NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED--HELP.

TO DRUGGISTS—WANTED, by a Pharmaceutist of twenty years' experience, a permanent situation. The best references. Address, R. Kidner, 1304 Ridge-st., Philadelphia, Pa. dec13:276

WANTED—Active, energetic and reliable salesmen. JOHN E. STEVENS, 136 Superior-st. dec13:276

CARPENTER WANTED.—An active man can find good employment at high wages, by applying at 146 Seneca street. dec13:276

LOST.

STOLEN—During the night of the 11th inst., from the barn of Jacob Hoover, a mile and a half south-east of Oberlin, a nice sorrel mare, white-faced with her hind and also a small white spot on right thigh—was three years old last spring. Also an almost new bigger trimmed green, and harness. Whoever will return the above property, to the above address, or will give such information as will lead to its recovery, will be liberally rewarded. dec16:277

LOST—A FUR COLLAR—On Friday evening, between 98 Euclid-street and Second Presbyterian Church. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery at 98 Euclid st. dec16:272

LOST—A large black satchel containing Books and papers belonging to Propeller Portsmouth of the Erie Railway Steamboat Company's Line. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the same. W. D. CUSHING, Agent 109 Superior-st., River st., Cleveland. dec15

WANTS.

WANTED.—A situation by an American Single Lady to do plain sewing, or as second girl, in a private family. Address 98 Seneca-st. dec13:271

WANTED.—Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c., at A. Moor's old stand, 161 Ontario street, for which the highest price will be paid. dec16:269

WANTED.—To rent a small House of about six rooms, within ten minutes walk of the Weddell House. Address Y. Leader office. nov18:270

CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—I just received a large order from the South for ladies' and gents' cast-off wearing apparel; also carpets, bedding, &c. I am willing to pay a high price, by calling on or by note sent by post to MRS. HANNA, No. 199 Pittsburgh street, Cleveland, O. nov18:270

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty acres, good land, good buildings, and within two miles of Cleveland, at a bargain. Will take 7-30 bonds at par. Harvey Rice, 427 Kinsman-st. dec13:272

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND PIANO for $125, if you call this week at Shaw & Cole, Piano Rooms, 36 Bank-st. dec13:271

FOR SALE.—A good Milch Cow, gentle, easy milker; bright red color. Call at No. 320 Prospect street, or at my office, No. 221 Superior street. J. E. INGERSOLL. dec13:272

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—No. 125 St. Clair street, north side, between Seneca and Ontario-sts. Lot 35 by 165 feet, to an alley. Modern built brick house, with all convenience—barn and other out buildings on the premises. One of the most desirable residences in the city. For further particulars inquire at office of Gardner, Hurt & Co., or of SAM'L GARDNER. dec11:274

FOR SALE—OIL—A fine lot of Petroleum Barrels, for oil, at the Factory of W. J. GUILD, on Central Way. nov26:257

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED.—AGENTS—Male and Female, to introduce the best selling Twenty Dollar Sewing Machine in the world. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid and embroider. No extra charge for the hemmer, tucker, corder, binder or self-sewer. Agents are making from ten dollars to twenty dollars a day clear of all expenses. We allow agents to sell the machines on trial, and remit the funds when collected. For further particulars and terms of agency, address S. E. HENDERSON, President Wheeler Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Office No. 5 Lyman's Block. dec13:270

$1500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary, or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $50, which are not infringements upon Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 629 Broadway, New York; No. 235 Carter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 19 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. dec13.

$80 PER MONTH—WANTED—AGENTS—To sell Lloyd's Battle History of the Rebellion. No one will buy without seeing this beautiful work, which is illustrated with Portraits, Maps, Battle Scenes, &c.; price $4.50 and $5.50. Also five Steel Engravings, colored and plain; Maps, Charts, Card Pictures, &c. Address S. S. GREEN, room No. 4, American Building, Cleveland, Ohio. dec12:256

WANTED—RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS—What the people want. Complete History of the War, in one large volume, splendidly illustrated, with over 1000 engravings of Generals and Battle Scenes. The most complete, lucid, copious, authentic and reliable history published. It contains reading matter equal to three large volumes. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address JONES BROS. & CO., 1425 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. sep22:264tw

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUGAR CREEK OIL COMPANY.—Stockholders of the Alum Creek Company will hear of something to their advantage by calling at the Banking office of W. W. WRIGHT, No. 90 Superior-st. dec12:272

TAKE THE BEST!—MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER, the great Agricultural, Literary and Family Weekly. Ably conducted and finely printed and illustrated. Adapted to the whole country. Largest circulating journal of its class in the world. Only $3 a year; $2.50 to clubs. Great inducements to Clubs. Cash Premiums, or Cash Commissions, and one wanted in every town. Now is the time to subscribe and form clubs for Vol. XVII. Desk, Webster's New Illustrated Dictionary, price $12, given for every person sending 10 new subscribers at club rates. Specimens, Club Papers, Prospectus, 25 cents. Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y. d21:272-1w

NEW FURNITURE, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c., at reduced prices, at M. Moor's old stand, 161 Ontario street. dec14:262

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—Proposals for 30 Cords of last seasoned Hickory and Maple Wood will be received, payable in cash on delivery. Address, stating price per cord delivered, D. P. C., Leader office. nov18:266

$50,000 MONEY ADVANCED—In sums to suit on all the old staple and well-known WAGNER'S LOAN OFFICE, on Securities of every kind, viz.: Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Works of Art, Firearms, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, Dry Goods, Pianos, Melodeons, and all personal property of every description, at satisfactory terms. Business strictly private. Established 1851. N. B.—A variety of unredeemed Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols, &c., for sale. Office—corner of Water and Superior streets, over Davis & Pizzotto's Clothing Store. ROBT. W. WAGNER. ed22

An Imaginary Address.

Thomas Carlyle has been chosen rector of the University of Edinburgh. He received more than twice as many votes as his rival, Mr. Disraeli. The *Spectator* imagines Mr. Carlyle addressing the students of the University in the same style of language and thought in which he has formerly addressed mankind in general, and invents for him the following very clever address:

"I am credibly informed, my young brothers and fellow-learners, that a worthy friend of mine, with discernments quite beyond the common, has in these present times undertaken to teach you of this University something (among others) that men call rhetoric and letters—utterances of great men in this common tongue of ours, and the power resulting thence to all true learners among you, with leave of favoring nature, of distinctly articulating such word of God as may be in you;—if such word be already there. If such word be already there! here is the grand condition of all true utterance, without which Rhetoric professors, with huge midwife apparatus of various discernments, can do nothing for you but deliver you of dark, extensive moon-calves, metaphysic abortions, wide called monstrosities or inelegible foolishness, such as it were better for the world not hitherto to have seen. Rhetoric professors, my young brothers, of however various discernments, can at most help you to articulate such a true word as may be in each of you, and it, in your chaotic, yeasty foundlings of blind desire you cannot yet find such word, may instead thereof surely help you to lose such word, beyond hope of ultimate finding, in froth-oceans of logical jargon, dismal science formulas, and sciences called pure.' In which too possible case not I, but the solemn fact of the universe, must warn you, at peril of drowning forever in said froth-oceans of logical jargon, to desist from long-eared hallelujahs and laudatory psalmody to middle-class education, sciences called pure,' university extension and the like, and retire into the silence, till you catch some audible whisper of an everlasting yea announcing, as with a clap of thunder, what sort of body-pilgrimage nature and fact have equipped you with, under peril of your soul, in this distracted universe, to pursue.

Carlyle could not better that himself.

A frightful story comes from Reutzen, in Saxony, concerning the execution of a man named Botune, who had been sentenced to death for murder. It appears that at the time of the execution many thousands of persons were present, and watched while the condemned man mounted the scaffold. Arrived at the top of the steps to the guillotine, Botune, instead of submitting to the attentions of the executioner, engaged in a frightful struggle with him and his assistants. He bit all who came near him, and fought furiously, crying out from time to time to see him, and asserting his innocence. A fresh batch of men came to the assistance of the executioner, but even then it was impossible to get the condemned man under the fatal knife. At last, after a conflict of an hour passed in vehement struggles, an exceptionally strong *bedeau de justice* seized him by his hair and threw him down. He was tied with the leather straps usually employed for the purpose, but more than once broke them to pieces. At last he was secured after a terrible struggle, and having been fastened to the plank, was thrust under the blade of the guillotine, which fell immediately and ended the strife. His last words were, "Human justice is butchery."

The national council of Switzerland, in the course of its revision of the Constitution, has proclaimed liberty of conscience to be inviolable, and has guaranteed the free exercise of religion to all sects or communities.

CLOSING OUT SALES!
CLOSING OUT SALES!!
CLOSING OUT SALES!!!
Great Bargains in Boots and Shoes!
Great Bargains in Boots and Shoes!!
Great Bargains in Boots and Shoes!!!
196 SUPERIOR STREET!
196 SUPERIOR STREET!!
196 SUPERIOR STREET!!!
$20,000 Worth Boots and Shoes!
$20,000 Worth Boots and Shoes!!
$20,000 Worth Boots and Shoes!!!
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP!
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP!!
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP!!!
On Account of Being Shop Soiled!
On Account of Being Shop Soiled!!
On Account of Being Shop Soiled!!!
The undersigned having closed his extensive Boot and Shoe Store at Lake Superior, offers his large stock for sale at extraordinarily low prices, on account of their being Shop Soiled. His stock consists of the latest style of Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children's Shoes of every description, most of which are Custom Made. They will be sold out at almost any price at 196 SUPERIOR-ST.
dec16 JOHN BLACK.

DAILY LEADER.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865.

☞ For Morning Edition News see outside.

☞ For Evening Edition News see inside.

James Buchanan—His Book.

The recently issued work of James Buchanan, under this title, had been so extensively heralded prior to its appearance that many were led to believe that the old "Public Functionary" would therein reveal some hitherto undisclosed facts, and deal in some subtle logic, possessing the power at least to galvanize into a spasmodic life the dead fame of that most despised of Northern traitors. The work itself dissipates all such beliefs, and utterly fails to relieve the name of James Buchanan of any portion of the odium attaching to it by reason of the traitorous inefficiency of the man who sat in the highest place of the nation and looked quietly upon the consummation of the most glaring schemes for the dismemberment of the republic which he had sworn to uphold and defend.

Beginning with the agitation of the slavery question by those whom he denominates "abolitionists," he deals in the old common-places of denunciation, such as "a pretext for their assaults on Southern slavery," "a law higher than the Constitution," and such other verbiage as one would have heard from a plantation overseer in the palmy days of the slave power. Speaking of those horrid "abolitionists," he says: "Slavery, according to them, was a grievous sin against God," as much as to say it was no sin at all. The movements and progress of the abolition party are followed step by step, until, it having gained considerable strength, he suddenly drops the appellation "abolition" and adopts that of "anti-slavery party," by which term he means all the various organizations which in turn combatted slavery, whether by recommending interference with it in the States or the prevention of its extension into territory hitherto free. In this manner he seeks to make the Republican party responsible for the doctrines and acts of the abolitionists proper, and by implication justifies the rebellion upon the ground that the dominant party at the North had interfered with slavery in the States. Admitting this view to be the correct one, which it is not, we cannot see how the organization of an anti-slavery society by citizens of New England, or the election of an anti-slavery President by the voters of the North, could justify the rebellion of slaveholders in the South prior to the inauguration of that President, and, consequently, before he had found opportunity to commit any act hostile to the slave system in the States. But Mr. Buchanan knows full well that the voters who elevated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency had no designs against slavery in the States, and only sought to prevent its expansion into the free territory of the West.

After stating the exceedingly original proposition that slavery was a "domestic institution," he says: "With equal justice might conscience have impelled citizens of Massachusetts to agitate for the suppression of slavery in Brazil as in South Carolina." Of course it might. Who has not a right to "*agitate* for the suppression" of wrong anywhere on the globe? Who but a slavery propagandist would deny the right of such an exercise of conscience? But the utility of such agitation is another matter. There is a broad difference, practically, between agitation for the confinement to its original limits of a local crime in one's own country, and agitation for the suppression of vice in a land where such agitator has no political voice or control. As a matter of justice, there would be no difference; as a question of practicability, there is the widest distinction.

The abolitionists are indebted to Mr. Buchanan for the invention of a descriptive term of entire originality, and, however it may have been intended by its author, one which conveys a great compliment. They are denominated "the movement party," and the writer very truthfully adds that they "went ahead." This truth has been demonstrated to the infinite sorrow and disgust of Mr. Buchanan and his partisans both North and South. Anti-slavery men did go ahead. Not even rebel cannon and bayonets could stay their onward march, and to-day the "movement party" have the proud satisfaction that they have stricken the shackles from four millions of human Beings. Nor will they cease to be a "movement party" until the manhood of these new-born sons of freedom shall have been acknowledged and secured by legal enactment.

Mr. Buchanan complains of what he calls an "important feature" in the organization of anti-slavery societies: the admission of "women". Of this class of members he says they were "sensitive and enthusiastic in their nature against wrong." What a horrible thing was this! He complains of their becoming "public speakers," and, although he accuses those "sensitive" creatures of being "violent," his greatest ground of complaint is that: "Their influence as mothers was thus secured and directed to the education of the rising generation in anti-slavery principles." "Aye, there's the rub." The barbarisms of slavery could not stand before that army of earnest and devoted women, "sensitive and enthusiastic in their nature against wrong," and who exercised their "influence as mothers" in favor of universal liberty. Had it not been for "the rising generation," reared under such "influences," the crime against humanity which God brought to a violent end in ancient Egypt might have been perpetuated in modern America under the protectorate of a "Democratic" administration of the government.

The change by which Mr. Sherman retired from the Chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee, in order to let Mr. Fessenden resume it, was made by request of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Stevens also preferred his place at the head of the Committee on Appropriations.

Five thousand sets of cavalry equipments were recently received at the Ohio State Armory.

The Stevens Resolution.

Our readers will remember that the Stevens resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of fifteen to consider the claims of the "so-called Confederate States" to representation in Congress, which was endorsed by the House Republican caucus, and passed by the House on the first day of the session, was amended in the Senate by striking out the part of the resolution requiring the reference of all papers to the committee without debate, and was passed in its amended form by the House. The part thus stricken out was adopted by the House on Thursday as a separate resolution, which, as our telegraphic dispatches slurred the matter over with a very inadequate reference to it, we give in full:

Resolved, That all papers which may be offered relative to the representation of the late so-called Confederate States of America or either of them, shall be referred to the joint committee of fifteen without debate, and no member shall be admitted from either of the so-called States until Congress shall declare such States or either of them entitled to representation.

This resolution was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and created quite a sensation among the Democrats and conservative Republicans, who supposed they had got rid of the objectionable features which it presented when the amended Stevens resolution was passed. A motion to lay it on the table was lost—yeas 42, nays 109—and after a spirited but brief conversational debate it was adopted by the decisive vote of 106 yeas to 56 nays. Twenty conservative Republicans—among whom we are sorry to see the name of Mr. Hubbell of this State—turned tail on their caucus action and voted with the Democrats against it, but the result showed that the radical Republicans have a two-thirds majority in the House on all questions of reconstruction.

It will be seen that under this resolution the representatives from any or all of the late so-called Confederate States cannot be admitted until the Stevens committee, already appointed, shall report. This is well. The subject is a grave one and there should be no haste or carelessness in its decision. Meantime the representatives of the chivalry who have been loafing around Willard's for the last month, may as well go home and wait until Congress has had time to decide upon their claims, and those of the States they represent, to power over the loyal people of the Union.

The Fenian Treasury.

The New York *World* of Thursday last publishes an exhibit showing the receipts of the Fenian treasury from September 11th to October 28th. In these forty-seven days the total amount of contributions is $120,656.22. The list embraces subscriptions of 20 cents, 40 cents, 60 cents 80 cents, &c., the lowest sum that is received being 10 cents, while higher sums are $1,000, $1,500, $3,000 and $5,000; and one from California is $7,248.99, which is the greatest. This is the tenth financial exhibit which has been made. What the total amount contributed is has not been announced, but popular rumor puts it at about a million of dollars. No wonder the Fenian Senators have an itching to get possession of the funds. No wonder the pugnacious O'Mahony prefers to keep the safe-keys in his own pocket.

"A. B. Rick, of Rowville, in this county, met with a fatal accident one day last week. Being on the top of a chimney, for the purpose of making it safe and secure for the winter, and a heavy wind coming on suddenly, he was precipitated to the pavement—a distance of thirty-one feet."

We find the above in the *Herald's* column of "Neighborhood News," under the head of "Tuscarawas County." *Bricks*, when found in men's hats, often cause "accidents," but this is the first instance on record, we believe, in which a *b'rick*—especially the "top" brick—was known to meet with a "*fatal* accident."

The *Herald* is about as badly sold as it was when a waggish locomotive engineer reported to the editors of that concern that an Englishmen by the name of "T. Rail" was run over by a train on the Toledo Road, which item was greedily seized upon and published by them.

The Purity of Elections in France.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* furnishes that paper with the following illustration of the way in which the French elections are conducted:

A most important political trial has come off at Orleans. M. Richard, the acting Mayor of Tours, and who was likely to be Mayor, has been convicted of substituting, while officially presiding at a municipal election, bulletins in favor of government candidates previously prepared by himself, for the bulletins handed in by the electors. He was taken, as the old law phrase goes, "with the matter," or, as the French say, *la main dans le sac*. A brother scrutineer, who had watched him for a long time shipping the electors' tickets into one pocket while he took others from another pocket and threw them into the ballot-box, at length seized his hand while it was over the orifice, and the bulletin in it was found to be one of his forgeries. A functionary can only be prosecuted by leave of the Council of State, which is in practice very difficult to obtain. But in this case the offense was so flagrant, and the people of Tours made such a row about the matter, that the Government for very shame could not screen its too zealous servant from exposure. But the wonderful part of the story is that the Court found him guilty, with "extenuating circumstances," and gave him only a month's imprisonment, whereas they might have given him five years. This indulgence can only be excused by the knowledge that M. Richard had done nothing more than Mayors had been wont to do for a long time with impunity. The truth is, that in the earliest days of the Empire, and till within the last three or four years, such things were constantly done. The Mayor knew that he would lose his place if he did not insure the election of the Government candidate, he knew also that he would not be punished for any means he might resort to to effect the object.

Cheesey.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Ohio State Cheese Manufacturers' Association will be held in Cleveland, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 24th and 25th. The Annual address will be delivered on Wednesday evening, January 24th, by X. A. Willard, A. M., of the Utica *Morning Herald* and *Country Gentleman*, the ablest writer on Dairy Farming and Cheese Manufacture in the Union.

The meeting will be one of great public interest, and a large attendance is expected of dairymen from all parts of the State, as well as delegations from New England, New York and the Canadas. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing year, and reports are to be made from thirty Cheese Factories, giving the result of the past year's operations, and also from a large number of private dairies.—*Toledo Commercial.*

A Ludicrous Question of Race.

An action is now pending before one of the New York courts, in which a gentleman claims that he has been injured to the extent of $5,000 by being described as a colored person in one of the city directories. The gentleman's business was that of a collector—which calling was indicated on his sign in the abbreviated form, "Coll." The reporter for the publishers of the directory made a note of this fact; but in the hands of the printer the abbreviation "Coll." became transmuted into "Col'd," otherwise "African," or "freedman." How the mistake caused the collector to lose $5,000 we are not informed

The bridegroom at a fashionable wedding in a church at Troy, a few evenings since, was in such haste to reach the cars that he started down the aisle with his bride when the ceremony was only half performed. The clergyman rushed after the retreating pair, and, amid a general titter, completed his remarks.

Mr. McHenry's Compliments to America.

At a meeting held in London of the members of the party of Englishmen who lately visited the United States, Mr. McHenry made a very neat speech, in the course of which he spoke in eulogistic terms of the United States, and of the men who have distinguished themselves in her railway, commerce and military circles, taking occasion in his remarks to compliment General Burnside and our new railroad. We quote as follows:

"None of us, gentlemen, can ever forget the courtesies tendered to us from all the railway and telegraph companies in the United States.

"Where in the whole world could we have found hospitality so unbounded and so magnificent? Not alone from railways with which the Atlantic & Great Western was in alliance—from the Erie, whose elegant liberality was so lavishly displayed from the moment of our arrival until the day of our departure, from its directors and officers, as individuals, and as representing that great corporation; from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; and from the Ohio and Mississippi; but from the Terre Haute and Alton, and Illinois Central, whose unparalleled comforts and splendid train, with their attendants in velvet and gold, unceasingly supplying all antsw with extravagant luxuriance; Michigan Southern, with its accomplished superintendent, Mr. Porter; the Great Western, of Canada, the superb condition of whose road and equipments called forth all our praise; the New York Central, always ready to meet our wishes for special trains or carriages; the Pennsylvania Central and Reading Railway, whose kind offices our time prevented accepting; the Baltimore and Ohio, and Camden and Amboy, by whose great lines we were so comfortably carried to and from Philadelphia and Washington city, and on that memorable expedition to Harper's Ferry. (Cheers.) The spontaneous cordiality evinced towards us by the Boards of Trade and the authorities of the numerous public institutions on our route, must ever live in grateful remembrance; especially, I have great pride in naming the Union League of Philadelphia and New York, those formidable bodies which concentrated and made formidable the Titanic strength of the North in crushing the rebellion. (Cheers.)

It was also a proud satisfaction to introduce to you so many of the great men who have made history for four or five years past—Robert J. Walker, who so frequently honored us with his company and his counsels, and who led successfully the free trade party when even in England free trade was not popular, and who, commencing his career in Mississippi in opposing the scheme of Jefferson Davis for the demoralization of his country, was the most pertinacious and powerful of his opponents in this foul rebellion. General John A. Logan, who, an humble lawyer in a country town, met the threats of closing the Mississippi by an emphatic expression, which drew all eyes on him, "and if you do, we will hew it open with our swords," and gallantly did his deeds support his words; he became a soldier by intuition, and seven times at Corinth, his first great battle, did he repulse the charges of the enemy—he was always Sherman's favorite, was with him to the last, and now he is once more the country lawyer. (Cheers. General Burnside, the first man to lead an expedition against the South, who fastened himself with the skill of an able General, on the coast of North Carolina, within a few weeks of the fall of Sumter. So well did he maintain his hold that his occupation was never shaken, and he is now, with that versatility so common to and so universal with my countrymen, engaged in forming a railway to connect Pitholo with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. General McCallam, who, when administrator of the military railway system, was so justly eulogized by the honorable baronet, the member for Bristol, in his excellent speech on Monday night; General Meigs, of the Commissariat Department throughout the war; General Meade, who at Gettysburg met Lee's invasion of the North, and hurling him back to his defense fairly broke the neck of the rebellion; General Hazen, the hero of Fort McAllister, carrying it by assault, and thus opening the port of Savannah and securing Sherman's march on the sea—the gallant Hooker, whose battle above the cloud at Chattanooga will always give a romantic lustre to his name; Sherman, brilliant in action, eloquent in speech, whose grand march has secured him a soldier's name second to none; and Grant, who has captured in fair and terrible fight more armed men and more cannon than any other commander on record. (Cheers.)

So much for the United States army. Of the navy I will only name one whom we all eagerly looked for, Admiral Farragut, who, lashed to the foretopmast, led his forces to victory as calmly and assuredly as an experienced pilot brings his ship to port. I will not attempt to enumerate the civilians who received us so kindly; but must mention Chief Justice Chase, the Moses of America, who struck the rock of concealed but superabundant wealth, by offering to the people security for its use, which caused it to flow in an uncessing stream to this hour, blessing those who give and who receive it, and refreshing and re-invigorating the whole country. (Cheers.) Our own Director, the Hon. John Sherman, Senator for Ohio, all the members of the Cabinet, and above all, the most excellent President, all these brilliant names will recall to you scenes and incidents which, in connection with our travels, must remain in your memories forever, and I have a feeling of personal pride in thus recalling that which you can readily and heartily appreciate. [Cheers.]

But above and beyond these, I have just pride in having been the leader of a party so distinguished, socially, politically, and financially to the great Republic, the great perception of which people at once appreciated the cause and compliment of your visit, and lavishly placed its resources at your disposal. The men who I have named, and the country which we saw, are worthy of each other; and your experience of them will tell you they are real friends, devoted friends of Englishmen and England."

A First Massachusetts Man in the War.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, speaking of Captain Knott Martin's election at Marblehead, as Representative, says:

He is the man who first reached Boston with his company, after the war broke out in 1861. The story goes that he was about to kill a pig when the summons came, and that he dropped his knife, saying "Damn the pig!" and proceeded to put on his uniform.

The story about the pig is a true story and a good story, as Captain Martin is a true and good man; but he was not the first man to reach Boston with his company; that honor belongs to Captain A. W. Bartlett and the Cushing Guard of Newburyport. They were the first to reach Boston, and it is worthy of record in favor of Captain Bartlett, than whom not a braver man fell in the war. He was in the dry goods business on State street, perhaps little dreaming of war, having been Captain of the company but a short time, when one afternoon the telegraph operator handed him a despatch. He took the paper, and without saying a word of its contents, turned to his clerk and said: "Step round the corner to the stable, and get me a horse and chaise."

The clerk knowing that he held a telegraphic dispatch in his hand, made bold to ask, "what has transpired?" "I have orders," he responded, "to have the Cushing Guard in Boston to-morrow, and I must notify the officers at once; for, if not another man goes, I shall be there." As quick as the horse could be had, and could carry him he rode over to the town, and in three hours had his men at the armory.

The people knew nothing of war, and many in the company declined to leave their business and families to answer so sudden a call; but the next day his store was closed, and at the head of seventeen privates and a few officers, in all, we think, twenty-one, he marched to the cars. It was a cold, wet day, and the people, stunned at the suddenness of the draft, looked on without a shout or a cheer, as he was of for Boston, reporting himself the first company in the State. Afterwards he raised a full company of ninety-eight men in seven days, for the 35th regiment; and in four weeks after leaving, he and one-third of the men were dead or maimed for life on the bloody field of Antietam, where his mangled body, blown by shell and pierced by shot, was found.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Maggie Mitchell received $10,000 for 28 performances in Boston.

Forest's share of the receipts at Niblo's average $600 nightly.

M'lle Parepa will sing in Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday and Friday nights.

A soap fat man in Marseilles, France, found to possess a remarkable tenor voice, has appeared in opera there.

Pittsburgh rejoices in having Blanche De Bar at the Opera House, and Kate Reignolds at the theatre.

W. P. Smith, a favorite comedian at St. Louis, has opened a school in that city for teaching the dramatic art.

Maggie Mitchell has added a new play to her *repertoire*. It is a translation from the German, and is entitled "The Outcasts."

Menken's new drama, the "Child of the Sun," having failed, she will return to this country about the 1st of January.

Edwin Booth will not appear at the Winter Garden, New York, until sometime in January.

A new musical artist, Madame Ellen Williams Reville, is about to come to this country. The lady has sung in concerts in Ireland and England. She is said to have a "singularly sweet yet powerful voice."

A project is on foot in New York to build a large music hall and organ by a stock company. That city is at present quite outdone by Boston, where there is the largest organ on the continent.

Brignoli is at the Pergola Theatre, Florence, the new capital of Italy. Adalina Patti made her *debut* in Italy at the same theatre on the 11th of November, in Sonnambula, carrying the audience by storm. She sang in Florence ten nights. The King and Queen of Portugal were among the auditors.

It is stated that the building in New York, which was formerly Rev. Dr. Osgood's church, and more recently the Broadway Athenæum, has been leased by John Brougham and others, and is to be altered into a theatre.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was announced for Thanksgiving night at the Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, with Caroline Richings to take the soprano and Mr. Simpson the tenor solos. Besides this there was to be a short miscellaneous concert preceding the "Stabat Mater."

King George V. of Hanover has lately composed an Italian opera, "The Hermit of the Peloponessus," which is in preparation for performance. To this end he has engaged an Italian troupe at a cost of 20,000 thalers. King George, says a London writer, was born in 1819, and is not only a composer, but an intelligent writer upon music, and a zealous protector of art. His love for music appeared at an early age, and he began to take lessons on the piano in his seventh year.

Miss Lucille Western's agent lately advertised in the papers and on the walls of Philadelphia that a child-stealing woman was abroad and should be taken care of. This proved to be a manœuvre to attract attention to the new play of "Atonement, or the Child Stealer," to be brought out the next week, and some citizens of Philadelphia, indignant at what they persisted in considering an outrageous hoax, had the zealous agent indicted before the Grand Jury for his injudicious advertising.

VARIETIES.

On a fence in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, is painted in glaring capitals, "Use Dr. Prior's Cough Balsam," and just below, "Buy your gravestones in Pittsfield." Comment is unnecessary.

Said the wife of an ex-negro-trader in Petersburg Va., a few days since to a freedman who was skinning a live catfish in the market, "How can you be so cruel?" "Why," said the intelligent contraband, "dis is de way dey used to do me, and I'se gwine to get even wid somebody."

An old Methodist, very great at responses, which were not always appropriate, but always well meant, went one day to hear a popular preacher. The preacher, usually lucid, was rather perplexed, and felt it himself. He labored through the first part, and then said:

"Brethren, I have reached the conclusion my mind is confused."

"Thank God!" ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested, in a voice that was heard in every part of the large church.

The last part of the sermon was harder to preach than the first.

A young lady went into a store a few days since, selected her outfit, and gave orders for the articles to be sent to her. "Recollect," said she to the accommodating clerk, "rats, mice, waterfall, net, crimpers," etc.

An unsophisticated elderly lady from the rural districts, who witnessed the transaction, lifted her spectacles and looking after the departing Miss; then turning to the proprietor, in a tone of the sincerest pity—

"Poor thing," said she, "she's crazy, ain't she?"

The smile at this was audible.

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