NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN—On or about the 20th of July, 1865, a Note of $202, dated Royalton, February 15, 1865, in favor of Sarah J. King, and signed by Thomas King. This is to forbid all persons buying the above described note.
aug31:262 SARAH J. KING.

LOST—A cream-colored Cow, about 13 years old; heavy bodied with short legs. Last seen on Sunday, August 27th, near Camp Wood. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery. Address HARVEY RICE, Kinsman corner First st., Cleveland. aug30:260

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable Horse, suitable for a family, carriage or saddle horse. Inquire of the undersigned, at 222 Superior st.
aug31:260 G. M. BARBER.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, in complete repair, and lot No. 341 Garden st. set. Lot 75 feet front by 200 feet deep. Good fruit, shrubbery, &c. Enquire of
D. & H. J. HERRICK,
aug30:262 318 Superior street.

FOR SALE—Crocquets, all complete, on hand, at C. A. RICHTER'S, 76 Columbus st.
aug30:260

FOR SALE—Business Stand, 263 St. Clair street, near Erie, lot 20x120 to alley; has good store and dwelling attached; water and gas; good barn. As good a location as can be found for a business stand. J. BOUTALL,
aug30:260 15 Public Square.

FOR SALE—A quantity of first-rate Berea Flagging for sale cheap. JOHN G. JENNINGS, Atwater building. aug29:263

FOR SALE—A Machine Shop, with all the Tools required for manufacturing and repairing work for the Oil Regions. The shop is located at Franklin, the great centre of the oil trade. Address Box 141 Franklin, Venango County, Penn.
aug29:248

FOR SALE—LAND—500,000 Acres of the best Lands in Northern Missouri for sale by the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co., for cash or ten years credit. Apply personally or by letter to the undersigned, and advertising documents. Apply to ALBERT ALLEN, No. 7 Law College, Cleveland, O. aug22:248

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—The two-story Brick Store, on the corner of Garden and Hudson sts. Also, the two-story Brick Dwelling adjoining the store on Garden st. For further particulars inquire on the premises. H. PARKER, corner Garden and Hudson. aug21:260

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 145 Lake st. House in tip-top condition. Enquire on the premises. jy15:260

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. jy15:262

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 18:254

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. to21:F

WANTS.

WANTED—
EMPLOY THE SOLDIERS.
Business men are requested to apply for Clerks, Book-keepers, Porters, Mechanics, Apprentices, and Employees, to the Agency of the Sanitary Commission, No. 99 Bank street, where Soldiers, honorably discharged and well qualified, will be found willing and anxious to work.
References will be furnished when required. No charge for services of this Agency.
Situations are now wanted for the following, viz:
4 Book-keepers, fine penmen;
17 Clerks, experienced in dry goods, grocery or drug store;
13 Drivers, Grooms and Gardeners;
2 Porters;
2 Blacksmiths;
1 Marble Cutter;
1 Woolen Finisher;
3 Shoemakers;
3 Farmers;
5 Machinists and Tinsmith's apprentices;
6 have no trade and will do anything;
7 should at once wish places as messengers, agents or office porters.
Please send in your orders and help these men to earn an honest living. Apply at
99 BANK STREET,
aug28:260 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A second-hand Desk, suitable for a Counting Room. Address 129 Water st., second story. aug31:261

WANTED—An intelligent, industrious lad, who writes a good hand, and whose immediate expectations are not large. To such an one, a pleasant and permanent position may be given. Address, in own hand, P. O. Drawer 64. aug31:260

WANTED—TO RENT—A small, convenient house. Address Leader Counting Room. aug31:262

WANTED—A Practical Printer of steady habits, who understands the English and German languages, wishes to get employment. References given if required. Address F. P. P., Leader office. aug30:260

WANTED—TO RENT—A House suitable for a small family. Call on or address, stating terms and location, C. N. PALMER, No. 160 Superior st. aug29:262

AGENTS WANTED for HEADLEY'S new book "GRANT AND SHERMAN." Our Agents are meeting with great success. For terms, &c., apply in person or by mail to
J. J. WILSON & CO., Attorney Block, Cleveland.
Aug28:262

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wants a situation. Address by letter H, Leader Office. aug28:262

WANTED—MEN—Who wish to engage in a legitimate business in which they can make from $20 to $40 every day, by the small investment of from $100 to $200, are invited to call at the office of I. S. AU R. CR. 194, Rm. up stairs, over Fogg's China Store, No. 255 Superior st., and examine one of the most important and useful inventions of the age; cost but 50 cents and sells for $20 $25—used by every farmer.
aug25:260 A. J. WOODWORTH.

WANTED—AGENTS—Energetic Men to act as Agents or the Life of Abraham Lincoln. Liberal terms and exclusive territory guaranteed. Applications from returned officers, soldiers, old agents, and all young men of ability, should be made at once, if they desire to engage in this profitable business. Address, for terms, territory, &c., to J. W. RHODES & CO., 68 Fifth st., or P. O. Box 978, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug25:260

$150 PER MONTH—AGENTS $150 wanted in every County and Township, to sell the HARVEY SEWING MACHINE, price $15; fully licensed under patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. We will pay a monthly salary and expenses, or allow a large commission on sales. For particulars, illustrated catalogue, territory, &c., inclose a stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, sole Agents for United States, 138 Main st., Toledo, O. aug14:262:indfnow

WANTED—ATTENTION. Something new. I will send by mail, post-paid, a beautiful Military Album, with twenty-four pictures of our Union Generals, for 50 cents. Agents wanted immediately. Price per dozen to Agents $3.00, or $15 per C if 10 dozen. Send all orders to C. L. BARGUS, 78 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. aug24:262

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Wounded Soldiers and wide awake men and women wanted to canvass for Greeley's American Conflict. This is the name of the most comprehensive, comprehensive and popular work of the war that has been published, but it is hurriedly written and thousands are now reaping a rich harvest. Agents are selling from 10 to 20 per day, only found at the house of invaluable historical work, which is completely with widely scattered eleventhfold, and will be found carrot-packed stand like a barnacle's corn-crib after a storm, full of golden grain.
Canvass is now so well wanted for "Four Years in Secession," by Junius Henri Browne. As a work of art, this book has hardly a rival, from the fact that it also sentences to the final period. In this respect it is like one of the world-famous statues of Greece—complete, beautiful and perfect. Its wit is delicate, yet pungent; its rhetoric elegant, yet forcible; its narrative unvarnished, yet romantic, and its sentences rich and rhythmical as a stanza of verse.
The books are now ready for delivery.
LEVI BOBBEY, General Agent for Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and Michigan, No. 144 Superior st., Cleveland, O. P. O. Box 802.
aug22:260:106:modaawsw

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. 8, 21 floor, Arcade Block, near Court House, Cleveland, Ohio. jy22:264

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID for second-hand Furniture and Carpets, at H. Moore's old stand, 151 Ontario st., cor. of Michigan. aug1:263

$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 1861. N.B.—A variety of unredeemed Watches, Jewelry, Guns, etc., for sale at bargains.
Office—corner of Water and Superior streets, over Dana & Palmotto's Clothing Store.
J. C. & W. WAGNER.
oc22

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Sample with catalogue sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name and address D. HERBETTE, 96 Liberty st., New York City. Jel2:264

Affairs in Spain.

The last census taken in the Spanish peninsula, the Balearic and Canary islands included, fixes the entire population of Spain at sixteen and one-half millions, which gives an increase of about one and a half millions on the last census. The electoral qualification has been reduced to the sum of ten dollars in taxes for each elector, and the number of deputies, formerly fixed at one for each fifteen thousand inhabitants, has been raised from three hundred and forty-six to three hundred and fifty-two.

The hatter to the Prince of Wales has published a book upon hats, in which he finds fault with Sir Edward Landseer's portrait of the prince consort. The hatter says: "Had the hat luckily been placed just an inch more horizontally, the crown would have displayed my name as hatter to his royal highness,' and thus rendered me incalculable service, without prejudicing the picture in the least degree. But fate, or the artist's fancy, decreed otherwise."

DAILY LEADER

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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, Our State has been greatly bereaved by the loss of its executive head, his Excellency John Brough, late Governor of Ohio; and,

Whereas, It is a fit custom for a people so afflicted, whilst bowing in all due humility to these heavy dispensations of Divine Providence, to show their sense of affliction by some general recognition of that public value and private worth of the departed which make that loss of such general concern and of such deep feeling; and,

Whereas, His singular integrity and fidelity to all public trusts, his extraordinary general ability, and his still more extraordinary capacity for administrative labors, in a time of trial like this, especially entitle the memory of Governor Brough to some wide and deep recognition on the part of his fellow citizens during the solemn pageant of his funeral obsequies;

Now, therefore, The people of the whole State of Ohio are hereby respectfully, but earnestly, requested to cease from their usual avocations and all secular pursuits, to close their several places of business, and to devote the brief time between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. of Friday, the first day of September proximo, to grave and appropriate meditation on this their great calamity.

And it is furthermore hereby expressly urged upon all members of the General Assembly and other officers of the State, who may receive this invitation and can with convenience attend his funeral, to be present on that most sad occasion.

[Signed,] CHARLES ANDERSON,
Governor of Ohio.

Governor Anderson's Proclamation.

The suggestion made to the people of the State in the proclamation of Governor Anderson, which we publish at the head of our editorial column, that all places of business be closed from 10 A. M. to-morrow, the day of Governor Brough's funeral, to 3 P. M., will meet with universal approval, and should be universally heeded. In our city, especially, of which our late Chief Magistrate was an honored citizen, and in which he will be buried, it would be especially unbecoming that any business should be conducted during the hours named.

"Discussion of Our Financial Affairs."

The LEADER, a few days ago, suggested that measures should be adopted to prevent any attempt whatever that may be made in Congress by members from the States lately in rebellion, aided by their Northern copperhead allies, to repudiate the national debt. The measures proposed is simply to amend the Constitution making the debt obligatory on the people, forbidding the introduction of any bill looking to repudiation, and excluding the Rebel States from representation in Congress until they become perfectly loyalized. The *Plain Dealer* thereupon set up a howl and charged that the LEADER was in favor of "forbidding the discussion of our financial affairs," as though repudiation and financial discussion were one and the same thing.

It would seem from the industry that the *Plain Dealer* has shown in trying to prove that repudiation means "discussion of our financial affairs," and the horror it expresses at the bare idea of being prevented from advocating this delightful Democratic (we beg pardon) Copperhead doctrine—right to repudiate—that it really contemplates such a diabolical step. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the course of the *Plain Dealer*. It is that its editors expect to come out openly sooner or later and advocate repudiation. Their silence on that question for the last few days would indicate that they had come to the conclusion that they had sprung the discussion a little too soon.

The Past Record of the Ohio "Democracy."

The *Plain Dealer* is greatly disturbed because, in our biographical sketch of Gov. Brough yesterday morning, we referred to the fact that in 1863 the "Democratic" party of Ohio nominated for Governor a convicted and infamous traitor, Clement L. Vallandigham, and that it was defeated by the Unionists and John Brough by the unprecedented majority of 100,000.—We appreciate the soreness of the *Plain Dealer* on this subject, and its reluctance to have the nomination of Vallandigham referred to. The record of the Democratic party is certainly very unfortunate, now that the Union is triumphant. Had the Confederates and Jefferson Davis been successful it would have been a glorious one. But, under present circumstances, we do not wonder that the *Plain Dealer* thinks the less said about it the better.

The Anecessorship.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Anderson yesterday by Chief Justice Brinkerhoff, and the new Governor entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. The Hon. S. Humphreyville, of Medina, President *pro. tem.* of the Senate, is now *ex officio* Lieutenant Governor of the State. Governor Anderson and the other State officers will leave Columbus in a special train for Cleveland to-day and be present at the funeral of our late Chief Magistrate to-morrow.

A Correction.

In our description of the closing scenes in the life of our lamented Governor, which we published yesterday morning, we omitted to state that his remarks on religious subjects were addressed principally to his son-in-law, the Rev. T. M. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, who has been with him during his entire illness, and had frequent conversations with him on religious affairs.

Historico-Naval.

The Rev. Dr. Boynton has recently been appointed to a naval office, with a good salary. His duty is to be the preparation, from official documents, of a history of the navy during the war. Secretary Wells is determined that he will not fail of being a hero for want of having a herald, and wisely provides for the manufacture of naval history in the snug offices of the Navy Department.

Sure Enough.

The Hillsboro *Gazette*, the organ of the so-called Democracy of Highland county, speaking of the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Highland county, says:

"J. V. O'Conner was an officer in the war on the South, and is not that sufficient reason why no Democrat can support him?"

It was truthfully said by the Democrats a year and a half ago, that the war had proved a failure, so far as restoring the Union was concerned.—*Plain Dealer.*

That's right, gentlemen of the latter day Democracy! Stick to your principles—"there's nothing like it." But the soldiers who fought at Five Forks with Sheridan, who marched with Sherman from Atlanta to Washington, and who, wherever throughout the South they were, aided in crushing out the rebellion, will hardly accept the principle laid down above, and will certainly never support the party which declared their efforts a failure, and now reasserts the declaration.

A Washington reporter says that General Ewell's personal appearance is not prepossessing. His feature are sharp, his eyes restless, never remaining on an object, and his whole manner indicates a high-strung nervous temperament. He wears a stiff brown beard and moustache, and short hair, which, with his light, keen eye, give his countenance rather a forbidding expression. His artificial leg is shorter than the other and seems to be of primitive construction, causing him to walk quite awkwardly.

The Origin and Fallacy of the Theory of State Rights.

The Congress of the United States, in 1798, passed what were known as the Alien and Sedition laws, the former providing for the removal from the country of such aliens as might be adjudged "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States," or such as there might be reasonable ground to suspect were "concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the government." The latter provided for the punishment of persons who should "unlawfully combine or conspire together with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government," "stir up sedition," "excite any unlawful combinations," or defame the government by falsely writing or speaking in a scandalous manner against any branch of the same. The Federal Courts were made the abiters of questions arising under these acts.

To these enactments the States of Virginia and Kentucky made violent opposition. Their Legislatures adopted the famous Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, enunciating doctrines which have been a fire-brand in American politics from that time to the present. The first of the Kentucky Resolutions contains the doctrine of State Rights in its broadest sense, and has formed the basis for every argument in favor of the constitutional right of secession. It was upon the doctrines embodied in this resolution that South Carolina based her right to nullify the laws of Congress in 1833, under the lead of that most distinguished advocate of State Rights, John C. Calhoun. We copy the resolution entire:

"1. *Resolved*, That the several States composing the United States of America are *not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their general government;* but that by compact under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a general government for *special purposes*, delegated to that government *certain definite powers*, reserving, each State to itself, *the residuary mass of right to their own self government;* and, that whensoever the general government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that to this compact each State acceded as a State, and is an *integral party;* that *this government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself;* since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but, that *as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge* EACH PARTY HAS AN EQUAL RIGHT TO JUDGE FOR ITSELF, AS WELL OF INFRACTIONS AS OF THE MODE AND MEASURE OF REDRESS."

The other Kentucky resolutions are devoted mainly to denouncing as a usurpation the laws named, denying the right of the Federal Government to remove alien enemies from the States for seditious practices. They assail the Federal Government for what their supporters denominated an unconstitutional exercise of power, and call upon the other States to aid in preventing the consummation of tyranny—the cry of the Democratic party during the late armed struggle between the Government and the practical supporters of the State Rights theory.

The Virginia resolutions are similar in purport, declaring that in case the Federal Government should attempt the exercise of rights claimed by the States as not delegated, the "States *have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.*"

The fatal heresy contained in these resolutions [illegible] States to judge, each for itself, when and in what manner the Federal Government has exceeded the limits of the Constitution. They are evil in spirit and tendency, as calculated to place the States in a position of antagonism to the General Government. They ignore the Supreme Court of the United States, formed for the express purpose of deciding such questions. The Constitution provides, Article 3, Section 1, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court." The ensuing section provides that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, or the laws of the United States;" and "to controversies to which the United States shall be a party." The odious and dangerous character of the theory of State Rights, as contained in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions, consists, not in the doctrine that the States have rights which the Federal Government is bound by the Constitution to respect, but in the claim that the States themselves are the proper judges of their grievances and "the mode and measure of redress;" a doctrine plainly at variance with the Constitution, and productive only of discord and anarchy. We cannot better illustrate the consequences which would naturally follow its practical application than by referring to the acts of the States lately engaged in rebellion. They assumed to decide for themselves questions which ought of right to have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and attempted to carry out the doctrine that they were the proper judges of the "mode and measure" of obtaining redress for certain alleged grievances. They merely made a practical application of the doctrines enunciated in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. In so doing, they placed themselves in an attitude of hostility to the Federal Government. A Democratic President decided they had a right to do this, and that the Government had no power under the Constitution to coerce a State. Thus matters stood at the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration. When Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, and swore to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," he deemed that nothing less than the enforcement of the laws and the restoration of the Federal authority in all the States and Territories, would be in keeping with that solemn oath. The State Rights theorists, instead of appealing to the only national tribunal known to the Constitution, appealed to arms, and the Government was compelled to resist armed rebellion by force of arms. A bloody war of four years duration ensued, resulting in the vindication of law and the restoration of Federal authority throughout the land. But scarce has the clangor of arms ceased to be heard in the land, when a political party in States not implicated in the rebellion—the citizens of which, with a few melancholy exceptions, were true and loyal throughout that sanguinary struggle—adopt as the chief plank in their political platform the identical doctrines which brought so much of war and "war's desolation" upon the country. They have even the effrontery to refer to the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 as the basis of their political creed, whilst they utter no word of condemnation against the miscreants who, in their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, bathed the land in blood.

The New York *Citizen* says that thanks are due the press-gang for their self-denial in refraining from the republication of the antediluvian annecdote of "I. Ketcham and U. Cheatham," in the existing emergency.

JOHN BROUGH.

Reminiscences of His Life—Incidents and Anecdotes.

We gave in yesterday morning's issue of the LEADER a brief biographical sketch of the life of our lamented Chief Magistrate and fellow citizen. We append below some interesting facts in regard to his history, gleaned from various sources.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 30.]

A BOYISH ATHLETE.

In youth he was famed in athletic feats. No boy was better at base or foot ball; and in after life, he referred to his victories gained in this line with more zest than those achieved in the political arena. No doubt these exercises formed the muscle and developed the powers of his physical frame, which gave him such peculiar eminence as a long winded and loud-voiced speaker, which was as much a characteristic with him as his forcible logic, clear-headed and convincing arguments.

HIS FINANCIAL TALENT AS AUDITOR.

His political friends, by a tinkering with the currency and finances of the State, had pretty well exhausted both, and the State Stocks were selling—dull—at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar. He boldly faced the difficulty. First demanding and securing from the Legislature sound revenue measures of legislation, and taxation and security to the creditors, he then went himself to New York, to negotiate needed loans, and to place Ohio, where she has ever since been considered, among the safest and most substantial specie-paying States of the Union. Her stocks were soon above par; and to John Brough all men of all parties unanimously awarded the credit. He himself was wont, in after times, to divide this honor between the late Jacob Little, and the house of Winslow & Co.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

On leaving Columbus for Cincinnati, at the expiration of his term as Auditor, John Brough was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1845. The Examining Committee, headed by the late Judge Hart, took the candidate for admission to the fence that surrounded the old Court House, and, "sittin' on a rail," after a few plain questions to the future Governor, pronounced him qualified.

BROUGH AS A STUMP SPEAKER.

During all these times, mixed with his auditorial, editorial and legal duties, John Brough was an active politician, and answered the numerous calls of his political friends to take the stump in their behalf. In the gubernatorial contest resulting in the election of Governor Shannon, he was pitted against Governor Tom. Corwin. Old citizens still delight to recite the events of this campaign, when political Greek met political Greek. He spoke for President Polk throughout the West, and that functionary, in his journey to the capital, invited John Brough to Washington, with an intimation that at least the head of a bureau should be the reward for his good services and better abilities. But those were the days of politicians, and the Medills, Allens, &c., were jealous of his rising reputation, and had themselves substituted. He was no man to catch at the skirts of greatness, and he abided his time for more honored positions.

During the Polk campaign, Brough was addressing a large audience on the public landing in Cincinnati. Opposite the Ohio, below the mouth of Licking, a bar extended into the river at low water, which then being the case, a Kentucky audience had gathered there to hear. It was a moonlight night, and the speaker's attention was drawn to a "stir" in his Covington auditory. He stopped a moment. "Go on! a man disturbed the meeting, and we ducked him!" was the response from across the waters. So powerful was Governor Brough's voice at that time, that his speaking was distinctly heard across the river.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 30.]

PARENTAGE OF GOVERNOR BROUGH.

John Brough was born at Marietta, on the 17th September, 1811. His father, John Brough, an Englishman by birth, came to this country in 1806, in the same ship with Blennerhassett, with whom he afterward remained on the most friendly relation until his unfortunate connection with the Burr conspiracy. Mr. Brough's mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and was a kinswoman of Gen. Knox. Of great force of character, and it was from her that John inherited the strong mental characteristics for which he was so remarkable. He was the oldest of three sons, but second in a family of five children. His two sisters still survive him.

HIS FAMILY.

On the 13th of November, 1832, Mr. Brough married Miss Achsah P. Pruden, of Athens, Ohio. By her he had three children—two boys and a daughter. One of his sons died in 1844. The mother died September 8, 1838, in the twenty-fifth year of her age. On the 7th day of September, 1843, he married, at Lewiston, Pa., Miss Caroline A. Nelson, of Columbus, O., by whom he had two sons and two daughters. Both of the sons have died.

HE BECOMES DISGUSTED WITH POLITICS.

While Mr. Brough was still Auditor of State, he bought the "*Phœnix*," in Cincinnati, of Moses Dawson, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, and put in his brother Charles Brough as editor. After the close of his official term, he practiced law in Cincinnati, and also wrote editorials for his paper. There is some evidence that Mr. Brough had an honorable ambition to represent the State in the United States Senate, for which position his broad and comprehensive views of public policy and his great ability as a public speaker admirably fitted him; but in 1848, becoming disgusted with the pro-slavery inclinations of some of the leaders of the Democratic party, and the corruption of that organization, he resolved to have nothing more to do do with politics save as an elector, and he sold one-half of the *Enquirer* to H. H. Robinson.

HIS ORATORY.

As a public speaker Brough has had few equals in this country. His style was clear, fluent and logical, while at times he was impassioned and eloquent. It used to be the custom of Democrats, when remarked on the heart hearing that such and such a man was an orator or a great speaker, to exclaim, "But you should hear Jack Brough." His influence on the stump has scarcely ever been excelled.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH.

So soon as Governor Brough became aware of the dangerous nature of his disease he made his will (said to an admirable, business-like document,) and talked to his wife, children and friends. He made full preparation for death.

HIS LAST ILLNESS.

During his last illness Mr. Brough exhibited extraordinary patience and fortitude while suffering under most intense pain. The first day he reached home he said to his wife that he had come home to die; and upon greeting his daughter—the wife of the Rev. T. M. Cunningham, of Philadelphia—after her arrival a few weeks later, he said to her: "You have come home to see your father die." It seems that throughout his entire sickness, while he has exhibited a strong determination to conquer the disease, if possible, he has, nevertheless, been impressed with the presentiment that he should never recover.

BROUGH AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

General Grant had been made Lieutenant General and took command on the Potomac. He was rallying all his strength for the approaching conflicts with General Lee; and while he was planning there, Gov. Brough at Columbus was equally intent upon the question, how can the Army of the Potomac be so strengthened as to make victory certain. He thought to some purpose. He found in Ohio a National Guard organized to defend the State against invasions from the South. Straightway he proposed to several of the Western Governors to offer to the General Government the temporary services of an extra force of something like one hundred thousand men, to enable Gen. Grant to call to his aid all the forces doing guard duty over a wide area of territory. They responded to his suggestion. It was proposed to bring into the field a large force of State militia, to serve for one hundred days. The offer was accepted and Gov. Brough, on the 23d of April, telegraphed the Adjutant General of Ohio to order out 30,000 militia, the greater portion to serve out of the State. This was Saturday. On the following Monday an order was issued calling to the several places of rendezvous the National Guards, to be mustered into the United States service for one hundred days. They were to appear on the 21st of May, and by four o'clock the commandants were to report the number present for duty. A short time, truly, for so large a number of the leading citizens of the State to set their houses and affairs in order for a military campaign. But the day came round, and though it was one of the most dismal and gloomy of the season, the Guard almost unanimously responded, and by half past seven o'clock that evening thirty-eight thousand men were reported at camp, and clamorous to be sent forward. Then came the exhausting work of consolidation, organization, muster and equipment; but by the 16th all was accomplished, and Governor Brough found himself embarrassed with a surplus of nearly six thousand men, that he scarcely knew how to dispose of. He telegraphed the Secretary of War, and received for answer, "we want every man now, as other States will be deficient and behind time." They were all sent forward, numbering 35,983 men. They were scattered all along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, placed in the forts at Baltimore, in the trenches at Washington, and a considerable number went to the front to assist in fighting it out on that line; and to the credit of the people it must be said that of all this force but one company proved recusant, and it was dishonorably dismissed the Guard, under the ban of never being again admitted into its ranks.

Thus in the busiest season of the year, when the plow was preparing the ground for planting, did 35,982 men, nearly all of whom had the most pressing business at home, rally to the glorious work of helping on the final campaign to a termination so gratifying to all patriots. This work will ever stand out as the proudest monument to the energy and patriotism of Governor Brough. He originated the movement in a proposition presented to Mr. Lincoln in his own hand-writing. The Governors were at Washington consulting with the President and General Grant when the measure was started, and the latter has said that the National Guard gave him 45,000 veteran troops, and enabled him to win the battle of Spottsylvania Court House.

BROUGH AND STANTON.

Governor Brough always evinced great confidence in Mr. Lincoln, and the latter reposed great confidence in his judgment, ability and devotion to country. He frequently sent for him. But Brough and Stanton (Secretary of War) were perhaps the most devoted friends, as there was a strong resemblance of character—both being earnest men, hating treason, dishonesty and fraud.

Protection—Letters from Hon. T. W. Olcott, and Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

The Tariff Association of this city have received a large number of letters of congratulation and endorsement, from all parts of the country. Among those lately received are the following, whose words we cheerfully endorse as sound authority on finance and practical statesmanship.

Gen. Moorhead is an old and prominent Member of Congress, while Mr. Olcott has long been a wealthy banker of New York, whose upright character and practical wisdom have rendered his influence of great weight in the financial circles of the East:

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I thank you for a copy of the circular issued by the "Society for Protection of American Industry," dated the 10th inst.

The principles and policy, so necessary for the protection of our government, to enable us, as a nation, to bear the burdens imposed upon us by this wicked and terrible rebellion; to relieve us at an early day from high taxation, and to cherish and protect the honor and credit of the government, and enable it to pay promptly, not only the interest upon, but eventually the principal of the public debt, are so clearly set forth therein, as to require nothing from me but a simple endorsement of them, which I most gladly give.

The adoption of, and strict adherence to, the principles laid down in your circular, will make us, I verily believe, within a quarter of a century, the greatest and richest nation on the globe.

This wicked rebellion, waged for the purpose of dividing and destroying our Union, in the efforts to accomplish which, the nations and governments of the Old World sympathized, if not directly aided, was put down by us, without either aid or sympathy from abroad, and as our own people furnished the funds cheerfully and promptly, necessary to carry on the war, so will they, if protected in their labor and manufacturing skill and industry, pay the interest on the debt, and rapidly reduce the amount of the principal.

This appears to be so plain and certain to me, that I only wonder why any sane man should doubt it. I therefore hail with joy your circular and hope its principles may find a lodgment in every loyal heart.

By wise acts of legislation, we must protect the labor of our country against foreign labor. Let us buy less and sell more, keep from sending our coin abroad to buy articles we can make and produce at home, encourage emigration—as our country should continue to be as she has been, the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Let the manufacturing of the nation be diffused, so as to carry it into the very heart of the agricultural region, and afford a market for a large portion of the products of the North West, at their very doors, and the war debt of this nation will dissolve as ice before the genial sunshine.

Respectfully yours,
J. K. MOORHEAD.

ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1865

GENTLEMEN:—I have received the circular of your Executive Committee, and most cordially concur in the object of your Association. I am a firm believer in the policy of a high tariff, both as a source of revenue and as a protection of American industry. I regard it as preferable to any other mode of taxation—and for the following reasons: Whilst the amount will be large, the expenses of collection will be comparatively light. It is a voluntary tax, which will be paid by those only who choose to indulge in foreign luxuries. It, therefore, will be scarcely felt and cannot be complained of as oppressive. It will foster and protect the business, the industry, and the enterprise of our country. Just in the proportion that our National industries are made to supply all our wants, will be our independence of all foreign countries—and in the precise ratio that these industries increase and thrive, will they create a demand for the products of agriculture. Food and fuel enter largely into the consumption of labor and the value of every manufactured article. If we were all farmers, the want of a market would be but the beginning of our wants. A high tariff will give security and stability to our finances and guard against those ruinous revulsions which experience has shown to result from excessive free importations. Secretary McCulloch has appointed a very able Commission to propose a system of Revenue Laws for the consideration of Congress. And I feel assured that their labors will justify the wisdom of the Secretary in selecting just the right men for that important duty, and that we shall have an admirable system of taxation, equal and just in all its bearings—free from petty annoyances, confined to a very few articles, and yet adequate to all the wants of our government. Such a system, exempting land and labor from oppressive taxation, will lay deep and strong the foundations of National credit, and it will secure to us this consolatory measure of retributive justice; the two nations which have done most to aid the rebellion and ruin our country will, through a high tariff, share in the burdens of our public debt.

Your ob'd't serv't,
THOMAS W. OLCOTT.

In the Baptist church-yard at Hoosick Falls may be seen a rude board which marks the grave of Nat. Shipman, the original of Fenimore Cooper's "Deerslayer," in the well known novel of that name, and of "Hawkeye" in "The Last of the Mohicans." There are documents to show beyond any doubt the authenticity of this grave; and we are glad to hear that a movement is on foot among the residents of Hoosick Falls to erect a monument worthy of a character immortalized in the romance of the Northern wilderness. Until recently a son-in-law of "Deerslayer," named Ryan, lived in Hoosick Falls. Let the great pioneer have a fitting oblisk.

JUST RECEIVED.—THE FINEST assortment of Belt Buckles ever in this city, at OWLES', 11 Bank st.
aug14

CLOTHING.

E. RHEINHEIMER,
One Price Clothing House.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
194 Superior Street,

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO THE public that he has a full line of Clothing of his own manufacture and of the best material, now on hand.
Particular attention is called to the manufacture and style of our work. We employ none but the best of workmen, and use nothing but the best of Trimmings in each and every garment. Satisfied, from experience, that the people of this vicinity need nothing but first class work, we therefore offer no eastern shop goods to our customers, but everything of our own manufacture, made and trimmed equal to the best custom work.
Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is under the charge of Mr SPENCER, a Cutter of fifteen years' experience in the best New York Houses, and we can truthfully say that he has no equal in this city, and we defy any House in the city to turn out a garment in the style and finish of cuts.
Gentlemen in want of first class garments will have find a full assortment of French and English Beavers, Troons, Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of all desirable shades and novelties.
Remember that we do no Jockeying business, have but ONE PRICE, and sell at low figures.
We manufacture our own goods, pay no manufacturer any profit, consequently we can save twenty per cent by so doing, the benefit of which we give to our customers.
Give us a call, and you will be satisfied that this is the case, and that we deal honorably by all.
aug25:B6dstr1

SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED

We have the pleasure of announcing the receipt of an entirely new stock of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

ELEGANT CASSIMERE COATS, consisting of SACKS,
ENGLISH,
WALKING, AND
FROCK STYLES.
NEW STYLES OF
CASSIMERE AND SILK MIXED SUITS.
BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF
PANTS AND VESTS!
Also, a large assortment of
Furnishing Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Fancy Neglige Shirts,
Under Clothes, Socks,
Suspenders, Neck Ties,
Brown & White Linen,
Shirts, Collars, &c.
OUR STOCK OF
BOYS CLOTHING,
WILL BE SOLD LESS THAN COST, to make room for Fall and Winter Goods.
Call and examine our stock.
DAVIS, PELLOTTO & CO.
OAK HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
jy15 Cor. Water and Superior sts.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW ON exhibition, a large stock of FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
BLACK DALIAS & BROWN BROAD CLOTH,
BLACK AND FANCY SATINETTS,
EVERETT MILLS DOUBLE AND TWIST COTTONADES,
BLACK AND DRAB HALIENS,
SILICIAS AND SATERN DRILLS,
WAGON CANVAS DRILLS,
FURNISHING GOODS.
Merchant Tailors, County Merchants and Wholesale buyers generally, will find it to their advantage to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
S. MASS,
jy13 163 Superior st., opp. Bank st.

JEFF. DAVIS HAS BEEN CAUGHT.

The war is now about played out,
Great changes have been wrought,
Our gallant boys are coming home;
Jeff Davis has been caught.
Huzza! huzza! now hang your banners out,
Huzza! huzza! let all the people shout.
The way he was caught was funny,
It is laughable indeed;
He tried to run in petticoats,
But he did not succeed.
Huzza! huzza! hang all your banners out,
Jeff Davis has been caught, let every one now shout.
Our boys did think he was a sneaker,
A woman should retreat
With a great bowie-knife in hand,
Until they saw his feet.
Huzza! huzza! our boys have got good sense;
'Twixt gaiter shoes and clogy boots they know the difference.
Oh, crinoline, we think you fine,
For you would not conceal
The flying rebel President,
When he did show his heel.
Huzza! huzza! 'tis a nothing