be a remedy for this great evil, the cause of humanity obviously requires that it should be universally disseminated. I feel it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and remedies. My daughter has suffered from deafness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affected, and the disease apparently increasing, threatening the entire loss of her hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been deprived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment, under favor of a kind Providence, has been successful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a question time alone can determine, but present results are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear sir,
Truly and gratefully yours,
B. T. WELCH, D. D.

From Rev. Jared S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* Under date of March 14 I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache, or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the right eye as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuff, and other nasal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentation of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with some reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of you treatment, and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of illness, which would have formerly rendered such an occurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your treatment of catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for CHRONIC CATARRH, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. FREDERICK S. JEWELL,
Prof. State Normal School.
ALBANY, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1864. ap28

DISSOLUTION, &c.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of L. C. FROST & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by L. C. Frost, who will pay all the debts of the firm and collect all the outstanding accounts.

L. C. FROST,
J. H. DEWITT,
Cleveland, April 1st, 1865.

CLOTHING.

THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
ap25 S. MANN.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING A large line of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linens, Drills and Cottonades. Which we will job at Eastern prices.
ap25 S. MANN.

NEW GOODS.

New Goods at Union Hall for Spring,
Is now the theme of which I sing
We've all the latest styles just made,
To suit the finest city trade,
Of new Spring Overcoats and Sacks,
To fit the form like moulded wax;
And Business Coats of stylish make,
All of the present style that take;
But then the crowning Coats of all
Are the Dress Coats at Union Hall.
We pride ourselves that we excel
All others in the coats we sell;
For in them you will always find
Fit, Fashion, Grace and Ease combined.
But on our Coats I will not dwell—
We've also Pants and Vests to sell,
Of every hue, and shade and style—
To tell you all would take a while;
So I will only mention here
That those who would in style appear,
Should come to Union Hall and buy
The CLOTHING best to please the eye;
And not alone the eye to please,
But money save in buying these;
For we will sell at prices low,
No matter how the Gold does go.
In Furnishing Goods both rich and neat,
We have a stock full and complete;
Our "gallant boys in blue" will find
All kinds of goods to suit their mind.
We've also for the boys in store
A better stock than e'er before;
And can a fit, both great and small,
With CLOTHING best at Union Hall.

☞ The finest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing and the Lowest Prices in the city at

Isaac A. Isaacs's Union Hall.

Sole Agency for the sale of
STRONG'S ARMY TRUNKS,
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,
AND
Storr's Automaton Pressman:
Cor. Superior and Union streets.
☞ Look out for the Giants. ap3

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CLOTHING!

Goods Offered at Old Prices!

IMMENSE REDUCTION!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

We are now offering our New and Elegant Stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

Consisting of every variety of Garment for

MEN AND BOYS,

—AT—

PANIC PRICES!

This is no Humbug, but a Veritable Fact!

Our friends and the Public generally are invited to call and examine our Prices and Goods.

No Charge for Showing our Stock.

A chance is now offered to buy new and choice Goods that should be embraced by all:

☞ New styles received daily from our Manufactory.

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Cor. Water and Superior sts.
mh30:83

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

Wood's Prize Mower

AGENCY AND REPAIR SHOP,

146 Seneca Street, Cleveland, O.

FARMERS WHO HAVE MACHINES of this Patent, of any year's manufacture, can get them repaired and put in thorough working order.

The Knife and Pitman Have been Greatly Improved,

And cause no trouble or delays from breakage.

The Main and Dividing Shoes are both Improved,

By the addition of ROLLERS WHICH LESSEN THE DRAFT in passing over rough ground.

A Lever has also been attached for

Throwing the Knife In and Out of Motion without Stopping the Machine.

All Machines and Extras are from the Manufactory of W. A. Wood, and are made in a superior manner.

L. C. FROST & CO.,
146 SENECA STREET.

Extra Cutter Bars, drilled and complete, with Guards and improved Sickle Holders.
Knives and Pitmans, Improved.
Drive Wheels, Bevel Wheels and Pinions.
Cross Shafts, complete, with Bevel Wheels and Ratchets and Gear.
Main and Dividing Shoes.
New and Improved Crank.
Boxes, Bolts and Washers of all kinds.
Crank Shafts, complete, with Bevel, Pinion and Balance Wheel.
Poles, Swath Boards, Neck Yokes and Eveners.
A large assortment of Extras of all kinds for the

WOOD MOWING MACHINE.

All direct from the Home Shops. Send orders to
L. C. FROST & CO.,
ap21-193 146 Seneca street, Cleveland, O.

LIGHT HUSBARD MOWER AND **Medium Hubbard Mower.**

These Machines contain more points of excellence than any other before the public. The MEDIUM HUBBARD cuts a swath 4 feet 8 inches wide. The LIGHT HUBBARD cuts 4 feet 2 inches wide. Draft lighter than any other

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS & SHOVEL PLOWS

The Largest assortment in the West.

Garden and Lawn Rollers,

Horse Rakes, Churns, Road-Scrapers,

And a variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Manufactured and for sale at the

Cleveland Agricultural Works.

Office and Warerooms, 39 Center street.
ap12:78 YOUNGLOVE, MASKEY & CO.

DEPOT OF THE

BUCKEYE Mowers and Reapers

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ALL PIECES FOR REPAIRING,

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CLEVELAND, - - - - - - OHIO.

The BUCKEYE has become the favorite of the farmers, and in many localities have

SUPERSEDED ALL OTHER MACHINES.

All those in want of Mowers will do well to give their orders at once, either personally or by mail, as the supply will be exhausted very soon.

mh30:83 A. W. LUEKENBEYER.

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AMERICAN LEG.—This is the best Artificial Leg ever Patented, for DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ACTIVITY. Government has adopted this Leg into the Army and Navy. This is a recommendation to the Limb, as Government gives to the Soldier none but the best.

Send for a Pamphlet.

AMERICAN LEG CO.,
Atwater Building,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Strip Vein, Columbiana and Chippewa

COALS.

Office on C. & P. R. R. Pier. Also, Office and Yard at Euclid street R. R. Crossing. Coal of an Excellent Quality for STEAM, GAS, GRATES, STOVES, Office or House Use. Also, ANTHRACITE COAL in large or small quantities.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Coal for sailing vessel constantly on hand.

Yard, Foot of Water st. may18:78

J. H. DEWITT & CO. OPEN TO-DAY the most elegant Black silk Mantles ever offered in this market, together with a full line of Cloth Sacques, Basques and Fitted Coats.

J. H. DEWITT & CO.,
ap28 7 and 11 Public Square.

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