...tawa Free Trader.

OTTAWA, APRIL 29, 1865.

...TH THE ASSASSIN, CAPTURED AND KILLED.

...ursday's telegraphic despatches bring gratifying intelligence that J. Wilkes ...th, the assassin of President Lincoln ..., on the day previous, tracked to his lair, ...d, in the attempt to take him, killed.

It appears that on the night of the assassination, Booth, after escaping from the city, ...as thrown from his horse and broke his leg. The broken leg was set by a Dr. Mudd, a Marylander. Booth's boot was found and identified. With these facts to aid them, the Government detectives got on his trail, and tracked him into the swamps in St. Mary's county, Maryland, near the Potomac, his intention being no doubt to escape across the river into Virginia, but this the picket boats patroling that stream, prevented him from doing, and the outskirts of the swamps were closely guarded, so that he could not fly in any direction. Thus he and his accomplice, Harrold, had been penned up in the swamps ever since the night of the assassination. By information from a colored man, it was ascertained that on Tuesday night Booth and Harrold were ferried across the Potomac.—The detectives, with a squadron of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, thereupon started on his trail in pursuit. They soon traced him to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded and a demand made for their surrender, which Harrold was in favor of doing, but upon Booth's calling him a coward, he refused to do so. The barn was then set on fire, and upon its getting too hot, Harrold again presented himself and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed. While this was going on, Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which a Sergeant fired at him. The ball of the Sergeant took effect in the head of Booth, killing him. Harrold was taken alive. Booth's body was brought to the Washington navy yard last night.

On being discovered in the barn by the cavalry, Booth declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if they would permit him to place himself twenty yards distant. The scouting party was under the command of Lieutenant Edward Dougherty. Booth was on a crutch, and was lame. He lived two hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the Government and sending a message to his mother. At the time he was shot, it is said he was leaning on his crutch and preparing to fire again upon his captors.

The body of Booth was taken to Washington for interment; and Harrold was taken to the same place and lodged in prison.

The Funeral Cortege of President Lincoln.

Eastern papers and telegraphic dispatches for the past week have been largely occupied in giving details of the departure of the remains of Mr. Lincoln from Washington, and the scenes in their progress towards their final resting place at Springfield, Ill. At Washington the corpse was escorted from the rotunda of the Capitol to the depot by three companies of the Veteran Corps, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, among whom were many persons of distinction. The funeral train, which is under the control of a Guard of Honor, consisting of twelve prominent military officers, left Washington at 8 o'clock on Friday morning of last week, and arrived at Baltimore at 10 o'clock. There the train was met by a military escort and an immense concourse of citizens, and the corpse conveyed in a funeral car, drawn by four black horses, to the place arranged for its reception, where it remained until 3 o'clock P. M., when it was again removed to the Northern Central Railroad depot and started for Harrisburg, Pa., arriving at the latter place about 7 o'clock in the evening, and remaining over night. Next day the cortege moved to Philadelphia, arriving about 5 P. M., and the remains were conveyed to Independence Hall, where they lay in state during the night (of Sunday). By 8 o'clock it was impossible to pass within three blocks of the hall, so vast was the crowd eager to behold the remains of the honored dead.

At 3 o'clock Monday morning the line of march was taken up to the Trenton Railroad depot. The line consisted of nine elegant cars provided by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, all tastefully draped.

At Jersey City the joint committee of the common council of New York, with the entire common council, his honor the mayor, and a delegation of the officials of the state, had met previous to the arrival of the train. The remains were received on behalf of the state of New York by the Hon. M. Depew Secretary of State, and there consigned to the committee.

The hearse was placed on the ferry boat, and taken in charge by Maj. Gen. Dix. As the boat neared the city of New York, the bells were chimed and tolled, and minute guns fired. On the arrival of the remains, the 7th Regiment National Guards, acting as the guard of honor, escorted the cortege through several of the streets to the City Hall, where the United German Association, numbering 900 voices, and occupying the steps and places in front of the City Hall, chanted dirges appropriate to the occasion. The remains were soon thereafter exposed to the public view. Thousands of persons visited the catafalque to view the body.

At one o'clock the procession commenced moving with the remains to the Hudson River Railroad depot. It was one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in New York. Indeed, perhaps, it was never equalled. There were no vehicles in the line of the procession, and it moved with an awe-inspiring solemnity to the mournful music of various bands. The military were out in full force, as also a very large number of civic societies, &c.

At Albany like imposing formalities were observed, and like manifestations of the profound sorrow of the people were exhibited; as they were, indeed, at every city and village the cortege passed in its route.

The cortege passed Buffalo on Thursday, and rested yesterday at Cleveland.

The remains will arrive at Chicago on Monday morning, and be taken thence to Springfield Tuesday evening.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, brother of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin, was arrested in Philadelphia on Tuesday, on the serious charge of being known to the design of his brother to assassinate the President. A letter from him to his brother was found at Ford's, in which he speaks significantly of the oil business, and advises young Booth to abandon it now that Richmond has been given up and Lee has surrendered, as his friends believe it will not be profitable. A postscript, signed "Alice," is appended, giving Booth similar advice.

General Sherman.

Gen. Sherman has committed a *faux pas*—in plain English, made a blunder, which may cost him much of his military reputation. Instead of sticking to his trade as a soldier, he has undertaken the difficult role of a diplomatist, and has signally failed. The last week's news from Sherman is to about the following purport:

About the 15th or 16th inst., the rebel General Johnston, learning of Lee's surrender, and seeing probably, like a man of sense, that there was no more hope for the Southern Confederacy, opened a correspondence with Gen. Sherman, proposing to surrender his army on terms something like those granted to Gen. Lee, requesting Sherman to send a dispatch to Washington to have the proposition accepted. Sherman replied that it was unnecessary, as he was empowered to act. Johnston then proposed an interview, which took place next day.

At this interview, Johnston's first question was, what terms would be accorded to members of the rebel government. Sherman said he could recognize no such government, but was prepared to treat with Johnston, as commander of the insurgent forces. This interview occupied the day, and no conclusion was arrived at. Next day a second meeting was had, at which Breckenridge was also allowed to be present, not as Secretary of War, but as a Major General of the rebel government.

At this interview Sherman permitted the introduction of propositions which obviously went far beyond his powers. Instead of treating merely for the surrender of Johnston's army, he proposed to settle the whole question of peace or war, reconstruction, the status of the rebellious states—in short, to do up the whole business of the President and Cabinet at Washington, with Congress thrown in. The substance of his agreement with Johnston, Breckenridge, &c., (for even Jeff. Davis is said to have had a hand in it,) is thus stated:

1st. A truce or suspension of hostilities for twelve days.

2d. Permission to the rebel troops, instead of surrendering their arms upon the spot, to carry them to their several State Capitals, to be deposited in rebel arsenals, and then make such report of their number, &c., as they may see proper to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington.

3d. *Recognition of the rebel State Governments!*

4th. Pledging the National Executive to extend to the rebel leaders, no matter how guilty, a complete *amnesty* for all offences committed during the war for the purpose of overthrowing the Government!

When Sherman's despatch, announcing the fact of his having entered into such an arrangement with Johnston reached Stanton, it is said "a blue streak" is no name at all for the swearing to which he gave vent. Of course, the whole thing was instantly disapproved, and Sherman ordered to re-commence hostilities forthwith. And for fear Sherman might hesitate or be slow about it, Gen. Grant was posted off to Raleigh to see to the business in person. As Sherman's arrangement not only included his own army and that of Johnston, but all the federal forces on the one side, and all the rebel forces on the other, orders had to be sent from Washington to Gen's Meade, Wright, Sheridan, Canby, &c., to pay no attention to Sherman's orders, and it is needless to say, the orders were sent.

The worst feature of the matter is, that during the six or eight days during which this truce lasted of necessity, before it could be countermanded from Washington, we believed Joff. Davis succeeded in getting his $10,000,000 to $13,000,000 of specie he had in his flight left at Goldsboro to a safe place, and may himself have found an open door to escape with his booty from the country.—Wilson, Thomas, Canby, and all the commanders of federal armies in the South-west and on the Mississippi have been directed to take special means to intercept the rebel chiefs with their plunder, if possible.

Bar Meeting.

A meeting of the bar of the Third Grand Division was held at the Supreme Court House on Tuesday evening to take suitable action in reference to the death of President Lincoln. Hon. S. B. Gookins was called to the Chair, and D. P. Jones, Esq., appointed Secretary. On motion a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the bar in view of the recent great national bereavement. The committee consists of the following gentlemen: Hon. E. S. Leland, of Ottawa; Hon. A. W. Arrington and Hon. C. Beckwith, of Chicago; Hon. E. N. Powell, of Peoria; T. C. Frost, Esq., of Galesburg; W. H. Herndon, of Springfield; and Hon. A. H. Miller, of Rockford.

At a subsequent meeting of the bar, said committee reported a series of resolutions, which were approved; and the matter being named to the Court, Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., was fixed as the time when they will be formally presented to the Court, with a motion that they be entered of record. Hon. J. D. Caton will make the presentation.

Funeral at Springfield.

The committee of arrangements at Springfield have changed the time from Saturday (6th) to Thursday, the 4th of May, as the day of the funeral of President Lincoln at Springfield. The remains will arrive there on Wednesday, and, instead of four, will lie in state but part of two days.

Railroads sell excursion tickets at one fare and a fifth for the occasion. The city of Springfield pays the transportation of the bands and singers who take part in the requiem services. The hotels, or such space in them as is necessary, may possibly be taken possession of by the authorities, that the guard of honor, &c., may be accommodated, as so great is the demand for rooms that it is feared that these may be unable to obtain the necessary facilities without unusual means.

SHERMAN'S SANITY.—As Sherman knew of Lincoln's death when he entered into his extraordinary compact with Gen. Johnston, and under the circumstances his proceedings were peculiarly strange and unaccountable, the question as to his sanity is again raised, and it is thought, by those who entertain the idea that he is not perfectly sane, that the terms were made while in a state of absent-mindedness. The other time, when this "question" was raised on Sherman, was when he said it would take 100,000 men to keep Kentucky clear of rebels, when the powers at Washington were about to let that job to some 20,000. The sequel showed that Sherman was nearer the mark than some others—though he *was* crazy.

PAINE, one of the supposed assassins of Secretary Seward, on Thursday attempted suicide by beating his head against the walls of his cell.

National Humiliation and Mourning.

President Johnson has issued the following Proclamation appointing Thursday, May 25th, as a day of National humiliation and mourning:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies, and whereas our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation. Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of senators and representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the national capital

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, May 25th next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow-citizens there to assemble in their respective places of worship there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent decease.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington, April 25th, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

THE PLAGUE.—We give a short article on our first page in reference to the appearance of the Siberian plague at St. Petersburg, and by later arrivals from Europe it is announced that the plague has spread into Poland and is thence moving westward. There is little doubt but it will spread over Europe within the next few months, and thence by the middle of summer, to the shores of America. The people of Western Europe are already in a great panic on the subject, and it may be well for the Atlantic cities of our own country to consider whether strict quarantine regulations on vessels coming from Russia ought not to be enforced immediately.

CHICAGO POST.—Though not formally announced, it is generally understood, and there seems to be no doubt about it, that the Chicago *Post* printing establishment has been purchased by the company chartered at the late session of the Illinois legislature to publish a republican paper at Chicago in opposition to the *Tribune*. The new paper is to appear in a few weeks. Mr. Sheehan, present editor of the *Post*, we presume, of course, retires from the concern.

PRISONERS AND THEIR EXCHANGE.—It is said the exchange of 5,000 Union soldiers at Darien, Ga., which, it is supposed, has taken place by this time, will leave scarcely any of our men in the hands of the rebels, while there remains in the hands of the government between 60,000 and 70,000 rebel troops, besides those paroled under the terms of Lee's surrender.

SECRETARY SEWARD has so far recovered from his injuries (by fall from his carriage and the attempted assassination) that he was able on Thursday to ride out, and to give some attention to state papers. Frederick is also slowly improving, and will, doubtless, be restored to health.

ANDY JOHNSON is a smarter man than George Washington, for the reason that the latter did not have his bust put up in the Senate Chamber till after his death, while Andy had his *bust* there on the day of his inaugural.

EX-GOV. MATTESON arrived in Springfield Saturday last. We learn that it his intention to make that his future place of residence.

MRS. LINCOLN does not accompany the funeral cortege of her husband, but remains at Washington seriously, if not dangerously, sick.

N. W. SAN. COM. SOLDIER'S HOME FAIR.

To open at Chicago, May 30, '65.

Canal Boatmen and Boat Owners.

The undersigned having been appointed Chairman of the committee on Canal Boats and Boatmen, by the managers of the approaching Sanitary Fair, would respectfully announce to those who properly come within his department, that he associated the following gentlemen with him on the above Committee:

H. S. Mason, Esq., Collector, Lockport, Ill
A. F. Dow, Esq., " Ottawa, Ill.
D. L. Hough, Esq., " La Salle Ill.
W. E. Codding, Esq. Inspector, La Salle,
WM. Cook, Esq., Lock Tender, Bridgeport.

All money or contributions of any kind handed to these gentlemen, or the undersigned, will be paid into the Fair, and be credited to the boating interest.

The Executive Committee especially enjoin upon all to adopt the utmost possible care in the bestowal of their contributions, giving to no one not well known and above suspicion. No one is authorized from Chicago to solicit subscriptions of any kind for the Fair without express authority from the Executive Committee, signed by its Chairman, (Thos. B. Bryan), and Secretary, (E. W. Blatchford), and authenticated also by the seal of the Fair. S. C. MASON.

Chairman Com. on Canal Boats &c.

The undersigned having been appointed one of the committee for the particular interest set forth in the above notice, would respectfully and earnestly call the attention of "Owners of Boats and Canal Boatmen," and others who may see fit to make this department one of interest, to the special appeal of the North Western Sanetary Committee. A distinct organization of this interest has been created to rally the *sympathy* and *good work* of all those to whom this appeal is made. As this is the first call made upon the Canal interest, as such, in the support of this great National work, the committee hope there will be a general response, and one creditable to the branch of our mercantile business. The chairman of the committee S. C. Mason, Esq., Canal collector at Chicago says that he is having a miniature canal Boat built in first rate style, there is to be a miniature tug in the waters of "Monitor Hall," to tow the same. There will be a miniature "*Monitor*" and "*Merrimac*" in this hall, and each day at a certain time they will engage each other in mock combat, they will propel themselves, and be armed with miniature guns, &c., &c. Come on, gentlemen, and let us have a demonstration worthy of the object in view. Subscriptions can be made by letter through the P. O. or left at the office on the canal. ALBERT F. DOW, *Com.*

Ottawa, April 26, 1865.

BOTS IN HORSES.—The following taken from one of our exchanges, is said to be a sure remedy for bots in horses:—Take two quarts of new milk and sweeten it well with honey, and turn it down the horse, and the bots will immediately begin to feed in it till they are filled like a blown up bladder. Two hours after dissolve as much salt in two quarts of water as can be, give this to the horse, and it will cut the bots all up, and nothing will be seen of them, and your horse is well.

President Jhonson's Position.

On the subject of a general amnesty, and of the *status* of the rebel states, President Johnson has made some recent declarations that are full of significance. He rather snubs the radical abolitionists of the Sumner-Whiting school, who hold that the states having rebelled are dead, by point blank repudiating that doctrine. He says:

"Some hold the idea that states are to be lost in territorial and other divisions, and are to lose, too, their characters as states. But their life-breath has been only suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these states in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A state may be in the government with a peculiar institution, and by operation of rebellion lose that feature; but it was a state when it went into rebellion, and when it comes out with its institutions it is still a state."

But the radicals are better pleased with some other declarations he made. He is clearly not of Lincoln't way of thinking, that the rebels can be won by gentle means—by amnesty and pardon; for he says:

"Treason against the state, treason against the states, treason against the Government of the United States, is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. It is not promulgating any thing that I have not heretofore said, to say that traitors must be made odious, that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished. (Applause.) They must not only be punished, but their social power must be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain an ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful, for in the words of a former senator of the United States, when traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable, and I say that, after making treason odious, every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country."

The above is taken from a speech made on the 22d inst. by President Johnson, to an Indiana delegation that waited on him at the White House.

For the Free Trader

FRIEND OSMAN:—Being of a fun-loving disposition naturally, and disposed to enjoy an evening's entertainment, I dropped in at Washington Hall one evening this week, to see how Fuller and Hapgood were progressing with their *Dramatic* exercises. The assemblage was not as large as I expected to see there, for certainly the little troupe catering to the tastes of the people of the city, are deserving of better patronage. I could discern evidence of talent, and a disposition to please the audience—qualities that should command a liberal patronage, such as the people of Ottawa usually know how to bestow. The plays presented this week have been good ones, and well personated, and if I can correctly judge of the opinion of those who attended, have given satisfaction. LAMPREY in his comic parts is certainly good, and will a longer introduction to our citizens, will become a favorite. DAVENPORT does well, but he ought to throw off some of that unnatural swagger about him—in some parts he personates. FULLER could improve some by discarding that coldness of action—which almost leads to deadness, and produces a restlessness, on the part of the assemblage. In truth a want of spirit is the only drawback upon the company. I do not say this to censure, but that the remark may be received in the same kind and friendly spirit in which it is offered, as the troupe intend to stop with us another week, and hoping our people will extend to them the patronage they deserve. I must not omit to mention the names of Mrs. Davenport and Misses Barritt, Wilmatt and Belle Fuller and can assure them of the approval of the audience, if they continue as they have begun. (By the way, Miss Belle, a kind word in your ear, don't be quite so precise in your acting; suit more action to the word.) All I can say to the people in conclusion is, if you want to enjoy a pleasant evening's entertainment, go to Washington Hall.

Declaration of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church.

At a meeting of the Bishop and Clergy, held in the vestry room of Trinity Church, immediately after the mid-day service, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the following declaration was unanimously adoped and signed by the clergy present, and directed to be sent to all the clergy of the diocese for their signatures. Resolutions were also adopted that the same where fully signed, should be respectfully transmitted to the Chief Executive and the family of the late President:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Providence, infinite in wisdom, tender in love, and working all things after the counsel of his own will, our venerated Chief Magistrate has been taken away by the violence of a wicked man, and the whole nation mourns the dark and terrible calamity.

We, the ministers of God, in our own behalf, and that of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Illinois, desire hereby to give utterance to our humiliation, under the solemn discipline of the Lord, our fellowship with the stricken nation, our solicitude for those in authority, under their heavy burthens, our trembling anxiety in this trial is of our national life, and our respectful sympathy with the bereaved family, which lament the irreparable loss of a husband and father.

We acknowledge the goodness through which, notwithstanding the shock so foreboding to our social policy, the evil was restrained from extreme wickedness, our government preserved from disorder, our people from confusion, and the administration has been settled in order, tranquility and strength.

We shall not cease, in public and in private, to offer our humble prayers and intercessions, that the awful trial may work "the peaceable fruits of righteousness," and, through the holy spirit making us to be and to do those things which are good, that which may tend to hasten the restoration of Union, Peace and Love over our whole land, to the glory of God's name, and the blessing of his chosen people.

(Signed) HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, and others.

Council Proceedings.

REGULAR MEETING.

TUESDAY, April 25th, 1865.

Present, Mayor Hickling, Aldermen Prescott, Brunker, Young, Eichelberger, Miller, Mitchell, Collings, and Hutton.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Petition of Patrick Dwyer and others, asking an order for the construction of a sidewalk and crossings from the fourth ward school house to northern city limit, on east side of La Salle street, presented.

On motion of Collings received and referred to Street and Alley committee.

Petition of M. E. Hollister and O. C. Gray, for an order to vacate the north end of Grafton street, presented.

On motion of Mitchell, received and referred to Street and Alley committee.

Petition of C. C. Brewster and others, asking council to pass an order requiring all street buyers of produce, except grain and pork, to pay a license of $2.00 per day, presented.

On motion of Young, received and referred to committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Petition of D. S. Ebersol and E. Rose, for permit to remove a small frame building and attach same to the building now occupied by them, situated in same block, presented.

On motion of Collings, received and referred to committee on Fire Department, to be reported on at next meeting.

On motion of Young, the city clerk was directed to issue an order to D. T. Murphy for 80 per cent. of the estimated amount of work done on the approaches to feeder bridge on La Salle street, as per contract.

Statement of receipts and expenditures for the municipal year ending March 20, 1865, presented by city clerk, was, on motion of Collings, received and ordered published.

Prescott, from Finance committee, reported city collector's account correct, with exception of error of $3.00, afterwards rectified.

On motion of Collings, report was received and adopted.

Miller, from Sewerage committee, recommended and, on motion, it was ordered, that the the supervisor be directed to apply street labor so far as may be necessary to the cleaning out of ditch on east side of Elm street, the repairing of culvert on Ottawa Avenue, and the rebuilding of culvert on east side of Pearl street.

Miller, from Sewerage committee, recommended, and, on motion of Mitchell, it was ordered, that Pine street sewer be repaired, under the direction of Sewerage committee.

On motion of Miller, ordered, that the bill of Matthias Shilling, for labor and materials used in repairing Poplar street sewer, be allowed and paid.

On motion of Young, ordered, that the matter of constructing crossings on Norris street, east side of Columbus street, and alley in block No. 11, in North Ottawa Addition, be referred to Street and Alley committee, with power to act.

On motion of Eichelberger, ordered, that the supervisor be directed to repair crossings on north side of Madison street at intersections of Canal and Walnut streets, and alleys in blocks No. 94 and 95.

On motion of Miller, ordered, that the supervisor be directed to lay a stone crossing from the west side of Sycamore street, across Madison street, opposite the third ward school house.

On motion of Mitchell, ordered, that no person over fifty years of age be required to pay poll tax.

Adjourned to Tuesday night, May 2d, 1865.

R. V. WATERMAN,
City Clerk.

CHICAGO, April 28.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 149, declined to 137½, and closed at 147½.—The leading markets here, under the decline in gold, were in a measure depressed. No. 1 spring wheat sold at $1.18@1.20½; No. 2 at $1.08@1.09. Flour was steady at $6.25@7 for spring extras, and $5@5.25 for spring superfines. Corn was dull at 68@71c for No. 1, and 63@65c for No. 2. Oats were steady at 42@43c for No 1, and 40c for No. 2. Barley was in fair request at 86@100c, according to quality and locality. Rye sold to a limited extent at 78c for No. 1. Provisions were in fair demand, and mess pork sold at $28.25@28.50, and prime mess at $25. Smoked hams were firm at 19½c.—Lard was in good demand at 18c.; tallow sold to a small extent at 9½c. Seeds were quiet at $14@4.75 for timothy, and $12@14 for clover.—*Chicago Times.*

STATEMENT

Of the receipts of the city of Ottawa for the municipal year ending March 29, 1865.

Balance in Treasury March 27, 1864,		$2750 85
From General Tax 1864	$6417 23	
" " 1862,	24 00	
" Licenses,	2331 50	
" Poll Tax,	415 00	
" Special Tax Pine street sewer,	1358 75	
" " " Poplar street sewer,	386 75	
" " " Side Walks,	91 62	
" Fines,	471 00	
" Fox River Bridge dividends,	218 75	
" Redemption money,	38 00	
" J. O. Glover occupation Paul street	50 00	$12,482 63
Total receipts		$15,292 93

Statement of expenditures and appropriations of the City of Ottawa for the municipal year ending March 20th, 1865.

Elections,	$164 00
Jailors fees and Boarding Prisoners,	88 79
Marshal Salary,	600 00
Special Police,	$925 79
City Attorney balance salary 1863-4	50 00
Assessor,	166 00
Clerk,	300 00
Surveyor,	19 50
Health office,	75 00
Supervisors of streets,	782 50
Work on streets (day labor)	868 27
Team labor on streets,	619 06
Lumber,	319 14
Nails, spikes, &c.,	40 48
Repairing bridges	85 08
Tending Madison street bridge,	90 00
Small pox patients,	700 84
Fire department,	404 81
Printing,	202 50
Poplar street sewer,	628 06
Side walks,	429 50
Fox river bridge assessment,	229 00
Dr. McKinney, damages,	800 00
Board of Education,	1400 00
Rent of office two years,	50 00
Copying assessment roll 2 years,	65 00
Gas and repairing lamps,	164 15
Stone,	177 60
Blacksmithing,	8 91
Dressing,	10 82
Removing nuisances,	7 75
Telegraphing,	1 50
Mason work,	10 18
Unloading boat,	19 19
Repairing plows,	10 00
Grates,	21 00
Commissioner of assessment,	22 00
Sheriff fees,	24 84
Tax refunded,	10 19
License refunded,	25 00
L. E. Payson services rendered,	50 00
Wheel barrow,	7 50
Side sewers	41 00
Sundries,	18 00
Interest on city bonds,	1266 00
Treasurer fees,	147 00
Orders issued previous to March 21, 1864,	50 11 $13491 61
Balance in Treasury March 20, 1865,	$1711 28

R. N. WATERMAN, City Clerk.

C. H. HOSSBACH,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

Educated at the Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, intends introducing in music in Ottawa, on Pianos, Melodeons or Organs.

Orders may be left at C. W. Denhardt's Music Room Post Office Block, up stairs.

April 22, 65.

A. COLES, M. D. A. F. JACKSON, M. D.

COLES & JACKSON, Physicians and Surgeons, will attend promptly all calls in the line of their profession. Office in Post Office Block with J. F. Marriner Dentist. Residence on Columbus st., third north of Post Office.

April 8th, 1865-1y.

PROPOSALS.

FOR Building a Methodist E. Church, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th day of May next Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Wm. True, under the Bank of Ottawa.

The building is to be of brick with cut stone trimmings.

Bids will be received for the different kinds of work, separately as for the whole structure in one contract as may be found desirable. Information in reference to the work may be obtained from either of the subscribers.

S. W. CHEEVER,
H. HAMILTON,
WM. TRUE.
} Building Committee.

Ottawa April 27, 1865.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
6th COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF ILL.
Ottawa, April 27th, 1865.

To the tax payers of the sixth Collection District of Ills.

As the annual returns of income for the years 1864 are now being made. I desire to call public attention to the fact that persons making fraudulent returns of income will be proceeded against to the fullest extent of the law as will be seen by the late instructions of commissioner Lewis. And I now suggest to all those who last year made erroneous returns that they can now amend them. If not amended they will be assessed with penalty.

ERI L. WATERMAN,
Assessor.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the ailing prices of everthing, the Photographic society of this city are willing to accord with the circumstances and reduce the price of pictures to agree with the condition of things.

BUTTS & KINNISTRY,
F. A. SHAPER,
L. E. GIBBS.

Ottawa April 29th, 1864.

TO RENT.

By the subscriber, in the thriving village of Utica, a house 30 by 18, one and a half stories high, in the business part of the town. Well calculated and fitted up for a family grocery and boarding house, for further particulars apply to the undersigned at his residence 2 miles northeast of Utica. EDWARD NEARY.

April 27th, 1865. 4w*.

Executor's Notice.

ESTATE OF JOEL STRAWN, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Joel Strawn late of the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of La Salle county, at the Court House in Ottawa at the June Term, on the third Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 17th day of April A. D. 1865.

ABNER STRAWN, Executor.

April 29th, 65.-6w.*

Petition for Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned that the undersigned, Margaret Reardon, duly appointed guardian of Thomas Reardon, Hannah Reardon, James Reardon and Mary Reardon, minor children of Anthony Reardon, deceased, will at the June Term of the County Court of the county of La Salle and State of Illinois, to be held at Ottawa in said county on the second Monday of June A. D. 1865, apply to said Court for authority to sell lot number one (1) in block number forty-one (41) in the States addition to Ottawa, in said county, for the benefit of said wards. MARGARET REARDON,

DICKEY, RICE & LEWIS, *Sols.* *Guardian.*

ESTRAY NOTICE,

BAY HORSE—Taken up by John L. Ross in the town of Deer Park La Salle county a bay mare four years old about 15 hands high, a little white in forehead, valued at $75.00. S. W. RAYMOND *Clerk.*

SORREL MARE—Taken up by Enoch Hagenback of the Stown of Waithum La Salle county a sorrel horse six or seven years old, about 14 hands high—no marks or brands, value dat $60.60. S. W. RAYMOND, *Clerk.*

BAY HORSE COLT—Taken up by R. J. Fullerton in the town of Dayton La Salle county a bay horse colt two years old this spring—star in forehead three white feet, valued at 30.00. S. W. RAYMOND, *Clerk.*

April, 29th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

The farm owned by the subscriber, situated on the bluff three miles north-east of the Court House and one mile and a half from the city limits. In beauty of location and convience for profitable occupation, it is hardly equalled by any farm of like size in the county. It contains 140 acres. J. C. CHAMPLIN.

Ottawa April 25d 1865.

PIANO TUNING.

Mr. W. H. Powers, from "Reeds' Temple of Music" in Chicago, will make his regular visit to Ottawa about the 10th of May for the purpose of Tuning Pianos and putting them in order. As Mr. Powers has many patrons here and is tuning for the largest Piano House in the West, it is needless to say anything more than that he is thoroughly competent. All persons having pianos out of tune or needing attention will please leave their orders at the Drug and Book Store of S. Y. Griggs.

April 22, 1865.-1w.

Grand Removal!

GREAT IMPROVEMENT!

Great Reduction

In Prices!

Mitchell & Feeney

Have Removed their Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

TO

CHEEVER'S NEW BLOCK!

We now have the Largest and best assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

Ever Brought to Ottawa.

Our goods having been purchased since the late great decline in gold, can and will be sold at Panic Prices.

Mitchell & Feeney

Will neither be

Undersold nor Oversoled;
Narrow-soled or Outsold;

And every body will be SOLED in the best manner, and not, as elsewhere, get SOLD.

In our custom department we defy competition.

Remember the Place

Cheever's New Block.

MITCHELL & FEENY.

Ottawa April 22d, 1865.

E. L. ARMSTRONG

is now receiving an elegant stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHING!

For men and boys wear which were bought at Panic Prices and will be sold accordingly.

Consistin6 of

English Walking coats,
Sack Coats,
and Frock Coats,
All the latest styles of
Goods,
Linen Dusters and
Linen Coats of all Styles,
Pants and Vests in suits
Of all styles patears and qualities.

An Elegant Line of

GENTS'S FURNISHNG

GOODS,

White Shirts,
Neglige Shirts,
Inner Shirts and
Drawer, Collars
And neck ties of
every description.

Gloves of all kinds,
A full line of
English and
German Hosoiry,

Hats and Caps,

Carpet Bags,
Trunks,
Umbrellas and
Rubber Goods,

All of which will be sold regardless to Price.

GO TO NO. 3.

ED. L. ARMSTRONG.
Reddick's Block, No. 3.

Ottawa April 22d, 1865.

Special meeting of the Board of Supervisors.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a request of one third of the members of the Board of Supervisors of La Salle county, a special metting of said Board will be held, to convene at the Court House on the third day of May 1865, at in Ottawa in said county.

Dated at Ottawa, this 21st day of April 1865.

S. W. RAYMOND, *Clerk.*

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Bruggeman has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. FRANK BRUGGEMAN.

Ottawa, April 18, 1865.-3w*.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-TH RTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency or are converted at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 6 per cent.

G OD-BARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest ammounts to

One cent. per day on a	$50 note.
Two cents " " "	$100 "
Ten " " " "	$500 "
20 " " " "	$1000 "
81 " " " "	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantage will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 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 four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscription 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, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the following Banks

First National Bank of Joliet.
First National Bank of La Salle.
First National Bank of Peru.
City Bank, Ottawa.
Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa.

March 25, 1865.

1865. SPRING TRADE. 1865.

BEAN & MORGAN!

Are receiving a choice stock of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods being less than one half the former price. The different departments in our Stock are full and comprise and unusual variety.

We would call persicular attention to our

Dress Goods!

Silks, New Spring Cloaks,
AND LADIES' CHOTHS.

We have a fine assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, AND
GENTS TRIMMING GOODS.

Our CARPET ROOMS contain many rare and choice Patterns.

We have on hand constantly a good Stock of

Crockery

AND

Choice Family Groceries.

We Buy Butter and Eggs.

We are thankful for past favors and would say to our friends and customers that we shall endeavor always to merit their patronage. BEAN & MORGAN.

april 15, 1864

INTERESTING!

To all those afflicted with Chronic Diseases.

Dr. J. WARD,

Will be in Ottawa on Monday May the 1st, and will remain for one week or till Monday the 8th, will be at his office up stairs in the Post Office Block. The Doctor will have a supply of his

CELEBRATED NERVE REMEDY

For the treatment of

Neuraliga and all Nervous Diseases.

Ottawa May 1st, 1865. J. WARD