NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ "To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Found," "Wanted," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each, will be inserted in this column once for 25 Cents; not exceeding EIGHT LINES, 50 Cents.

WANTED—Business Men and enterprising returned Soldiers to take an interest in an economically useful housekeeping article, just patented. It is cheap and neat, and we bombog about it. County and State Rights for sale at the store of GEO. D. BEAK & Co., opposite the Post-office, Cleveland, O. aug1-231

PICKED UP—On the morning of the 31st inst., 4 or 10 miles out in the lake, a Painter's Stage. The owner can have the same by calling on BENNETT & GROH, Lime Kiln, O. and paying this ad. aug1-230

WANTED TO RENT—On or before the 15th day of September, a Furnishable or a much easier, within 20 minutes' walk of Post-office. Address A. B. C., Box 80, Cleveland. aug1-229

LOST—On Tuesday P. M., a small leather Traveling Bag, containing two copies N. Y. Ledger, one copy Cleveland Herald, a wallet with Bills and papers of no value to any one but the owner, a bunch of keys, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office. aug1-231

WANTED—ATTENTION! Something new. I will send by mail, post-paid, a beautiful Military Album, with twenty-four pictures of our Union Generals, for 30 cents. Agents wanted. Sample 25 cents. Price per dozen to Agents $3 00, or $21.75 per R'd dozen. Send all orders to C. H. BRIGGS 144 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. aug1-242

WANTED—A first-class Ironer to press Corsets. Also, a few other good, steady hands to learn Skirt and Corset making. Apply at SCHUYLER'S factory, 250 Superior st. aug1-232

$100 REWARD for the recovery of the property and the arrest of the thief. A man calling his name H. Howard, called at the Livery Stable of C. C. Briggs, of this city, on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and hired a Horse and Buggy and Harness to go, as he said, to Newburgh, and to return at nine o'clock the same evening, but at which time he has not returned. The Horse is a dark chestnut, six years old, long switch tail; white stripe down the face; the near hind foot is white; square trotter, and is in good condition. The Buggy is a new one, painted dark chocolate color, with the name of Lowman & Worden, makers, on the hind spring; has black cushions, black enameled leather tops. The Harness was a new one, silver plated, with red round lines half way up. Hower, who hired the property, is 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, slim built, full round face, and is rather good looking. Address,

C. C. BRIGGS,
THOS. McKINTRY, Detective.
Cleveland, Ohio.
aug1-222

DRIED FRUIT FOR SALE.—150 Barrels Dried Apples, at 68 Merwin st.
aug1-222 E. COTTRELL.

TO BE LET—With immediate possession, a large stone Dwelling, splendid green house, and about 2 acres of land; plenty of fruit; 2 miles west of Cleveland, on Detroit st. road. For particulars and terms, apply to RICHARD POLLARD, West Rockport, O. aug1-232

WANTED—To Rent, a large loft or Shop, suitable for building gilt mouldings; also a Dwelling, convenient to business, or on line of Street Rail road. Rent not to exceed $200. For further particulars, inquire at Merchants' Dispatch, 29 Bank st. aug1-234

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A vacant lot on the eastern side of Forest street, near Barkerville, on Scovill street. Inquire of
aug1-232 W. S. KERRUISH, 222 Superior st.

TWO PORTABLE ENGINES FOR SALE, Eight Horse Power, in good running order. Price $600 each. Enquire of
aug1-233 M. B. STAVENS, 188 Superior st.

MONEY! MONEY!! MONEY!!! If you want to make money or not a State or County right for the only original LOCK'S PATENT FLOUR AND SALT SIFTER, be sure to use in the market that will do as represented. We caution every one looking for a legitimate business against buying any imitations that may be imposed upon on the unsuspecting buyer. Call and satisfy yourself that what we say is racked up by the SIFTER itself, not by talk. J. H. NASH, Agent for the Western States, 50 South Side Public Square. aug1-222

LOST.—P. F. HELVEY, a HARD-WORKING sailor had the misfortune to lose on Tuesday afternoon a roll of money amounting to about $70, between the drug store of G. W. Clark and the Railroad Hotel on River street. This money is the fruit of his labor for this season. Any one finding the money will confer an act of humanity by leaving it at the Leader office, and be will be liberally rewarded. aug1-233

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for second-hand Furniture and Carpets, at H. Moore's old stand, 161 Ontario st., cor. of Michigan. aug1-230

WANTED—A good Cook and a House-maid accustomed to needle-work. Apply to Mrs. ROSE, corner of Forest and Kinsman sts. aug1-224

FOR RENT—Two superior Photograph Galleries; a splendid hall and six chambers. Inquire at I. KELLEY'S office, over store 134 Superior st. aug1-226

SALESMEN AND BOOK-KEEPERS desiring to engage in business in different parts of the United States, should call upon G. S. VAN NOSTWICK, General Superintendent, on Saturday or Monday, 4th and 7th of August, in Schwarz Block, up stairs, Bank st., Cleveland, O. Previous experience as salesmen and Book-keepers not necessary, if worthy and well qualified to such from $600 to $2,000 per year. Apply personally. An interview is required. No applications by letter will be answered. aug1-221

AGENTS WANTED—In every County, Town and Hamlet in Ohio, to sell the LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Library Edition, and the Early History of Illinois, by the Hon. WM. H. HERNDON, Lincoln's Law Partner, containing the Speeches, Letters and Political Career, together with the Private Life, Religious Opinions and Character of Mr. Lincoln, Proclamations and other Documents illustrative of his eventful Administration, and scenes and events connected with his Tragic Death. We offer no labelled inducements to Agents, but will say the work is superior in many points to any now offered to the public, and all who subscribe for the work will contribute to a fund with which a Monument is to be erected in memory of the Great Departed. Books now ready for delivery, July 21st. For terms, address, or apply personally, H. W. BEECHER, Lyman Hall, "American Building," over Leader office, Cleveland, O. jy21

HORSE SHOES! MULE SHOES! A further supply just received, of Shoemaker's celebrated HAMMER-MADE HORSE AND MULE SHOES. For sale at wholesale by MORRISON FOSTER, Iron and Nail Warehouse, River st. jy31-222

FOR SALE—A two-horse covered Carriage, with two or three seats. Also, a top Buggy, with one or two seats. Both in good condition and stylish for family use, and will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 103 Superior st., or 437 corner of Kinsman and Forest sts. jy27-220

FOR SALE—My House and Lot, No. 28 Prospect st. T. GARLICK. jy27-221

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 145 Lake st. House in tip-top condition. Enquire on the premises. jy25-208

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 S. S. HENDERSON, Cleveland, O. jy26-226

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 expense. Address P. O. Box 131 Berea, or "B" Leader Office, Cleveland, Ohio. jy18-232

CUT STAVES AND HEADING. The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a large and well made stock of seasoned cut Stave and Heading, at the lowest market prices. Factory near Cleveland & Toledo Railroad depot. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction warranted. JUNE & EDGERTON.
Fremont, O July 18-254

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE House, 25 and 26 Prospect street, suitable for a boarding house. Terms easy. Enquire of CONWAY W. BOLLES at the offices of Sackett & Noble. jy12-F

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sample with catalogue sent for 20 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and address D. HERMITE, 58 Liberty st., New York City. jy25-246

ESTABLISHED IN 1847.—Paper at less than Manufacturers' prices. Connection with the combine 1 M depots for High Priced, Low Priced and best assorted stock of PAPER of every description. Not to be found in the country. Sellers, Stationers, Printers and Binders will save money by first examining my stock. Orders by mail promptly filled. A. T. HERD, Wholesale Paper Dealer, No. 8 Beekman st., N. Y. (Herald Building) jy13

500 SALESMEN WANTED—To solicit subscribers 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 it to a pleasant, and at the same time a lucrative employ during the coming season. "An old agent writes: "Take from 75 to 125 subscribers per week." For further information apply personally to or address H. H. SULTUS & BROS., Publishers of the General Agents for Books and Engravings, at No. 6, 2d floor, Lyman's Block, near Court House, Cleveland, Ohio. O 22-204

70 A MONTH!—I WANT AGENTS everywhere, at $70 a Month, expenses paid, to sell Wright Articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine. apr11-252

$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 transferrers, 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, Wallingford, Conn., or St. Louis, Mo. my7-215

$50,000 MONEY ADVANCED—In sums to suit—at the old stand and well-known WAGNER'S LOAN OFFICE, on Bennett's, 4 story brick, up stairs: Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Rifles, 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 Dana's Patentee's Cleaning Store.
J. G. & W. WAGNER.

A North Carolina correspondent of the New York *Times*, after arguing that the former masters and slaves in that State will get along nicely together, says:

One horrible case is reported from Wilmington, and is now being investigated by the proper authorities. As near as I can learn, the truth is as follows: "A colored woman, very slight, formerly the slave and concubine of a man in the country, near there, left his plantation to take up her abode in the city. He visited her and asked her to return. She refused, whereupon he ordered her to do so, and on her refusing again, he drew a pistol and shot her through the heart.

The New York *News* makes the following boast:

"The circulation of the *Daily News* in Richmond and all other parts of the South, has outstripped all other papers of the North put together."

DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED BY THE
CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

Free Trade.

Abstractly, the doctrine of Free Trade is exceedingly plausible. Indeed, the idea of opening all lands to the commerce of the world, is one of the most splendid theories in political economy; while its alleged consequent—the perfect reciprocity of all nations—strikes the fancy as one of the sublimest aims of civil government.

But we respectfully submit that the realization of hopes founded on this theory, depends upon an adjustment of facts as yet unseen in the history of the world.—The beneficial workings of Free Trade involve not only a state of profound peace, but an equality among nations as to their respective development of internal resources. Otherwise the maturer countries assume the leadership, own the largest manufactories, and control the greatest capital. Without cost of transportation they attract the raw material of other countries to their own workshops, and send back the manufactured article, free of duty, to be consumed by its original producer.—They are thus enabled to absorb the surplus productions, regulate the market, tone the currency, and largely govern the financial systems of their less fortunate neighbors. The simple statement of such a policy betrays its injustice and wrong.

Now, what are the international relations and present condition of the United States? Wars are being waged, controversies are yet unsettled, the wealth of the Old World is almost entirely brought to light and adapted to trade, while ours is yet undeveloped to an extent beyond even approximate computation. While we are we are great in hidden treasures, the war has left us burdened with debt, and groaning under the pressure of taxation and fiscal derangement. It is our first duty to discharge our obligations and restore our financial security. To do this we must cherish every department of industry. We must erect foundries and mills at home, and save the cost of transportation and the profits of Eastern jobbers and British manufacturers, which Free Trade has so long and cruelly filched from the West. We must arm our labor with the strength of capital, and adopt a system of competition that shall give us a foothold or equality among the manufacturing powers of the earth.

In the light of these obvious facts, why are we asked to open our ports and our markets to be flooded by the pauper-labor productions of hostile countries? Great Britain is thoroughly protected—for the proof of which we refer to statistical history. Why are we to invite her commerce to swamp our manufactures and deaden our industry. Is it because we are dazzled by the beauties of Free Trade? True, we should have absolute principles, and work up to them as rapidly as facts will permit. But blind partizanship to a *theory*, while great interests are at stake upon facts at variance with the theory—a folly among individuals—*is a crime among nations.*

Away, then, with the discussion of mere abstractions. We are dealing with practical and immediate issues. The dictate of wisdom is to grasp and fulfill the *necessity*, not speculate upon schemes of perfection with circumstances which do not and cannot exist.

The postponement of Free Trade until its appropriate period—that of universal peace and prosperity—seems, therefore, to be demanded by every true inter est of the nation. In our present state of diplomacy and finance we hesitate not to say that a large and judicious increase of our protective tariff would send a new thrill into every form of American enterprise. We should then have the courage to mine and the spirit to manufacture. We should be freed from the Shylocks of England and laugh at the fancy traders of Paris. We should prevent the exportation of gold—that imperative need of the Treasury. We should create a home market—that most desirable stimulus to agriculture. In short, we believe that the early promotion and steadfast protection of home industry, would restore the stability of trade, and speedily effect our financial independence.

National Temperance Convention.

The fifth National Temperance Convention held in this country convened at Saratoga Springs, August 1st. Large numbers of delegates were present. The venerable Chancellor Walworth of New York called the convention to order and addressed it briefly and earnestly. A temporary organization was then effected and the usual standing committees appointed. Letters were read from Generals Fisk and Howard, after which the committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Governor Buckingham of Connecticut for President, with a number of Vice Presidents, among whom were General Neal Dow and Ex-Governor Dutton of Connecticut. Governor Buckingham delivered a brief speech on taking the chair, after which, and the transaction of some preliminary business, the convention adjourned till afternoon.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied with the reading and discussion of resolutions and communications on various subjects connected with temperance, most of which were referred to the proper committees to report upon. A series of patriotic resolutions, presented by the Rev. Dr Cuyler were adopted. General Hooker, who was understood to be in town, was invited to attend, a delegate remarking that "his (Hooker's) presence might do him good, as well as us," but the General, perhaps getting wind of what was in store for him, hurriedly left the city. The main subject discussed seems to have been the use of alcoholic liquors as a medicine, and the disposition of the convention appears to be to declare against the practice.

Fruit in the East.

The New York papers speak in sanguine terms of the grain and grass corps in that State, but give rather a gloomy account of the fruit crop. They assert that, genial as the weather has been, the fruit crop does not promise very well. For strawberries it was most favorable—that fruit was abundant and the berries uncommonly large. The raspberries had a short and not abundant season. Of cherries there were very few. The plums are dropping from the trees, pierced by the weevil, which seems to abound this season to an extraordinary degree. Pears are few, and are dropping unripened from the trees. In these the curculio have been uncommonly busy, and some kinds which do not often fail to be perfect in their form, are this summer blighted and cracking open. The apple orchards are less productive than usual, and in some places to the north show scarcely any.

Paymaster Wilson, just returned from the interior of South Carolina, reports the people of the section he travelled through as feeling very bitter at heart towards the Union and the federal authority. Armed or open resistance is out of the question; but he fears a great amount of factious opposition will have to be overcome in restoring law and order.

The First of August.

The anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies has always been celebrated by the free colored people of the North as a day of jubilee and thanksgiving. The thirty-first anniversary, which transpired on Tuesday last, has called forth a celebration even more general than ever, because during the past year the success of the Union arms has carried into practical effect the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and given actual liberty to the slave. The day has been celebrated throughout the country, and in New York with especial enthusiasm and *eclat*. New York dailies give three column reports of the proceedings, which consisted of religious exercises at Lefferts's Park, Brooklyn, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Pennington, and Rev. Mr. Dixon, at which the Emancipation Proclamation was read, and addresses made to an audience numbering two or three thousand, and also of a picnic at Myrtle Avenue Park, which was attended very much more largely, and addressed by Prof. William H. Day, and Fred. Douglas. The speech of Mr. Day, which is reported in full by the *Herald*, *Times* and *Tribune*, is an extended review of the history of anti slavery movements in Great Britain and America, and a refutation of the charge that emancipation in the West Indies has been harmful. We quote a single stirring passage, reserving the privilege of making further extracts at a future time:

Rest, Colonel Shaw; rest, rest, brave brothers of Fort Wagner; rest from the storm of battle, and the sternest storm of hate. All is past now. Ye sleep; but we to day enjoy because of you, and we come to-day to lay our humble tribute on your memory. In olden days the eaing was heaped high as the memorial of love, and hope, and honor—heaped high by those who survived; but our cairn ye yourselves have piled up, your great souls flinging their dead bodies in heaps, that we might climb up to high honors and privileges, the national rights and duties, of to-day. Accept our thanks Wagner, and Gloster, and Port Hudson, and Milliken's Bend; accept our thanks colored men, living or dead, for every battle. Oh! shadowy forms now passing before me, as ye have lived and died to secure right and privileges, so would we live and die to preserve them.

The Richmond Elections.

The following is the statistical result of the election recently held in Richmond for the choice of municipal officers, which, with the exception of that of the Clerk of the Hustings Court, has been declared null and void by a military order:

	Votes.	Maj.
FOR MAYOR.		
William Taylor	931	
N. A. Sturdivant	1,525	618
CLERK OF HUSTINGS COURT.		
Robert Howard	1,041	
George L. Christian	1,477	436
SHERIFF.		
Henry K. Ellison	999	
John W. Wright	1,322	323
ATTORNEY OF CIRCUIT COURT.		
Lyttleton Tazewell	772	
Marmaduke Johnson	1,568	796

William H. Lyons has been elected Judge of the Hustings Court without opposition.

R. T. Daniel, Attorney of Hustings Court, was also elected without opposition.

The salient feature of these elections is that the bitterest rebels were sure of getting the largest vote, and that the best recommendation to office under the Union was to have fought against the Union.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 26th, says: "We learn by passengers from Columbia, that Governor Perry issued a proclamation for the assembling of a convention in September, and ordering the election of delegates to be held early next month, but upon what precise day our informant did not remember. The proclamation, it is said, appears in the *Phœnix* of the 26th instant. We have not been able, after the most diligent search, to obtain a copy. It is reported by those who have seen it that the proclamation calls upon all the loyal citizens of the State to forthwith resume the various functions of their offices".

Oil Strike on the Alleghany.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* correspondent at Oil City sends it the following dispatch, relative to the latest strike in that vicinity:

OIL CITY, August 2.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

The Cherry Run and Pithole Company have struck a twenty barrel well on Hickory Island, one mile below Oil City. Prospects highly encouraging. G. P.

Where Does Andy Johnson Stand?

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* answers the above question quite explicitly in a manner which will not suit our Copperhead brethren. He says:

It is but a short time since a distinguished Senator called upon the President. A delegation of Conservatives had just left him. Turning to the Senator, he said, "I wonder if those persons, who but now passed out, imagine that I forget the power and the party to which I owe my elevation. There was not a man in that delegation that wouldn't have united in offering a reward for my scalp a few years ago, and now they talk to me as if I owed them everything. I guess they'll find I have a memory."

Again: A well known editor of a prominent Northern journal said to the President: "The Democracy say you will yet be found with them. That you have always been a good Democrat, and will always so remain."

"Do they," responded Johnson. "Well, sir, you are at liberty to tell all such gentlemen that, while, as President, I shall endeavor to drop any partisan character, I certainly am not prepared to do more than pray for those who despitefully use me. I they stand in need of prayers, and it's *all* I can do for them."

"Mr. President, we are discouraged," said a committee of freedmen to the President. "Richmond is as much in the hands of secessionists now as it was before Lee surrendered. Nominally free, we are yet the worst of slaves, and we see no hope of redress, unless you aid us."

"Gentlemen," answered Mr. Johnson, "you must exercise patience. You are free, and the vainest Virginian shall yet not only acknowledge your freedom but your *equality, if you are true to yourselves!*"

"But the local and State laws of Virginia, Mr. President—"

"What of the local and State laws of Virginia? Until these F. F. V.'s come to their senses, I rather think United States bayonets will be about the only *laws* they shall have. Go back to your homes, work hard, do your duty; and I will see that the lowest among you is secured in his rights and title to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

As the President uttered this last remark, his face glowed with a high resolve, and I never saw manhood more sterling and erect than his every lineament beckoned.

A Washington correspondent of a Democratic newspaper thus states the influence of Montgomery Blair at the White House:

He is not a member of the Cabinet; perhaps I ought to say he is not yet a member of the Cabinet; but certainly no member of the Cabinet has more influence over the President than Mr. Blair. As a single illustration of this fact, take the Federal appointments for the State of Maryland, which have just been made. A different set of men were appointed by the President ten days ago. Mr. Blair objected to them. He came on since delivering his great speech, and, while the whole country was ringing with it, saw the President, talked to him freely about the matter, (he could do this without impropriety, as he is himself a citizen of Maryland,) prevailed on Mr. Johnson to revoke the appointments, and then *he* made out a list of the men whom he desired to have appointed, and the President appointed him accordingly. Such is Mr. Blair's power at the White House.

"Plumping" in England.

Among English election terms, "plumping" is one not readily understood here. It was said that Baron Rothschild had asked the Jewish vote to "plump" for him. This is to vote for one candidate where several are on a ticket, in order that the candidate may come out with a large vote. The Boston *Traveller* explains the use of the word by the following references to one of the most celebrated of Parliamentary contests—the Westminster election of 1786. It says:

Westminster had two members, and the ministerial candidates were Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray, and Charles James Fox was the candidate of the opposition. Fox's only chance of success lay in the hope that some of the voters would "plump" for him, that is, would vote for him alone, and so place him at least second on the list. At first, and until toward the close of the election—which lasted almost seven weeks—Hood stood at the head of the poll, Wray second and Fox last. The chief whig ladies then took the field, and canvassed so effectually in Fox's behalf that when the poll closed he was 235 votes ahead of Wray. The Tory writers made the Duchess of Devonshire say that she had given ten kisses for a plumper for Fox. Men voted for Fox and for him alone, who had intended to vote for both the Tory candidates.

Not only did they vote for him, but they "plumped for him," which was doing him a double favor. Had they voted for him and Wray, their votes would have balanced themselves, and the relative position of the two candidates have remained unchanged; and by withholding their votes from Hood they did something toward securing for Fox the chances of coming in at the head of the poll, which would have been a great thing for him at that time persecuted as he was by the Court, and savagely attacked by the tories, who were aided by the snobs of the middle class. Had a few hundred more "plumped" for Fox, he would have got ahead of Lord Hood, and his victory would have been complete. The vote was: For Hood, 6 694; for Fox, 6,233, and for Wray, 5,998. Some persons voted for both Fox and Hood.

General Steadman.

[Macon Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

HE VISITS MACON.

General Steadman has just paid Macon a visit, accompanied by Brevet Brigadier General Greavenor, and others of his staff. General Wilson was ready, promptly, like a soldier, to receive, with appropriate ceremony, his superior; but said superior, much to the surprise of his expectants, instead of coming into the depot to be received in the usual style, and entertained with hospitable eclat, stopping his special train at the junction, a mile above, jumped out and went to dinner with an ex confederate officer—Captain Glenn (or somebody) much to the bewilderment of his courteously assiduous host.

HE SUSPENDS A MACON PAPER.

The Journal and Messenger has been suspended by order of General Steadman. The morning of the General's arrival in Macon, very unfortunately for that impracticable newspaper, one of its freaks, even more fantastic than usual, was perpetrated in essaying to make public sport of the phrase "loyal citizen." Representing that if swearing to the Amnesty Oath in a state of "Dutch courage," constituted loyalty, he was now entitled to be so regarded. Others might not find preparatory stimulant necessary to the act, although the editor had done so. And that under such circumstances, having duly appended his signature, he "smiled" again, and so he became "fortified in rear and front." As soon as Steadman saw this remarkable frivolity, he directed the Provost Marshal General to prepare an order of arrest, directing General Wilson to seize the press and type of the Journal and Messenger office, and forbid the further publication of the paper, under any conditions, at the same time placing the editor in close confinement, on the ground that his publication was well-calculated, and, doubtless, intended to clog the wheels of reconstruction by deterring the people from taking the oath of amnesty," and finally charging that the editor was utterly devoid of principle, that even his oath could not be trusted. Rose and Burr are proprietors.

The Richmond Election.

The following is the military order rescinding the recent municipal election in Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HENRICO,
RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1865.

Special Orders No. 72—Extract.—Whereas satisfactory evidence has been furnished at these headquarters that, at the election held in the city of Richmond on the 26th instant for municipal officers, voters were excluded on the ground of having lost their residence by reason of their absence as soldiers in the United States army during the rebellion, when no such ground was taken as against soldiers absent in the rebel army; and whereas, with but few exceptions, all of the officers elected at said municipal election have been prominent and conspicuous in insurgating and sustaining the rebellion; and whereas the issue was distinctly made and openly avowed at said election, as between those men who had aided and abetted in the war against the United States authority, and those who had, with their lives, defended the flag of our country: therefore, justice to the thousands who have fallen on the battle-field or by disease in their efforts to put down this rebellion, and to those who are now returning to their homes in this district, after four years of suffering, toil, privations and dangers incurred in fighting treason, demands that these persons who were so lately contributing all their efforts to sustain treason and overthrow this government should not be installed into office and intrusted with power. Hence it is hereby declared that the United States military authorities of this city will regard the said municipal elections held in this city on the 26th instant as null and void, excepting only the election of the clerk of the Hustings Court; and each and every person elected to office—excepting said clerk of the Hustings Court—is prohibited from exercising the duties appertaining thereto.

By command of Brevet Major General Turner.

E. LEWIS MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A Tale of Rebel Cruelty.

[Washington Correspondent New York Tribune.]

Among the visitors at the Freedmen's Bureau to day soliciting relief was a footless negro, who, tired and weary with shuffling over the dusty pavements under a broiling sun, dragged his shorn limbs up the stone steps leading to the office of Colonel Taggart, where he sat patiently on his knees waiting for an audience. The story told by this unfortunate negro almost surpasses belief, were it not that its authenticity is established beyond a doubt by corroborative evidence. His story in substance is as follows:

Just previous to the breaking out of the war, he was employed by a Dr. Lee, living near Washington, in Maryland, who compensated him for his services, he being a free man. In 1859 the negro who was persuaded by the Doctor to accompany him to Georgia, from which State he afterward removed to Tennessee, where he kept the Knoxville Hotel. In the town of that name in 1863, this same Dr. Lee hired the negro to a Captain N. Gammon, a Quartermaster in the Confederate States Army at Jonesborough. Here he was employed for eight or ten months, when he attempted to escape to our lines, in doing which he was apprehended and returned to Captain G., who immediately took him in person to a Dr. Williams, in charge of the General hospital at that place, and ordered him (Dr. W.) to amputate the leg of the "d——d nigger" to prevent him from running away. In compliance with the demand his legs were thus right amputated just above the ankles, and his legs left undressed by the surgeon. In the morning, Dr. W., on visiting the hospital, found the negro still alive, and after expressing his surprise with an oath said he had intended to kill him. He then ordered the negro to the house of an old slave woman, where he was found recovering from the amputation on the entry of our troops. He will probably be sent to the Freedmen's village at Arlington.

The returns made to the Revenue officers show the following receipts for advertising by the leading papers of Philadelphia:—Ledger, $217,590; Inquirer, $107,004; Press, $96,028; Bulletin, $73,919; North American, $46,003.

NORTHERN OHIO NEWS.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Dr. William Eames, of Ashtabula, has been appointed by the Pension Office, Examining Surgeon for the Pension Department.

TRUMBULL COUNTY.

Sunday was considered a working day by some of the farmers who reverence the precept—"Make hay while the sun shines," more than that other: "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it holy."

H. B. Perkins and John H. McCombs have recently been re-elected members of the Board of Education of Warren, for a term of three years each.

During the year 1864 the total number of railroad passengers from Warren was 32,901, of whom 14,277 went over the A. & G. W. Railway, and 18,624 over the Mahoning branch.

On the 27th *ult*, the Crowell Petroleum Association of New York struck oil at Frederick, a few miles south of Warren, and are now pumping the finest quality of lubricating oil in paying quantities.

MAHONING COUNTY.

The Youngstown Iron Manufacturing Company commenced operations this week. Both furnaces of Messrs. Brown, Bonnel & Co. are now in full blast, the Falcon having blown in last Thursday. The Phœnix "blew in" some weeks ago.

The entire front of the Bank Building in Youngstown has been torn down preparatory to rebuilding.

A workman named John Boyle was injured week before last by a chip of iron which flew into one of his eyes, while at work. He has had all possible medical aid, but the sight of the injured eye cannot be saved.

The train on the Hubbard Branch of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway met with quite a serious accident, on Monday morning last, near the Burnet coal bank, while backing down to Hubbard. It was passing over a switch, and the moveable rails spread when the passenger car passed over them, throwing it from the track, together with five or six coal cars, and damaging all very badly. The conductor, Mr. H. Burnet, who was in the coach, was thrown among the ruins, and narrowly escaped with his life. As it was, his face was so badly injured that it will probably disfigure him for life.

COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

The first rail on the New Lisbon Railroad was laid at the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne crossing on Tuesday.

The man recently arrested in Texas under suspicion of being John H. Surratt, passed through Salem *en route* for Washington on Monday. He had chains and balls fastened to his legs, of sufficient weight to fix him for slow travelling.

Two small houses belonging to and occupied by the widow of Mr. John Davidson, near the Brick Church, in Madison township, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is suppose to be from lightning.

The hay crop in Columbiana county has been greatly damaged by rain. From many fields the grass, after being cut, was not hauled in or stacked, being so completely ruined by the frequent showers falling upon it. A great deal of grass is spoiling for want of cutting, also.

The sale of government horses advertised to take place in Salem transpired on Wednesday.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The first Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church of Akron, for 1865, will be held Saturday and Sunday next. The Presiding Elder, Rev. Moses Hill of Cleveland, assisted by Rev. D. C. Osbon, the new pastor of the Society will conduct the exercise.

The Second Congregational Church Society of Akron are taking active measures to erect a church edifice on the site on High street, south of Market, owned by them. The architect of the building is Porter, of this city.

A riot took place at Akron a few days since caused by the forcible ejectment of a soldier's wife from a room rented for her by her husband. A number of returned soldiers cleaned out the landlord, who had reoccupied the room, and broke in pieces the entire furniture of the room. How this proceeding afforded any assistance to the ejected woman we are at loss to discover. On the other hand, it appears to have been a gross violation of the law, for which there can be no excuse.

ERIE COUNTY.

A steamboat load of excursionists from Toledo visited Sandusky on Wednesday afternoon.

Nine members of Company B, 1st O. V. I., arrived in Sandusky on Wednesday afternoon, having been mustered out at Camp Dennison. They reside in this county, in the vicinity of the Seven Mile House.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 Animals to be Sold during the Month of August,

In the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW YORK.

New York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

New York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 300 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 200 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.

Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.

Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.

Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflinton, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 100 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August, 17, 100 Horses.
Shippenburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 100 Horses.
Chambersburg, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.

Chamberburg, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.

OHIO.

Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, Aug ust 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses

INDIANA.

Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules each day.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.

FORT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Each week day, 200 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.

Each week day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, 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.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Brev. Brig. Gen., in charge,
1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
jy27-239

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 C. 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. ERIN,
Brevet Brigadier General in charge
jy20-234 First Division Q. M. G. O.

NEW STYLE GOLD EAR-DROP—At
aug3 COWLES & CO.'S,
137 Weddell House.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
Great Moral Exhibition and
EGYPTIAN CARAVAN,

With Colossal Golden Chariot and

LIVING GIRAFFE,

The only one on this Continent.

H. FROST, ... MANAGER | HE BARNUM, ... ASSISTANT

VAN AMBURGH & Co in again appearing before the people of America, desire to state that their present Menagerie contains AN ENTIRE NEW

Collection of Animals

that were captured by or under the immediate supervision and direction of the great

Van Amburgh Himself

And are the products of an expedition to

The Icy Regions of the North Pole,
The Pampas of South America,
The Deserts of Africa,
And the Jungles of Asia.

All of which were caused to contribute the choicest specimen of Animated Nature to be found within their respective realms