THE JEFFERSONIAN

A. H. BALSLEY.

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JEFFERSONIAN
Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of printers' ink, (and all successful business men do,) are informed that we have refitted our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most beautiful styles of type, Taylor Mammoth Drum Cylinder, Nonpareil Hall Medium and Gordon (latest improved) Presses run by steam, under the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and together with our low rents added to the fact that we use steam power, gives us a great advantage over city offices. Call and examine our work

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

City and County Directory.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at the Findlay Post-Office.

DEPARTURES.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. RR., 9:15 a. m.
L. E. & I., RR. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" " *North*, 4:27 p. m.

ARRIVALS.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. RR., 5:00 p. m.
L. E. & I. RR. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" *North*, 4:38 p. m.

DEPARTURES.

Van Buren, Portage, Mungen and Bowling Green—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8a.m
Mt. Blanchard, Hucktown and Ewing's Corner, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Arlington, Williamstown and Dunkirk Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Oak Ridge, Ottawa, Roanoke, Belmore, and Gilbon—Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.
Benton Ridge, Stanley and Pendleton—Friday, at 5 a. m.
McComb and Portage Center—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Common Pleas Judge—James Pillars.
Auditor—George S. Mosher.
Clerk of Courts—Scott W. Preble.
Treasurer—Peter Hosler.
Recorder—Paul Kemerer.
Probate Judge—Samuel R. Huffman.
Sheriff—Samuel Myers.
Prosecuting Attorney—Henry Brown.
Coroner—D. F. Cline.
Commissioners—Joseph Saltzman, John D. Bishop and John Edgington.
Infirmary Directors—Jacob Thompson R. M. Watson, and J. R. Boshong.
Infirmary Superintendent—R. M. Lee.
School Examiners—I. A. Pittsford, J. R. Kagy and Jonathan Mertz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustees—Wm. Martin, John Larkins and Job Chamberlin.
Clerk—H. H. Metzler.
Treasurer—Hugh Newell.
Justices—D. R. Beardsley and G. A. Ballard.
Constables—J. el Markle and I. M. Ryal.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Mayor—Jacob Carr.
Clerk—John A. Meeks.
Treasurer—M. D. Souts.
Marshal—James Wilson.
Solicitor—James A. Hope.
Council—E. Palmer, P. Carlin, John Parker, J. L. Linville, A. Brown and V. H. Coons.
Board of Improvements—Jacob Carr, E. P. Jones and J. A. Hope.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street.

FINDLAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50. Regular Council second Monday evening in each month.

FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 57. Stated Convocation first Monday evenings in each month.

FINDLAY LODGE, F. & A. M., No. 227. Stated communication first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.

Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.

GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT, No. 92, I. O. O. F. meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.

HANCOCK LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening.

FINDLAY LODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.

FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION meets at the Court-house on the third Monday in each month.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy House. General prayer meeting every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Women's prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children's meeting first Saturday [illegible] in each month at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Jones.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. G. W. Miller.
Congregational—Rev. H. D. Kolz.
Evangelical Church—Rev. Samuel Cocklin.
United Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holden.
German Reform—Rev. A. Konetzka.
Church of God—Rev. D. Kline.
German Lutheran—Rev. M. Buerkle.
St. Michael's Catholic Church—J. B. Young.

Findlay Business Directory.

W. H. HAVEN,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, DIRECTLY OPposite the Court House Findlay, Ohio. Physician's Prescriptions compounded carefully. Full stock of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, Soaps, &c. 19

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BARBER SHOP IS THE PLACE WHERE you can get the best of work done in the neatest possible style. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting and Shampooing a specialty. Shop Opposite Old White Corner. Two Chairs always found ready for business. Call and see him and get a Good Job. Ladies desiring work done, by leaving word at the shop he will call at their residence. 19

D. H. GILMER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

Office over Fellers, Johnson & Co's store, West Side Main Street, Findlay, Ohio. April 14, 1876-6m

E. PHIFER,

SURVEYOR. Office in first block South of Court House Attention given to retracing the lines of old surveys, laying out, parting off, and dividing up lands, leveling for profiles of roads and ditches. March 10, 1876-6m

JOHN M. HAMLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FINDLAY, OHIO. Makes regular professional calls in adjoining counties. Nov. 19-tf.

D. R. BEARDSLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Claim Agent. Will practice law in State and U. S. Court, and attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. As Justice of the Peace, will attend to conveyancing and taking depositions. Office—Room N. 1 Melodeon Building, Findlay, Ohio. May 5, '76—tf.

E. T. DUNN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in New Bank Building, West side of Main Street, No. 69 (Nov. 22-tf.)

J. H. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Findlay, Ohio. Office in "Headquarters" Building, North-east of Court House. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. April 26, 1872.

JAMES A. HOPE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office over W. L. Davis & Co's Store, Main Street, Findlay Ohio. April 14 '71-

JACOB F. BURKET,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Notary Public. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and business in Probate Court. Office on Main Street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.

HENRY BROWN. G. F. PENDLETON.

BROWN & PENDLETON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office up stairs, first Door South of Court House, Findlay, O. November 24, 1874-tf.

WM. M. DETWILER, M. D.,

HOMOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Main Street, two doors North of Karst's Grocery Store, Findlay, Ohio. Office hours—10 to 7½ a. m., 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., [illegible] May 1673-tf

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OCULIST AND AURIST. Studied the Eye with Dr. Metz at Massillon, Ohio. Long, Short and Weak Sight Corrected by the aid of French Trial Glasses. OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 4 P. M. 13y1 21 Madison St., Tiffin, O.

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DAVIS, DETWILER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, and Dealers in Flour, Provisions, Woodenware, Willow and Stone Ware, Confectionery, Fruits, and a General Variety Goods at Wholesale at Cleveland and Toledo prices. Nos. 21 and 23 Main Street. May 5, '76—tf.

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D. L. JUNE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Celebrated FREMONT WHITE LIME, the best brands of Cement for sale. Also manufacturers of Free Stone of all kinds, shapes and sizes for building purposes. The best Building Material now in use. Office near L. S. & S. R. R. Fremont Ohio. June 4, 1875.

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Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

E. P. JONES Pres. | CHAS. E. NILES, Cash.,

*FRANK L. KARST, Teller.

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Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange,

Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Good paper bought. Drafts on cities in Europe and America for sale.

Directors.—E. P. JONES, ISAAC DAVIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, and J. H. WILSON. Jan 24, 73-tf

Glorious News!

Victory has perched upon our banner, and in order not to suffer defeat, we hereby announce to the citizens of Hancock and surrounding counties, that the cheap Tin and Stove firm of

R. W. VANCE & CO.,

At the Old Stand of Rickets & Scotborn'

Opposite the Court House,

Will, on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL, sell all goods in their line

STRICTLY FOR CASH,

Believing it to be the best for both debtor and creditor. Our stock consists in part of

Cook AND Heating Stoves,

Of the very best quality, and at prices to suit every one. A full line of

TIN AND COPPER WARE

House Furnishing Goods, Well, Cistern and Stock Pumps,

All of which will be sold right down to "Hard Pan Prices."

JOB WORK,

of all kinds done on short notice, and in the best style. We make a specialty of

Roofing and Spouting,

And the Manufacture of Hill Stacks.

Sewing Machines Adjusted and Repaired.

☞ Look to your interests and call and see us, as we will make our words good. Remember "The proof of the pudding is in chewing the end of the string." Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we ask a continuance of the same, in this, our "New Departure," knowing it to be to the interests of all concerned.

R. W. VANCE & CO.

March 10, 1876.

THE FULLEST STOCK

—OF—

Boots and Shoes

Ever offered in Findlay, and at a price

LOWER THAN EVER HEARD F

Having failed to close out our entire stock, we have again

FILLED UP

—WITH—

NEW GOODS

—AT A—

GREAT REDUCTION

We would especially call your attention to our

Hand-Made Mens' Shoes

—AND—

CUSTOM KIP BOOTS.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced.

EWING & REDICK.

19-39

Manhood. How Lost. How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York. Post-office Box, 4586. Jan. 14, 1876-1y

TO CALIFORNIA.

The Prophet Not Without Honor in His Own Country.

The Opinion of Those Who are Right on the Ground.

Unsought Testimony in Favor of the "Old Reliable" North-West.

We don't give this for an *ad fait accompli*, but it is very strongly rumored that Cedar Rapids is to be the *half-way* station between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

If this is to be, and some experiments have been made to that end, we suppose it is on account of the superior condition of the road. A trip on the steel railed and well balasted road, is not any more now, if as much, wear and tear on the employes and machinery to a train, from Chicago to Cedar Rapids, 215 miles, as it was on the iron rails from Chicago to Clinton, 138 miles, in the olden time.

It is not necessary for us to say that the C. & N. W. R'y is a first-class road in every particular, that it rides as easy as sitting in a "rocking chair, that its coaches are parlors, that its employes are the most polite and affable gentlemen the traveling public can meet or will meet in a lifetime of travel—the *esprit de corps* of the employes, if we may say is at a high standard; we say we need not say this in a newspaper, it is self-evident to every traveler on the road. *But in the future these are to be increased; we suppose the speed will be increased; if possible, the superb trains will be more superb; there is to be no train more complete, either for comfort or safety, leave the world's commercial metropolis for the* GOLDEN GATE, THAN THE GREAT TRAINS ON THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—THE ONLY COMPANY RUNNING OUT OF CHICAGO THAT HAS A ROAD SO RELIABLE THAT THEY ARE NOT AFRAID TO RUN AT ANY SPEED CAPABLE OF BEING ATTAINED BY ENGINES OF THE MOST IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, RUN WITH THE HAND OF IRON NERVE, AND A HEAD OF BRASS, WITHOUT ANY FEAR OF ACCIDENT OR INCONVENIENCE.

Every employe on the road feels a personal interest in the North-Western Railway; it's the "clipper" road in the West, and so far as anything can do it will continue so to be.

THIS IS THE TRANS-CENTENNIAL LINK FROM THE GREAT LAKES TO THE GREAT MISSOURI RIVER.

The old-time traveler speaks in high glee of the "ease and comfort" of these days of travel in contrast with the pioneer days of this pioneer road in the days of iron. *The comforts of travel on the North-Western Railway are in every traveler's mouth from the Atlantic to the Pacific.* It must be a proud compliment to the efficient management, and that is the reason every officer or employe feels so happy and obliging.

It is with pride we mention these things, and join the general shout along the line, Hurrah for the "OLD RELIABLE.—*Cedar Rapids Republican, Aug. 14, 1876.*

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Guaranteed Capital, $100,000

OFFICERS:

H. P. GAGE.....President
M. C. WHITELEY.....Vice President
ALFRED GRABER.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:

PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS. OESTERLEN, ALF. GRABER, M. C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP, ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

THE

OLD RELIABLE!

Still Ahead.

Notwithstanding the fact that goods have dropped and dropped, grown cheaper and cheaper, yet

A. EBLING,

At the "Old Reliable," has kept pace with the decline, and always led the market.

HE STILL LEADS!

As customers will discover who will give his home-made

Ready-Made Clothing

A trial. Bear in mind most of his clothing is made under his own supervision, and by his own workmen, yet the prices are down to a par with the prices of Eastern made goods.

His Merchant Tailoring Department

is always well supplied with

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Other Seasonable Goods,

while the man or woman who wants a

TRUNK OR VALISE,

Would waste time and squander money by going elsewhere. His stock of

HATS and CAPS

and his supply of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Will bear the closest inspection, and give the best return for the money invested. Don't fail to look in and

See the Best White Shirt for the Least Money that can be found in the County.

Remember the "Old Reliable" and call in.

A. EBLING.

Findlay, O., Aug. 17, 1876.—15

FEVER AND AGUE

The Chickahominy Fever and Ague Cure is the only remedy ever offered to the public that will, without a single exception, completely rid the system of Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, and all malarious diseases, and effect a radical and

PERMANENT CURE.

No matter how stubborn or old the case may be, this medicine will give prompt and perpetual relief. This remedy is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Therefore, stop dosing yourself with Calomel, Strychnine, Quinine, Arsenic, and other powerful and dangerous drugs. The proprietors offer this medicine purely upon its merits. If it does not give perfect satisfaction, the price paid will be cheerfully refunded.

CHICKAHOMINY MEDICINE CO., PALMYRA, N. Y.

SOLD BY S. & J. M. HUBER.

MOTHER'S RELIEF

OLD DR. JOHN HOWARD'S

Celebrated favorite Prescription and Preparation of

HAMBURG BIRTH ROOT

This time-worn and thoroughly-tested old English Female Remedy, after having been recognized and recommended by the highest medical authority of London and Paris, is now offered to our American mothers as a reliable anodyne for use before and after confinement.

Terror, Suffering and Danger

of Child Birth effectually avoided by the timely used of this Golden Remedy. Prepared in strict accordance with the original prescription and special directions from Old Dr. John Howard, of London, England, by the

MEDICAL BUREAU & STATE DISPENSARY,

Price, $1.50. PALMYRA, N. Y.

☞ Send three cents stamp for Circular.

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WORTHY OF REMEMBRANCE.

Why will you suffer violent pain, or be made uncomfortable, distressed in mind or body, when you can be instantly relieved and quickly cured by Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters. The ordinary Porous Plaster is an article of merit, yet its action is too slow, requiring days and weeks of continuous wear to effect a cure. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster being a great improvement over them relieves you instantly and cures you quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound.

Their action is more powerful than electricity and more certain. They are purely vegetable, contain no mineral or metallic poisons. There composition and properties are founded upon true medical skill, and are in no sense a patent medicine. They are endorsed by thousands of Physicians and Druggists of unimpeachable reputation, as being an article of genuine merit and worthy of public confidence. Try them and be convinced.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
5—1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER—HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY!

"The best, cheapest, safest, and surest remedy ever offered an intelligent people." "An article of great merit which will in a short time be found in every household." "They are all that the manufacturers claim for them whose name alone is a sufficient endorsement of their genuine merits." "The best remedy known for all external difficulties or local disturbances." "They are vigorous, removing almost instantly the most violent pain and ensuring a speedy cure." "I consider them a great and needed improvement over all other porous plasters, they give prompt relief and cure quickly; they are held in high esteem." "They are now preferred over all others. They cure where other porous plasters simply relieve." When suffering try them and you will not be disappointed. Price 25 cents. SEABURY & JOHNSON,
5-1y Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but they can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 19

Educational Column.

Conducted by C. F. PALMER.

THE lighting of school rooms by windows on both sides is forbidden in Germany, on the ground that it injures the eyes.

"How early should the education of a child begin?" was the question asked of a learned physician. "Twenty years before he is born," was the reply. "Good mothers make good children."

THE English School Boards have established a system of banks to teach children economy and prudence, and the banks have now deposited in them more than $40,000 belonging to the children; $30,400 of this sum belongs to the London children.

THE Central Ohio Teachers' Association will meet in Springfield, on the 27th, and 28th of this month, in the High School Building. We are in receipt of a programme from E. H. Cook, Principal of the Columbus High School. Who is chairman of the executive committee. It is varied, and from the names upon it, will certainly be interesting.

EVERY male teacher in Canada is by law required to pay into a fund for superannuated teachers $2 every six months, one half the total contribution being refunded to him in case of his quitting the profession. So popular is the profession there that at each normal school there are several hundred applications more than can be met, and six hundred at the most celebrated of the schools alone.

THE number of public schools in Switzerland is 5,088. The population of that country is estimated at 2,700,000. The number of pupils in the public schools in 1872 was 411,760, and at that time there were 5,750 men and 1,724 women teachers. The salaries of teachers range from $800 a year to $300. Those who receive low salaries, however, have free house rent, the use of arable land, and are provided with fuel.

EVERY school room should be supplied with a thermometer. This should be hung in a place of average temperature and be frequently consulted during school hours. This matter is too frequently neglected, and the temperature runs up or down to the serious injury of the pupils' health. One's own feelings are not always a safe criterion. About 68 degrees will be found most conducive to the well being of both teacher and pupil.

PRESIDENT Phelps, of the National Teachers' Association, say: "A compulsory educational law should be found in a just and adequate educational test as a qualification for voting." Professor Olney, of the University of Michigan, says: "Let the elective franchise be granted to our young men upon the attainment of their majority only when they pass satisfactory examination before a board; requiring a proper knowledge of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, a familiarity with American history and Constitution of our Government, as well as a good moral character, as requisites.

QUESTIONS ON ARITHMETIC FOR TEACHERS.

BY J. C. GREENOUGH.*

What are the occasions of our first ideas of numbers?

When should pupils gain their first knowledge of numbers?

What is a number? What is number? Can you show that one is not a number? Is number ever concrete?

Which is the more correct expression, 2 times 2 are 4, or 2 times 2 is 4?

What is the meaning of the word times in the above expression?

What is the unit of any number employed as a multiplier?

By what is multiplication distinguished from addition?

How does a principle of arithmetic differ from a rule?

Would you teach the numeration and notation of decimals before teaching addition.

How much of oral arithmetic would you teach before teaching written arithmetic.

Give your method of analysis for the explanation of the process of finding by multiplication the contents of a rectangular surface?

WHEN my father punished me, and I knew that I ought to be punished, I liked him better, and used to feel better; but, on the other hand, sometimes when I got a cuff on my ear, or a rap on my head with a thimble (an abominable practice!), I did not swear, but I thought swear. I think it is one of the wickedest of things, to strike a child on the head. When I have been punished without seeing the reason of it.—when I have been punished, as I have thought, in over measure, untimely, or without any proper sympathy,—it did me no good In the Boston Latin school I was looked up to as one of the brave boys that showed their heroism when punished; and when I got in trouble, and the teacher said, "Hold out your hand," and took a rattan, and gave me ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty blows on one hand, and then an equal number on the other, till the flesh swelled up like pulp, it was my pride to stand and take it without flinching, and look around at the boys who sat admiring my pluck. Did that do me good? No, it set me against the teacher; and didn't I snap spit balls at him when he wasn't looking! A kind of resistance was organized in the school, which showed itself in this way: We said to ourselves, "You are the master, and your business is to govern; we are the boys, and if we can outwit you, we are smarter than you are." The object and end of punishment should be to produce willing submission to law or to authority; and any punishment that does not accomplish, or tend to accomplish that, is wrong in its root.

BEECHER.

Miscellaneous.

DEMOCRACY IN 1864.

Samuel Tilden's Predecessors in the Work of "Reform."

Jake Thompson's Report to the Rebel Government.

His Mission to the North in the Year 1864—An Attempt to Secure a Forcible Secession of North Western States—Peace Meetings in Illinois, the Expenses Being Paid with Rebel Moneys—Conspiracy to Release the Prisoners at Camp Douglas and Johnson's Island—Plots to Burn the Cities of New York and Cincinnati—A Scheme to Convert Northern Copperheads into Rebel Soldiers—Making Property Owners Tired of War by "Burning Wherever Practicable"—Papers Which "Would Utterly Ruin and Destroy Many of the Prominent Men of the North"—"I Was a Member, and 'Grand Commander' in Illinois, of the Order of 'Sons of Liberty.'"—S. C. Judd.

The following is an exact copy of the original paper now in the hands of the Government, and it will be read with intense interest by every loyal citizen:

THE REPORT.

TORONTO, C. W., December 3, 1864.—The Hon. J. C. Benjamin, Secretary of State—SIR: Several times have I attempted to send you communications, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the objects the Government had in view in sending me here. I had hoped at different times to have accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events we have afforded the Northwestern States the amplest opportunity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington, and openly to take ground in favor of State rights and civil liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discontents at home of the readiness and willingness of the Administration to avail itself of every proffered assistance in our great struggle for independence.

THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

On my arrival here I heard there was such an organization as the Order of the "Sons of Liberty in the Northern States; and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles and its objects, and, if possible, to put myself in communication with its leading spirits. This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordiality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political; its principles were that the Government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties, and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the general government to coerce a seceding State. The resolutions of 1798 and 1799 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the government. Its organization was especially military; It had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of companies. Also, "Grand Commanders."

ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO TO BE SEIZED BY THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

In the month of June last, the universal feeling among its members, leaders and privates, was that it was useless to hold a Presidential election; Lincoln had the power, and would certainly re elect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed, that, by a bold, vigorous and concerted movement, the three great Northwestern States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio could be seized and held. This being done, the States of Kentucky and Missisippi could easily be lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet, and this in sixty days would end the war. While everything was moving on smoothly to a supposed successful consummation, the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic Convention from the 4th of July to the 29th of August; but preparations still went on, and in one of the States the 20th of July was fixed as the day for a movement.

But before the day arrived a General Council of the order from the different States was called, and it was thought that the movement of the 20th of July would be premature, and the 16th of August was fixed upon for a general uprising.

EXPENSES OF PEACE MEETING PAID BY THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

This postponement was insisted upon on the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made—one at Peoria, one at Springfield, and one at Chicago on the 16th. The first one was at Peoria, and to make it a success, I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held and was a decided success. The vast multitudes who attended seemed to be swayed by but one leading idea—peace. The friends were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten them to the great goal of peace. About this time that correspondence between our friends and Horace Greely made its appearance. Lincoln's manifesto shocked the country. The belief in some way prevailed over the North that the South would agree to a reconstruction; and the politicians, especially the leading ones, conceived the idea that on such an issue Lincoln could be beaten at the ballot box. At all events they argued that the trial of the ballot box should be made before a resort to force—always a dernier resort. The Springfield meeting came off, but it was apparent that the fire exhibited at Peoria had already diminished; the whole tone of the speakers was that the people must rely on the ballot box for redress of grievances. The nerves of the leaders of the Order began to relax. About this time a large lot of arms were purchased and sent to Indianapolis, which were discovered, and some of the leading men were charged with the design to arm the members of the order for treasonable purposes. Treachery showed itself at Louisville. Judge Bullitt and Dr. Kalfus were arrested and sent to Memphis.

FAILURE OF THE TREASONABLE PROJECT OF THE "SONS OF LIBERTY."

The day on which the great movement was to be made became known to Mr. McDonald, candidate for Governor of Indiana, and believing it would mar his prospects for election unless prevented, he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned. Thus the day passed by and nothing was done. The Chicago Convention came; the crowd was immense; a general impression prevailed that a reconstruction could be had, and that it was necessary to so far pander to the military feeling as to take Gen. McClellan to secure a certain success. This nomination, followed as it was by divers disclosures and arrests of persons, prominent members, totally destroyed the "Sons of Liberty." The feeling with the masses is as strong as ever; they are true, brave and I believe willing and ready, but they have no leaders. The vigilance of the Administration, its large detective force, the large bounties paid for treachery, and the respectable men who have yielded to the temptation, added to the large military force stationed in these States, make organization and preparation almost an impossibility. A large sum of money has been expended in fostering these operations; and it now seems to have been to little profit. But, in reviewing the past, I do not see how it could have been avoided, nor has it been spent altogether in vain. The apprehensions of the enemy have caused him to bring back and keep from the field in front at least 60,000 to watch and browbeat the people at home. In this view of the subject, the same amount of money has effected so much in no other quarter since the commencement of the war.

THE PLOT TO CAPTURE THE WAR STEAMER MICHIGAN.

In July last, Capt. Charles H. Cole, of Gen. Forrest's command, made his escape from prison. He represented to me that he had been appointed a Lieutenant in our navy. I sent him around the lakes, with instructions to go as a lower deck passenger, to familiarize himself with all the channels and different approaches to the several harbors, the strength of each place, the depositories of coal, and especially to learn all he could about the war steamer Michigan, and devise some plan for her capture or destruction. This duty he performed very satisfactorily. He was then instructed to return and put himself in communication with the officers of the Michigan, and, feeling his way, endeavor to purchase the boat from the officers.

For a long time he thought he would succeed in this, if he could give the guarantee of payment of the sums stipulated, but by degrees the question was dropped, and he asked permission to organize a force, board and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Beall was sent him to aid in the organization, and in carrying out the enterprise.

THE PLOT TO RELEASE THE PRISONERS ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

Their plan was well conceived, and held out the promise of success. It had been previously ascertained from escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island that an organization existed among the prisoners on the island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island; the presence of the steamer Michigan, which carried fourteen guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had by which they were advised that, on the night of the 19th of September, an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made.

On that night Capt. Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a wine-drink with them on board, and, at a given hour, Acting Master Beall was to appear on the boat, to be obtained for that purpose, with a sufficient body of soldiers to board and take the steamer. Should they capture the steamer, a cannot shot sent through the officers' quarters on Johnson's Island was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release had come. Should they take the island, boats were to be improvised and Sandusky was to be attacked. If taken, the prisoners were to be mounted and make for Cleveland, the boats co operating; and from Cleveland the prisoners were to make for Wheeling, and thence to Virginia. The key to the whole movement was the capture of the Michigan. On the evening of the 10th, by some treachery, Cole was arrested, and the messenger who was to meet Acting Master Beall at Kelly's Island, did not reach him. Disappointed, but nothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Philo Parsons, passenger steamer from Detroit to Sandusky, went on his way to Johnson's Island.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER ISLAND QUEEN.

Having landed at Middle Bass Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer Island Queen, with a large number of passengers and thirty-two soldiers, came up alongside and lashed herself to the Parsons. An attack was at once resolved upon. The passengers and soldiers were soon made prisoners, and the boat delivered up to our men. The soldiers were regularly paroled; the passengers were left on the island, having given their promise not to leave for twenty-four hours; and the boat was towed out into the lake and sunk.

The Parsons was then steered directly for the Bay of Sandusky. Here the men, from certain reasons not altogether satisfactory, refused to make the attack on the Michigan. Beall returned, landed at Sandwitch, Canada West, and the men scattered through the country. Most of them have returned to Confederate States, but a few days since Acting Master Bennett C. Burley was arrested, and the trial is now going on for his delivery under the Extradition Treaty. If we had Cole's, Beall's, or his own commission, I should not fear the result; as it is, they will have to prove that they acted under my order, and that will, in all probability, secure his release, but it may lead to his expulsion from the Provinces; at least I have it from a reliable source that this last proposition has been pressed upon the Canadian authorities, and they have considered it. Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you, I should consider it my duty to remain where I am and abide the issue. I should prefer, if it be possible, to have your views on the subject. Capt. Cole is still a prisoner on Johnson's Island.

THE PLOT TO RAISE THE PRICE OF GOLD

In obedience to your suggestions, as far as it was practicable, soon after my arrival here, I urged the people in the North to convert their paper money into gold and withdraw it from the market. I am satisfied this policy was adopted and carried out to some extent, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on the gold market it is impossible to estimate, but certain it is that gold continued to appreciate until it went to 290. The high price may have tempted many to change their policy, because afterward the gold fell in the market to 150, when it was about 180, and exportation of gold was so small that there appeared to be but little or no demand for it. Mr. John Poterfield, formerly a banker in Nashville, but now a resident of Montreal. was furnished with $100,000, and instructed to proceed to New York to carry out a financial policy of his own conception, which consisted in purchase of gold and exporting the same, selling it for sterling bills of exchange, and then again converting his exchange into gold. This process involved a certain loss, the cost of transshipment. He was instructed by Mr. Clay and myself to go on with his policy until he had expended $25,000 with which he supposed he would ship directly $5,000,000, and induce others to ship much more, and then, if the effect upon the gold market was not very perceptible, he was to desist and return to Canada, and restore the money unexpended. By his last report he had caused the shipment of more than $2,000,000 of gold, at an expense of less than $10,000; but it seems that a Mr. Lyons, who had been a former partner of Porterfield, was arrested by General Butler, on the ground that he was exporting gold; and, although Mr. Lyons had no connection with Mr. Porterfield in this matter, yet he thought it prudent to return to Canada, and, while he retains the unexpended balance of $25,000 to carry out his instructions, he has restored $75,000. I must confess that the first shipment had a marked effect on the market. I am inclined to the opinion that his theory will work great damage and distrust in the Federal finances, if vigorously followed up, and if no untoward circumstances should interfere with the operation.

THE PLOT TO BURN STEAMERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Soon after I reached Canada, a Mr. Minor Major visited me, and represented himself as an accredited agent from the Confederate State to destroy steamboats on the Mississippi River, for want of means. I advanced to him $2,000 in Federal currency, and soon afterward several boats were burned at St. Louis, involving an immense loss of property to the enemy. He became suspected, as he represented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been hidden, and consequently have done nothing.

THE PLOT TO BURN CINCINNATI.

Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill, of Cincinnati, to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that City. I consider him a true man, and although as yet he has effected but little, I am in constant expectation of hearing of effective work in that quarter.

THE PLOT TO RELEASE THE PRISONERS AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

Previous to arrival of Lieut. Col. Martin and Lieut. Headley, bringing an unsigned note from you, all the different places here our prisoners are confined—Camp Douglas, Rock Island, Camp Morton, Camp Chase, Elmira—had been thoroughly examined, and the conclusion forced upon us that all efforts to release them without an outside co operation would bring disaster upon the prisoners and result in no good. All projects of that sort were abandoned, except that at Camp Douglas, where Capt. Hines still believed he could effect their release. We yielded to his firmness, zeal and persistence, and his plans were plausible; but treachery defeated him before his well-laid schemes were developed.

THE PLOT TO BURN NEW YORK CITY.

Having nothing else on hand Col. Martin expressed a wish to organize a corps to burn New York City. He was allowed to do so, and a most daring attempt has been made to fire that city; but their reliance on the Greek fire has proved a misfortune. It can not be depended on as an agent in such work. I have no faith whatever in it, and no attempt shall hereafter be made under my general directions with any such materials.

I knew nothing whatever of the raid on St. Albans until after it transpired.

THE PURCHASE OF THE STEAMER GEORGIAN.

Desiring to have a boat on whose Captain and crew reliance could be placed, and on board of which arms could be sent to convenient points for arming such vessels as could be seized for operations on the Lakes, I aided Dr. Jas. T. Bates, of Kentucky, an old steamboat captain, in the purchase of the steamer Georgian. She had scarcely been transferred when the story went abroad that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of sinking the Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and destroying the shipping on the Lakes, and the cities on their margin. The wildest consternation prevailed in all the border cities. At Buffalo twings had cannon placed on board; four regiments of soldiers were sent there, two of them represented to have been drawn from the Army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit and churches broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement. Boats were sent out, which boarded the Georgian, and found nothing contraband on board; but still the people were incredulous. The bane and curse of carrying out anything in this country is the surveillance under which we act. Detectives, or those ready to give information, stand at every street corner. Two or three cannot interchange ideas without a reporter.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE "SONS OF