NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—Returned Officers and Soldiers and all others who are seeking business, to call and examine our new Patent F... our ... patented July 4th, 1865. Since that time there has been 45 counties sold. Don't fail to secure a County or State, if you wish to make money. The Agent is stopping at W. L. Marvin's store, No. 30 South side Public Square. jy25:240

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 145 Lake st. House in tip-top condition. Enquire on the premises. jy25:240

LOST OR STOLEN.—Large bay horse, nipped on left side, one white foot. Taken up in Southington, Trumbull Co., O., by ISAAC FORCE. jy25:230

STRAYED—From the subscriber on the 8th inst., a large bay mare, dark mane and tail, 10 or 12 years old, in good order. The mare rocks on descending ground, otherwise trots. Any one giving information which will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. A. S. NELSON & CO. Twinsburgh, July 24, 1865. jy25:230

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From opposite Second Presbyterian church, Sunday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, a small bay horse and top buggy. Buggy old—horse had one hind fetterlock enlarged, and heavy mane. Any one leaving information at Commercial House, Seneca st., or address "F. H." Box 2756 P. O., will be rewarded. jy25:230

WANTED—BOARD—For a gentleman and wife, with two children, 6 and 11 years of age. Unfurnished rooms preferred. Please call on, or address "F" 215 Superior st. jy25:230

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good riding and driving horse, perfectly kind under the saddle or in harness. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at Warren's stable, on Prospect near Ontario st. jy25:231

GEORGE HARKENRITZ, at Pittsburgh, Hare's Hotel. jy25:230

LOST.—On Monday morning, 24th inst., from 247 St. Clair st., a black and tan slut, a small white spot on breast. Had a red collar with brass back on her neck. Whoever will return her to the above residence will receive a reward of $10. jy25:230

WANTED.—Two men to work in the harvest-field. Enquire of G. REEVES, 298 Pittsburgh street. jy25:231

WANTED—A reliable man to take charge of a good paying route. Inquire at the Leader Counting Room. jy24:31

AGENTS WANTED.—$6 to $12 a day paid to good Agents, male or female, to sell the Wilson Sewing Machine. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, quilt and embroider beautifully. It has been decided by the U. S. Court, that the Wilson Sewing Machine is no infringement. For terms and particulars, address R. ... HENDERSON, Cleveland, O. jy24:226

500 SALESMEN WANTED.—To solicit and fill orders for the Life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.

RETURNED SOLDIERS,

Experienced Agents, Professional men, Lay Preachers, Teachers, Mechanics and Farmers even, will find this a pleasant, and at the same time a lucrative occupation the coming season. "An old agent writes 'I take from 75 to 125 subscribers per week.'" For further information apply personally to or address by mail, C. E. BOLTON & BRO., Publishers of and General Agents for Books and Engravings, at No. 6, 2d floor, Lyman's Block, near Court House, Cleveland, Ohio. jy22:244

LOST OR STOLEN.—A bay mare, eight years old, a small spot on the forehead, two small spots under eye, a scarf on the left hind leg, right above the hoof, and a halter on when she left the pasture. Any one who has found said mare, or can give information where the same can be found will receive $30, by applying to the owner, JOHN HUBER on the town line road between Parma and Royalton, or at No. 120 Kinsman street, Cleveland, O. Elyria paper please copy. jy 2:230

FOR SALE OR RENT.—HOUSE AND LOT.—A large, well built, 10 room brick house and large barn, within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Possession given immediately. Also a general assortment of Parlor, Bedroom, and Kitchen Furniture, at private sale, with an elegant Rosewood Cottage Piano, a one-horse Rockaway, &c. Call at No. 16 Walnut st. [jy22:230] S. H. KIRBY.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, Lot and Barn, No. 786 St. Clair street, corner of Lawrence st. A good place for business; a short distance from Pittsburgh Railroad shops and Rolling Mill. Enquire on the premises. jy20:230

MRS. CASHBERG pays the highest cash price for ladies' cast off wearing apparel. Please try, by calling, or sending a note by post, to Mrs. CASHBERG, No. 110 Pittsburgh street. Orders will be punctually attended to. jy12:232

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BEREA.—Will be sold cheap. This is a rare opportunity for Germans or others desirous of educating their children at the schools of Berea, and to obtain a home at small figures. Address P. O. Box 131 Berea, or "B" LEADER Office, Cleveland, Ohio. jy15:232

CUT STAVES AND HEADING.—The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large and well made stock of seasoned cut Staves and Heading, at the lowest market prices. Factory near Cleveland & Toledo Railroad depot. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. JUNE & EDGARTON. Fremont, O July 18:234

FOR SALE—A House and 8½ acres of land, a good well, cellar and barn on the premises. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and one acre of this in grapes. The assortment of fruit trees is good. Apply to JACOB GRAMBLECH, corner Ohio and Canal sts., Stoepel's Brewery. jy20:230

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE House, 35 and 36 Prospect street, suitable for a boarding house. Terms easy. Enquire of CONWAY W. NOBLE, at the office of Backus & Noble. fel3:tf

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sample with catalogue sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and address D. HEMETTE, 38 Liberty st., New York City. Jel2:244

$125 A MONTH!—AGENTS WANTED everywhere to introduce the improved SHAW AND CLARK $20 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the only low price Machine in the country which is licensed by Grover and Baker, Wheeler and Wilson, Howe, Singer and Co., and Batchelder. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars are INFRINGEMENTS, and the seller and user liable to fine and imprisonment. Salary and expenses, or large commission, allowed. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. m11:235

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.—Paper at less than Manufacturer's prices. No connection with the combine; Monopoly for High Prices. I offer the largest and best assorted stock of PAPER of every description to be found in the country. Booksellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders will save money by first examining my stock. Orders by mail promptly filled. A. P. HARD, Wholesale Paper Dealer, No. 41 Beekman st., N. Y. (the Old Stand.) jy13

70 A MONTH!—I WANT AGENTS everywhere, at $70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Fifteen Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. myl1:235

$50,000 MONEY ADVANCED—in sums to suit—at the old stand and well-known WAGNER'S LOAN OFFICE, on Securities of every kind, viz: Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Silver Ware, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Dry Goods, Pianos, Melodeons, and all personal property and articles of value, on the most satisfactory terms. Business strictly private. Established 1851. N.B.—A variety of unredeemed Watches, Jewelry, Guns, etc., for sale at bargains. Office—corner of Water and Superior streets, over Davis & Peixotto's Clothing Store. oct27 J. O. & W. WAGNER.

DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY THE

CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865.

Governor Perry of South Carolina.

The recent speech of the newly appointed Governor of South Carolina, Benjamin F. Perry, of South Carolina, has brought him into unenviable prominence, and a brief sketch of his life will not be uninteresting. He is descended from the same Massachusetts family which produced Oliver H. Perry, and his father was a Massachusetts officer in the Revolutionary war, but removed to Charleston, where Benjamin F. Perry was born. He attended school in the same vicinity until seventeen years of age. In 1824 he entered the law office of Judge Earle, but finished his law studies in the office of Colonel Gregg, of Columbia, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. During the memorable nullification contest of 1832 Mr. Perry edited a newspaper in Greenville, opposing the nullification doctrines of Calhoun with much ability and great persistence. Among other interesting arguments which he was forced to deliver, was a bullet in the heart of a nullification editor who had challenged him, and with whom the mistaken principles of chivalry compelled Perry to fight a duel. He was a delegate to the Union convention which assembled at Columbia in August, 1832. In 1834 he was defeated by a majority of sixty votes only as the Union candidate for Congress from the Anderson, Pickens and Greenville districts. For the two years following this defeat he devoted himself to the law. In 1836 he was elected to the State Legislature without opposition, and in 1838 was again returned. While holding this office the second time, he became prominent with Memminger, lately rebel Secretary of the Treasury, in closing up the connection between the State and the banks which had existed. In 1844 he was elected to the State Senate. He was the only member of that body who voted against the expulsion from the State of Mr. Hoar, the Massachusetts State Agent. It is noteworthy that Memminger was the only member of the lower house who voted against the same resolution. In 1850, when the disunion feeling again rose high, Mr. Perry established a Union paper at Greenville, and persevered in its publication, though at great personal risk. Since that time we are not familiar with his history. He was, however, a Judge under the Confederate Government, and, therefore, if the laws of Congress be strictly enforced, is ineligible to office under the United States.

The Law of Bounties.

We publish in another column an interesting compend of the laws and regulations on the subject of Bounties, which affords in a clear and condensed form quite complete information on that topic, and to which we would call the attention of our readers. Probably owing to the number of laws and orders from the War Department on this vexed subject much misapprehension exists among discharged soldiers in regard to it. Very many suppose that by mere enlistment they became entitled to their full bounty, irrespective of their length of service or the cause of their discharge. But a perusal of the article will show that the soldier is not considered as having earned his bounty until the expiration of a certain period of service. He cannot claim all of his $100 bounty till the expiration of two years, unless discharged for wounds received in action, when, by special act of March, 1863, he is entitled to it, however short his service. Friends of deceased soldiers will here also obtain much valuable information as to the amount they can claim, and who is the proper applicant in each case.

How the Boys Come Home.

The New York papers publish a table exhibiting the number of troops sent daily to their homes, from Washington, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since May 30, when the disbanding of the armies commenced. The total number is 208,637. During the same time 11,813 horses have also been carried westward from Washington over the same road. The greatest number of men transported on any one day was 13,942, on the 5th of June.

A Rochester, N. Y., paper of late date has the following: "Last evening a colored man by the name of David Cunningham, who resided on the corner of Spring and Fitzhugh streets, died of typhus fever. He was one of the men concerned in the John Brown raid in Virginia, and at the time of the arrest of the great Old Dominion terrifier he fled to Pennsylvania. He afterwards went to the West, working in several different States, and a few years ago came to this city, where he has been employed mostly in cooking for the soldiers. Latterly he has been at camp on the Fair Grounds. He was a man of great physical strength."

A new paper called the Noble County *News*, and edited by Cyrus McGlashan, formerly editor of the Morgan County *Democrat*, has made its appearance. The editor says his paper "will acknowledge no organization to be Democratic which does not honestly enunciate and support the principles of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, the one asserting State Sovereignty and the other White Supremacy."

The theatrical wardrobe of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin, which was picked up from the wreck of the schooner Marie Victoria, has been sold by auction in Canada. Though most of the articles were greatly damaged by salt water, they realized high prices. A dressing case, nearly in pieces, brought fifteen dollars, and spoiled costumes were knocked down at twenty-five dollars each.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says it is enabled to state upon the authority of a relative, just from the East, that Davis' health is excellent, and that he is well treated.—Charles O'Conner of New York, is his leading counsel, and has associated with him ex-Senator George E. Pugh, of Ohio. The mention of the names of other gentlemen in that connection is premature and gratuitous.

Charles J. Anthony, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Worcester, Massachusetts, was arraigned on Friday before the Toombs Police Court of New York city, on the charge of defrauding ex-Governor Gilmore, of New Hampshire, of $15,000, by delusive representations in regard to certain fraudulent mining companies. The case is now on trial.

How the Southern People Speak.

A Georgia correspondent gives the Cincinnati *Gazette* the following samples of conversation among the people:

"I tell you," exclaimed a paroled rebel last week, speaking to Union soldiers at Bridgeport, "I tell you the Yankees have played high, low, jack and the game just long enough for me. I don't intend to submit to such luck, for I am just as good a rebel as I ever was." It is proper to add, he has been arrested and sent to the jail at Huntsville, where he awaits a trial for disloyal conduct.

"Yes," sneered a young blood of Alabama, recently in my presence, "we—the people of the South will live under your Government; live under it because we can't help ourselves, but it is no longer a free Government. Because it is not free—because you oppress us by compelling us to live with you—we will always hate it and hate you!" If that proud Southerner had lived in Ohio instead of Alabama in 1863, he would have voted for Clement L. Vallandigham to be Governor of the State.

To a prominent citizen in Savannah, I remarked last December, the Union army having occupied the city, "the people, if I mistake not, are friendly to our soldiers; in fact, these soldiers have not received as much kindness in the whole South as in Savannah."

"Well," said he, "what do you argue from our kindness to you?"

"I argue that you are either Union in sentiment and weary of the horrors of a wicked war, or that you are not very rebellious at heart; and are willing to make the best of surrounding circumstances."

"Do not let us deceive you," he returned frankly; "if we had the power we would whip your army out of the city to-night."

"No; I never will surrender," said a lady in Huntsville to a company of Northern visitors. "I am forever a rebel at heart. Mitchel occupied this city in 1862, almost three years ago, and from that hour to this I have never even so much as allowed a Union officer to walk the street with me! Give me the gentlemen who wear the royal gray for my gallants and I am happy; and I'm free to tell you there is a broad line of demarkation between the North and South, over which neither time nor love nor politics can ever hope to pass."

And so I might elaborate, but enough has been written to convince every lover of his country that the spirit and animus and virus of the rebellion in the South is not, and perhaps never will be, wholly extinguished. It is a dangerous element, which unscrupulous politicians will seek to perpetuate, an element potent for evil, impotent to do good.

Champion Rowing Match on the Schuylkill

[From the Philadelphia North American, July 20.]

James Hammill, the champion rower of Pittsburg, has been challenged by Mr. S. Hutchinson to row him a five or ten mile race on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, for $1,000 to $5,000 a side. Hammill has accepted the challenge. In a card dated the 12th instant, he says: "In reply I will say that, having had an introduction to the gentleman on my recent trip to Boston, I was so impressed with his size and development, and his familiar acquaintance with "wherries" and scull boats, that I had nearly made up my mind to resign the championship in his favor. I have concluded to start to-morrow for New York, and after taking another look at him, if he don't scare me too much, I will try and accommodate him with a race on the Schuylkill, and go either distance for the amount mentioned in his propositions. Should Mr. S. Hutchinson refuse to row after seeing me, I will row 'any other man' in the United States a five mile race on the Schuylkill, at Philadelphia, for $1,000 or $2,000 a side, two weeks after signing articles."

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Interesting Abstract of the Law in Reference to Bounties.

There are probably no army allowances about which soldiers are so illy informed, or at least so often incorrectly informed upon, as bounties.

The following is easily comprehended and is correct:

By act of July 22, 1861, every "non-commissioned officer, private, artificer, and musician" (we shall hereafter simply use the word "soldier" for the sake of brevity), who shall have been honorably discharged after a service of two years, shall receive a bounty of $100.

A soldier discharged before the expiration of two years is therefore not entitled to this bounty unless it be for wounds received in action, when by the act approved March 3d, 1863, he receives full bounty however short the service.

The bounty is not due for service made up of dissevered periods; that is, where the volunteer has been discharged from a short service, as nine months or 100 days, and again enlisted; but he will get such bounty as he contracted for at his last enlistment.

All colored soldiers who enlisted after June 15, 1864, are entitled to a bounty of $100.

All men enlisted in the regular army after the 1st of July, 1861, are entitled to the same government bounties as other volunteers.

An advance bounty of $25 was due all organizations raised after August 15, 1862. The '62 men who received this will get but $75 on being mustered out, unless other provision be made by government. Those who did not get it, and with no credit of it on their descriptive lists, will of course get $100.

The War Department did not authorize an advance bounty of $25 to recruits in old organizations until August 31, 1862: and all who so enlisted prior to that time will get $100.

[In this connection the term *old* applies to all organizations mustered into the service before July 1, 1862; *new*, all after that.]

All volunteers, having previously served nine months or more, could re-enlist as veteran volunteers from June 25, 1863, to April 1, 1864, or at any time between those dates, and would be entitled to a bounty and premium of $402, to be paid as follows:

On muster in (1 month's advance)	$13 00
On muster in (before Jan. 11, 1864)	2 00
On muster in	25 00
Total	$40 00
At first regular pay-day	$25 00
At first regular pay-day after six months' service	50 00
At first regular pay-day after end of year's service	50 00
At first regular pay day after 18 months' service	50 00
After two years' service	50 00
After two and a half years' service	50 00
At expiration of service	75 00
Total	$402 00

Volunteers serving in three years organizations, whose terms of service expired within ninety days after June 25, 1863, and who re-enlisted, are also entitled to the same bounty as in above article.

The bounty offered under the call for 300,000, October 17, 1863, applies to all classes of soldiers, without regard to color.

Where, under the new order, $60 advance bounty was paid on re-enlistment, the last instalment is $40; but the volunteer is entitled to all the balance due him.

All recruits (not veterans) who enlisted in old regiments, and whose term of service would expire in 1864 or 1865, were entitled to one month's pay in advance, and in addition a bounty and premium (no premium was paid to volunteers after January 11, 1864,) amounting to $302, in instalments, mainly of $40, the first $60, with one month's pay and premium $75, and upon muster-out are entitled to all the balance not yet paid. Make a note of this, and remember that such of our soldiers whose time expires in 1864 or 1865, enlisted in old organizations, are entitled to full $302, the same as veterans are entitled to the full $402.

The bounty of $302 for recruits in old organizations commenced to be payable from Oct. 23, 1863, save in the case of Ohio, where it commenced Sept. 23, 1863, and Indiana, Sept. 14, 1863. These are the only exceptions.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after any draft, are entitled to any bounty whatever from the United States government, all assertions of recruiting agents to the contrary notwithstanding.

After July 26, 1864, volunteers serving in three-year organizations, who had not 60 days to serve, were allowed to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, and are entitled to the following bounties:

One year	$100
Two years	200
Three years	300

We have learned that it has been decided by the government that all veterans who re-enlisted in 1863 and early in 1864, under the orders then relating to re-enlistments, as well as recruits who enlisted at that time for three years or the war, and on their honorable muster out and discharge from the service of the government, before the expiration of their term of service (by reasons of the close of the war, or discharge on account of wounds received in the line of duty), are entitled to the unpaid balances of the bounties promised them at the time of their enlistment. But this does not hold good in the case of volunteers accepted and mustered into the service since the 4th day of July, 1864, whether they enlisted for the term of one, two, or three years. Such volunteers, on being mustered out before the expiration of the term of service for which they enlisted, are entitled only to receive the proportion of the bounty, whether it be one or two thirds thereof, which had accrued before the discharge. To explain: if the soldier enlisted since July 18th, 1864, for three years, and is mustered out before the expiration of the first year of his service (as he probably will be,) he cannot claim but *one third* of the bounty. If he may have served a single day over a year and a half, or over half of his term of enlistment of three years, he is entitled to and will receive two-thirds of that bounty. If he enlisted for one year (always bearing in mind that he enlisted since July 18th, 1864, for those who enlisted under the old order of late in '63 and early in '64, are entitled to all the bounty for which they contracted) and is discharged before the expiration of that year, he is entitled, of course, only to that year's bounty; and if he enlisted for two years, and is mustered out before the expiration of his first year, he gets but one-third of that two years' bounty, and cannot collect either the second or third instalments.

We wish it understood that such recruit having served only or less than half his term, is not entitled to the second instalment of one-third his bounty. But if he has served more than one half his term, the full amount of the second instalment is due him, and he will receive it on his muster-out.

By Section 6 of the act of July, 1861, if a soldier dies or is killed in the service, his widow, or if there is no widow his legal heirs, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of $100. And by the act of July 11th, 1862, this bounty shall be paid to the following persons and in the following order: 1st, to the widow; 2d, to the children, but stepchildren will be postponed to those later in the list; 3d, to the father; 4th, to the mother; 5th, to brothers and sisters collectively. The last three in the list must be residents of the United States, but widow and children may collect the bounty though non-residents.

As a general rule no one later in the list can claim bounty while any of those before them are living, except it happen that father is non-resident or has abandoned the support of the family when mother will claim, or if father and mother are both non residents, brothers and sisters may claim. Heirs further removed than brothers or sisters may claim back pay but no bounty.

Secretary Stanton has not yet made any formal reply to the formal legal demand of Mr. Ford for the surrender of his theatre. Henry Winter Davis, General Ewing and other counsel have been already engaged to maintain the suit against Mr. Stanton in case a trial may be necessary.

A difficulty occurred at a pic-nic at Rock Springs, Tennessee, on the 8th instant, between returned Union and rebel soldiers, which resulted in the death of three, and the serious wounding of seven others.

Another Speech from General Sherman.

We do not know but the term "speech," applied to the remarks that General Sherman makes on public occasions, does him an injustice. His speeches are conversational in tone, matter and substance—*talks*. He talked a little while, a few evenings since, in St. Louis, on occasion of a banquet given in his honor, and said a good many interesting things. He said the history of the past four years seemed almost a dream, even to him, so hard was it to realize that men reared under our laws, and enjoying our prosperity, should rise up in rebellion against their land and Government of Washington. He said of the movement to break the enemy's line in Kentucky and Tennessee:

I remember one evening, up in the old Planters' House, sitting with General Cullum; and we were talking about this, that and the other; a map was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Kentucky, when I came to this State; General Halleck knew well the position here, and I remember well the question he asked me—the question of the school teacher to his child—"Sherman, here is the line: how will you break that line?" "Physically, by a perpendicular force." "Where is the perpendicular?" "The line of the Tennessee River." General Halleck is the author of that first beginning, and I gave him credit for it with pleasure. [Cheers.] Laying down his pencil upon the map, he said, "There is the line and we must take it." The capture of the fort on the Tennessee river, by the troops led by Grant, followed.

Of General C. F. Smith, he said:

He was a man indeed; all the old officers remember him as a gallant and elegant officer, and had he lived, probably some of us younger fellows would not have attained ...

Of the battle of Shiloh, and particularly of Sidney Johnston, he said:

Grant was there, and others of us, all young at that time, but our enemy was old, and Sidney Johnston, whom all the officers remembered as a power among the old officers, high above Grant, myself, or any body else, led the enemy on that battle-field, and I almost wonder how we conquered.

Of the delay after the fall of Corinth, and the gaining of the line of the Tallahatchie, he said:

Summer overtook us with heat, and we could not march. Northern Mississippi was dry as ashes; it was impossible for men to live and march from stream to stream, and to follow the roads that lie between these, men would have perished with thirst, been overcome by heat. Therefore we delayed until fall, and late that fall I met Grant, by appointment, at Columbus. There again we went over the map, and the next thing was to break the line on the Tallahatchie. Many of you here remember that movement. You citizens do not understand it at all, for I never have yet seen a newspaper account of it that approximates to the truth. (Laughter.) Pemberton commanded the army of the confederacy in our front. We had superior numbers. Our men were scattered, and we first concentrated on the Tallahatchie, below Holly Springs. Grant moved direct on Pemberton, while I moved from Memphis and struck directly into Grenada, and the first thing Pemberton knew the depot of his supplies was almost in the grasp of a small cavalry force, and he fell into confusion, and gave the Tallahatchie without a battle. But with some people an object gained without a battle is nothing. But war means success, by any and every means; it is not fighting alone. Bulls do that, and bears, and all beasts; but men attain objects by intellect, and the introduction of physical power moved upon salient points. And so we gained the Tallahatchie, and although hardly a gun was fired, yet we gained a battle equal in its results to any other battle on earth.

Of the Vicksburg campaign, the General said:

I went with a small and hastily collected force, and repeatedly endeavored to make a lodgment on the bluff between Vicksburg and Haines' Bluffs, while General Grant moved with his main army, so as to place himself on the high plateau behind Vicksburg, but "man proposes and God disposes," and we failed on that occasion. I ... and went down further, and then, for the first time, I took General Blair and his brigade under my command. On the very day I agreed to be there I was there, and we swung our flanks around, and the present Governor of Missouri fell a prisoner on that day to the enemy. We failed. I waited anxiously for a co-operating force, inland and below us, but they did not come, and after I had made the assault I learned that the depot at Holly Springs had been broken up, and that General Grant had sent me word not to attempt it. But it was too late. Nevertheless, although we were unable to carry it at first, there were other very important things to be done. The war covered such a vast area there was plenty to do. I thought of that affair at Arkansas Post, although others claim it, and they may have it if they want it. We cleaned them out there, and General Grant then brought his whole army to Vicksburg, and you in St. Louis remember well that long winter—how we were on the levee, with the waters rising and drowning us like muskrats; how we were seeking channels through Deer Creek and Yazoo Pass, and how we finally cut a canal across the Peninsula, in front of Vicksburg. But all that time the true movement was the original movement, and every thing approximating to it came nearer the truth. But we could not make a retrograde movement. Why? Because your people of the North were too noisy. We could not take any step backward, and, for that reason, we were forced to run the batteries at Vicksburg, and make a lodgment on the ridges on some of the bluffs below Vicksburg. It is said I protested against it. It is folly. I never protested against anything in my life—never. [Laughter.] On the contrary, General Grant rested on me probably more responsibility even than any other commander under him. For he wrote to me, "I want you to move upon Haines' Bluffs, to enable me to pass to the next fort below—I hate to ask you, for the fervor of the North will accuse you of being repulsed again." [Laughter.] I love Grant for his kindness. I did make the feint on Haines' Bluffs, and by that means, Grant ran the blockade easily to Grand Gulf, and made a lodgment down there, and got his army up on the high plateau in the rear of Vicksburg, while you people here were beguiled into the belief that Sherman was again repulsed. But we did not repose confidence in every body. Then followed the movement on Jackson, and the 4th of July placed us in possession of that great stronghold, Vicksburg, and then as Mr. Lincoln said, "The Mississippi went unvexed to the sea."

A New Swindle.

[From the Hartford Times, July 19.]

Some time about the 1st of July a stranger made his appearance in Bristol, giving his name as Francis, and professing to be from Maine, and to be desirous of "purchasing horses." He hired a team, drove out to Plymouth, thence back to Plainville, and seemed to be poking about in a vague and uncertain way. One night about one o'clock some of the good people of Bristol were alarmed on hearing agonized shrieks as of somebody in mortal suffering. The noise was traced to a spot in the road near the stockinet factory, where there is an embankment, the sides of which slope down eight or ten feet from the road—so situated, however, that the spot was never regarded as dangerous, or as needing even a railing. The stranger was found lying on his back and yelling dismally. He said he had broken his collar bone, if not his back, and one or two of his ribs; but, strange to say, his horse and wagon were found all right, the wagon not even upset, and the horse all harnessed, and quietly feeding. The man, with many groans, was taken up and carried to Mr. S. E. Root's house, where he remained a week, suffering greatly, and perfectly helpless. He was sure his collar-bone was broken, but Dr. Way, who was called daily to attend him, couldn't "see it." He spit blood, from injuries sustained by his lungs; but the doctor insisted on examining his mouth for the seat of the injury, he however discovered nothing. The suffering stranger was removed to the hotel, where he languished in torment for another week, when he began to improve, and gradually got so he could limp about the office, and spoke of suing the town for one thousand dollars damages. This claim he subsequently lowered to five hundred dollars, but would "not abate another cent." At last, however, he agreed to take the sum of one hundred in cash, paid down. This he received, and on Saturday last, feeling better, thought he would try his stiff and sore limbs by walking. He walked, and walked, and is believed to be still walking, for he never came back to pay his board bill, his doctor or his horse hire. His only baggage consisted of an extra shirt. We can inform our Bristol friends that in all probability this fellow is the same man who not long ago practiced this same game on the selectmen of a number of towns in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. He gets his living by this queer and original swindle, and in some cases, pointing to a broken wagon, &c., has obtained large sums from towns that preferred to pay rather than stand a suit.

Mormonism and Polygamy.

From the last excellent letter of A. D. Richardson, Esq., to the New York *Tribune*, we extract the following:

The cordial hospitalities we have enjoyed have enabled me to see something of home and family life among the Mormons. With them are no Misters or Esquires; everybody is "Brother A," or "Sister B." The brethren all assure me that their women acquiesce cheerfully in polygamy—from religious conviction, not from feeling—frequently urging their husbands to take additional wives. I am convinced that this is often true—a wonderful triumph of faith over nature. But the only Mormon wife with whom I conversed alone on the subject—a lady of intelligence and culture—spoke of it with earnest, undisguised abhorrence.

Many, she said, accepted it on a sense of religious duty; but even they regarded it as a sore trial, to be compensated for only by the happiness of eternity. Two or three sisters often have the same husband; ... are married to a mother and her daughter, and some I am told to their own half-sisters. When possible, each wife occupies a separate house or room; but poverty sometimes compels three or four to live in the same apartments. I think they never bring in the mother-in-law! Even Mormon grace would hardly suffice for that! Not more than one man in four is a practical polygamist. The first wife nearly always deems herself superior to the rest, sometimes refusing to speak with them, or to recognize the legitimacy of their marriage. "Are you Mr. ——'s only wife?" as a Gentile lady of a Mormon sister. "I am," was the reply, "though several other women call themselves his wives."

But I know one husband whose spouses dress precisely alike, go out much together, and seem to regard each other with sisterly affection. The later wives are a little addicted to running away with Gentiles. Our military authorities receive all who go to them for protection. There are now between 40 and 50 recanting Mormon women at the fort. In many cases the soldiers marry them. Only yesterday a father told Colonel George, commanding, that the Bishops were urging marriage upon his three young daughters who were opposed to Polygamy, and that he wished to remove his family to the fort. Here is the natural solution of the Mormon problem. While it is grossly inconsistent for the Government (as now) to appoint to lucrative and responsible offices men who have taken second and third wives since the anti-Polygamy act became the law of the land, I see no special advantage in actively enforcing that act. Within two or three years there will be a great mining population here, in which men will largely preponderate. Human nature will triumph. The majority of these women will no longer accept one undivided half or sixth of a husband—in some cases a very vulgar fraction indeed—when a full unit is attainable.

The "Ohio Statesman's" Attack on General Sherman.

The *Ohio Statesman* of this morning has an editorial charging on Major General Sherman a flagrant breach of good manners at his recent reception at Groveport, near this city. According to the *Statesman* the General "snubbed" an "Abolition leader," as follows:

"The person alluded to indulged in some remarks reflecting severely on General ... what he thought of the late Copperhead candidate for President.' The General straightened himself up and with warmth, earnestness and emphasis, replied that McClellan was one of the ablest and best generals that commanded during the war; that he had discharged his duty faithfully and efficiently until he was removed; and that he (Sherman) had great respect for his opinion. The answer of the General disposed of the Abolition inquisitor for the remainder of the day."

Neither editor of the *Statesman* was present at Groveport on the occasion referred to, and it has taken precisely a week for them to get the precious bit of information contained in the above paragraph—which is untrue in every particular. What General Sherman did say about McClellan was addressed to the Democratic Mayor of Columbus, in answer to an inquiry from that gentleman, and was, that "Generals Buell and McClellan were good fighters *in the Mexican war*, a fact as well established as that Grant had been a successful fighter in the recent war, but," he added, "they got into politics and that used them up." Every one present seemed to acquiesce in the correctness of the observation, and no one thought the General had "snubbed" anybody until the *Statesman's* informant hit upon the idea a week afterward.—*Col. Cor. Cin. Com.*

A Rich Joke—How some New Yorkers Mistook a St. Paul Capitalist for a Beggar.

One of our citizens, who has just returned from California, and has brought with him (if rumor be correct) a handsome pile, was very singularly mistaken for a beggar in New York. The party, whom we will call Mr. Weekly (as we do not know his real name), had some drafts on a bank in New York, and as he could not get paid without being identified, hunted up, after several days trouble, a firm with which he formerly had some business transactions, and to one of whom he was personally known. We should here state that Mr. Weekly had, just before leaving California, the misfortune to break one of his legs, and in New York was walking around on crutches. While waiting at the store of the person who was to identify him, for him to accompany Mr. W., the latter sat down near the door, laid his crutches on each side of him, and the day being warm, took off his hat and laid it on his knee.

Just then one of the clerks happened to spy him, and supposing him to be an applicant for relief, said peremptorily, "Can't do anything for you to-day, sir, move on." Mr. Weekly didn't see it in that light exactly, and retained his seat undisturbed by the fellow's laughable mistake.

By and by another clerk came along, and being more generous than No. 1, dropped ten cents into Mr. Weekly's hat, which that personage, with the composure of a stoic, coolly picked up, and salted away in his vest pocket.

The joke was carried on so admirably, that clerk No. 3, also deceived by the pantomine, threw a ten cent fractional currency into the hat, not to be outdone in liberality by his store-mates; clerk No. 4 paid the same tribute to the supposed lame beggar. The thirty cents were duly salted away, and no one was the wiser for the joke.

Just here the merchant for whom Mr. Weekly was waiting, and who, from his counting-room, had been an amused witness of the whole thing, came out, and Mr. Weekly accompanied him to the bank. "I believe my boys actually mistook you for a beggar," said the merchant, scarcely able to contain himself. "I don't care what they took me for," said Mr. Weekly, with unruffled composure, "but I know I have made thirty cents by the operation"—which thirty cents were forthwith consumed in the libation to the health of the three unsophisticated clerks who mistook a Saint Paul capitalist for a New York mendicant.—*St. Paul, Minn., Pioneer.*

K. W. TOWNSEND, NEWS AGENCY, A. & G. W. Railway Depot and Chestnut St., near Post Office, *MEADVILLE, PA.* Dealer in Books, Stationery, Newspapers, Magazines, Pictorials, Fancy Articles, Toys, &c. Also, Agent for the "CLEVELAND LEADER," and Publisher of Townsend & Dale's Map of the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. je23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. AMERICAN HOTEL, OIL CITY, PENNA.

The furniture and entire effects, with unexpired term of lease of the above hotel is now offered for sale on very advantageous terms. The house is situated in the best locality for business, and is now being carried on successfully as a first class House. The rent is very moderate being only $1500 per annum with eighteen months lease to run. The subscribers also offer for sale their

TEAMING BUSINESS,

which has been carried on in connection with our Hotel, and is now doing a good paying business. Our stock consists of 14 draught and saddle horses, 7 large wagons adapted to hauling engines and oil, 12 sets harness, saddles, bridles, &c. Also our BLACKSMITH SHOP with double Forge and tools complete. To an enterprising party with a small capital, this is certainly a rare chance for business. For further particulars apply to the Proprietors, FARRELL & CO. American Hotel, Oil City.

P. S.—If not sold in three weeks, it will be disposed of by Auction. jy21:230

ORGANS.

S. BRAINARD & SON. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED MASON & HAMLIN'S

CABINET ORGANS.

In cases of Rosewood, Carved Rosewood, Ebony, engraved and gilt; Plain Black Walnut, Carved Black Walnut, Dappled Walnut, Plain Oak, Carved Oak, &c., &c.

These instruments are evidently destined to become as fashionable for private use, and even more extensively used, than the Piano Forte. Their capacity for both secular and sacred music, the purity and richness of their tones, the great variety of which they are capable, and their elegance as pieces of furniture are securing their rapid introduction in the drawing-rooms of the best musical circles, while the low price at which some of the styles in plain cases are afforded, adapt them to the widest use.

The CABINET ORGAN bears the same relation to the Harmonium or Melodeon, which the modern Piano Forte bears to the Spinnet of olden times. Its volume and beauty of tone, and the artistic effects which it is capable, have attracted to it an amount and degree of attention and favor from musical connoisseurs which have not before been given to any instrument of this class.

Among those who have publicly recognized the sterling qualities of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, and who pronounce them *superior to any other instrument* of their class in the world, are a large portion of the most eminent organists, pianists and musicians in the country.

A large and elegant assortment of these beautiful instruments have just been received, to which the attention of the public is invited.

Prices from $110 to $600.

Descriptive illustrated circulars sent free to any address, giving full particulars, with styles and prices.

S. BRAINARD & SON, Ware-Rooms 203, Superior Street, CLEVELAND, O. jy9:R3

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1865.

ONE THOUSAND MULES will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain G. Ray, A. Q. M., to the highest bidder, at CLEVELAND, OHIO, commencing TUESDAY, August 8, 1865, and continuing from day to day till all are sold.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken; hardened by exercise; gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at this sale at far less than their true value.

Mules sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M. each day.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, Brevet Brigadier General in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O. jy20:224

AUCTION.—SALE OF MULES. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY good, sound mules will be sold at Public Sale on the 26th of July at the Stock Yard of the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad Company, Cleveland, O. Also, 50 head of good sound horses. JOSEPH MILLER. jy20:230

PUBLIC SALE OF U. S. PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 19, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of instructions from the Inspector General's Office, Head Quarters Department of Ohio, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, August 1st, at CAMP CLEVELAND, the following property:

477 Shelter Tents,	383 Knapsacks,
449 Haversacks,	365 Canteens,
23 Camp Kettles,	141 Mess Pans,
6 Axes & Handles,	20 Hatchets and handles
9 Riding Bridles,	120 Sheet Iron Stoves,
4 Coal Stoves,	3673½ Pas Stove Pipe,
6 Horses.	

The property to be removed from the premises within twenty-four hours from date of sale. Terms cash, on delivery.

GEO. B. CADWALLADER, Captain and A. Q. M. jy20:232

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Cobb, Andrews & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Booksellers and Stationers, 241 SUPERIOR STREET,

PERFECT NOTE-PAPER, OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

SOUTHWORTH VELLUM NOTE,
SOUTHWORTH PEARL NOTE,
SOUTHWORTH PARCHM'NT NOTE,
IMPERIAL NOTE, ruled on four sides,
EXCELSIOR NOTE, Extra Thick.

An Elegant Stock of Envelopes.

ENVELOPES—White, double thick, gilt bands.
ENVELOPES—White, triple thick, gilt bands.
ENVELOPES—Buff, Canary, Amber, Orange, &c.
ENVELOPES—Magenta and assorted colors.
ENVELOPES—New Style, Open End, assorted.

PETEE'S PATENT ENVELOPES

A large stock kept constantly on hand. Wholesale customers will be supplied at low rates.

BLANK BOOKS, Of our own Manufacture.

Journals, Ledgers, Day Books, Rec'rd Books, Cash Books, Time Books

ARNOLD'S INK, EAGLE PENCILS, GILLOTT'S 303 PENS,

EAGLE PENS,

Pocket Books, Indelible Pencils, Cox's Ink, Slates, Portfolios, Pass Books, Tuck Memorandums, Gold Pens, &c.—for sale by

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., jy26 241 SUPERIOR STREET.

REFRIGERATORS, REFRIGERATORS.!! Fifteen different sizes and patterns, including Schooley's celebrated "Iceberg," Jewett's "Arctic," "Palace," "Cottage," "Ice-Top," and other styles, at Manufacturers' Prices, for cash. WATER-COOLERS AND WATER FILTERS, All sizes, suitable for store or house use. TORREY'S FOUR-MINUTE ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, From 3 to 20 quarts. All sizes. Illustrated Catalogue, with price list, can be had on application. W. P. FOGG, Corner Superior and Seneca streets. my13:235:TuThSat

NEW LOT OF JET GOODS, JUST received at COWLES & CO. 127 Weddell House. jy13

LADIES SEA SIDE HATS. A large lot received this day by E. BENEDICT & SONS. my30

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 140 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ALL BOOKS ARE SOLD AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

BUY YOUR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AT THE METROPOLITAN

SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

BUY YOUR BIBLES AT THE METROPOLITAN.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

BUY YOUR PRAYERS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Send the money for any priced Album you want, and I will send you the best in the State for the money, and a Handsome GIFT WITH EACH.

A Gift worth from 50 Cents to $100.

WITH EACH BOOK.

All communications should be addressed to

D. LINCOLN, No. 140 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

oct8:R3

UNITED STATES 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the

7-30 LOAN!

These notes are issued under date of July 15 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per ct. amounts to

One Cent per Day	on a	$50 Note.	
Two Cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten	"	"	$500 "
20	"	"	$1000 "
$1	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

May 15, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
NATIONAL CITY BANK, of Cleveland.
my20:

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made forthwith to the Governor of the State of Ohio, to be acted on by him as soon as the law will permit for the pardon of George Keil convicted of the crime of stabbing with intent to wound, at the May term, A. D. 1865, last past, of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cuyahoga, Ohio, and who was in pursuance of said conviction by the said Court at said term, duly sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the State of Ohio for the term of eighteen months.

JOSEPHINE KEIL. Cleveland, Ohio, June 27, 1865 jy15:232

WOOL BROKERS,

WM. W. JUSTICE, JAS. BATEMAN, WM. HANDACRE.

Justice, Bateman & Co., WOOL BROKERS, 122 SOUTH FRONT STREET, *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

Consignments solicited. je:240

WATCHES.

To Soldiers--Waltham Watches!

Let every soldier, before he returns home provide himself with an American Watch; no better use can be made of money than to invest it in one of these durable and accurate time-pieces. It is a kind of property that constantly returns good interest, and its money value is so well known that a pocket full of silver dollars wouldn't be as useful.

Sold by all respectable Watch dealers.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO., Office 82, Broadway, N. Y. jy19:284

BANKERS.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL STREET, N. Y., Government Loan Agents, KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, THE ISSUES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

We Buy and Sell all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at market rates. ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS executed on favorable terms, and with dispatch. Also receive DEPOSITS and allow INTEREST on current balances.

jel1:287 VERMILYE & CO.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES of very excellent quality, consisting of Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Zea Mays, or White Flint Corn, Green Corn and Tomatoes, can be found at GEO. D. BECK'S, 229 Superior street.

DRY GOODS.

GOODS FOR SOLDIERS WEAR AT WHOLESALE.

100 doz. Pe...dale Shirts.
100 do Belnap do
50 do Melton do
500 do Suspenders.
Necks, Handkerchiefs,
Railroad Bags, &c.

All received this day and offered at Eastern prices. No goods sold at retail. M. HALLE & CO., jy21 147 Water street.

CLOTHING AT COST. J. H. DEWITT & CO., We shall for the next 30 days offer our entire stock of Men and Boys Clothing at COST, to make room for goods now being manufactured for the Fall trade. The stock comprises BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES & DOESKIN PANTS. BLACK AND FANCY DOESKIN VESTS, BLACK FROCK COATS, FRENCH WALKING COATS, ENGLISH JACKETS, BUSINESS SUITS, LINEN PANTS, VESTS AND COATS. These goods are of the best make, all bought cheap, and will be sold at PRIME COST for 30 days. J. H. DeWITT & CO., jy14 7 and 11 Public Square, opp. Fountain.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS. A handsome assortment at HOWER & HIGBEE'S.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A large and fully assorted stock at HOWER & HIGBEE'S.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—The choicest and most fashionable goods of the season in great variety at HOWER & HIGBEE'S.

MANTILLA AND DRESS SILKS Of the best description at HOWER & HIGBEE'S.

WHITE BEREGE GARMENTS now on hand. A choice supply, at HOWER & HIGBEE'S. jy13

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK Poplins. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., my10 217 Superior street.

E. I. BALDWIN & CO. OFFER THIS DAY: Plain Jaconets and Percales, White and Colored Organdies, Colored Wool Grenadines, 8-4 Hernani and Grenadines, Printed Linen Lawns, Steel and French Grey Poplins, Hoyles' Chintz Cambrics, Hoyles' 4-4 Mourning Prints, Scotch and French Ginghams, Misses' Parasols, Llama Lace Points, New Styles silk Basquines. jy4 E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

AT REDUCED PRICES. We have this day marked down our stock of SILK BASQUINES, SILK SACQUES, SILK MANTLES, To less than cost of manufacturing, to close them out. All who want to purchase a Silk Garment, can secure a Big Bargain, by calling on TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO. jy3 217 Superior street.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS. From and after this date we sell at a LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE. For Bargains, call at jy10 MORGAN, ROOT & CO'S.

H. T. HOWER & CO., Are offering SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Bleached Cottons	Black Alpaca
Brown Cottons	Black and white Alpaca
Merrimac Prints	New Shades Alpaca
Domestic Ginghams	Crape Mareta
Scotch Ginghams	Grenadines
Linen Damasks	Organdies
Linen Table Covers	Jaconets
Marseilles Quilts	Parasols
Napkins	Sun Umbrellas
Doylies.	Cotton "

PLAIN SILKS IN ALL COLORS, SEEDED SILKS IN ALL COLORS, RICH BLACK SILKS. 230 Superior Street, Corner Seneca. H. T. HOWER & CO. June5

EMPRESS KID GLOVES. A fresh assortment in choice colors, just received. jy8 MORGAN, ROOT & CO.

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., 217 Superior Street, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, In Beautiful Designs. MOZAMBIQUES, In Chene, Stripe and Plaid. Black and White Check Silks, In Solid and Broken Checks. Black and Colored Grenadines, Black and Colored Crape Merets, With a large assortment of BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, Adapted for Summer wear. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., Jun3 No. 217 Superior street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF LINEN GOODS! Having purchased my stock of Linen Goods since the heavy decline of Gold, I am enabled to offer them at greatly reduced rates. In the stock will be found

Bleached Table Damask at $1.25; Former price, $2.00 a yard.
Bleached Table Damask at $1.50; Former price, $2.25 a yard.
Unbl'd Table Damask only $1 a yard.
PILLOW-CASE LINEN, of best qualities, at Low prices.
WHITE TABLE-CLOTH at $3.00; actually worth now, $5.00.
NAPKINS, DOYLES, and LINEN BOSOMS, Very Cheap.
Hand-spun Damask, Towels, Diapers, &c.

All Linen Goods sold by me are warranted of the very best manufacture, and will be sold off as low as such qualities of goods can be afforded. N. B.—A package of Ladies' and Gents' HANDKERCHIEFS and some BROWN TABLECLOTHS, slightly ... will be sold off at very low prices. S. HYMAN, ... Cor. Superior and Public Square.

DISSOLUTION, &C.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of S. M. Carpenter & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities against said firm will be paid by Pettengill, Glass & Co., and all debts due said firm will be paid to them. S. M. CARPENTER, CHARLES WASON. Cleveland, July 1st, 1865.

PARTNERSHIP.—C. B. Pettengill, John Glass and Charles Wason have this day associated themselves together as partners under the name of Pettengill, Glass & Co and will hereafter conduct the business of making Car Wheels and other castings at the old place of S. M. Carpenter & Co. in Cleveland, Ohio. The patronage of the public is requested. PETTENGILL, GLASS & CO. July 13, 1865. jy19:230

NEW STYLE GOLD EAR-DROP— At COWLES & CO.'S, my5 127 Weddell House.