JACOB FRANK,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HOOP SKIRTS!
AND
CORSETS!
198 Superior St., under the American.
Particular attention to wholesale trade. We sell at New York market prices. may26

DAILY LEADER.
PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, BY THE CLEVELAND LEADER COMPANY.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1866.

For Morning Edition News see outside.
For Evening Edition News see inside.

THE LEADER LEADS.

The Advertising Receipts of the Leader, Plain Dealer and Herald for the Last Nine Months.

STATEMENT of the amount of Advertising reported to the U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE by the LEADER, Plain Dealer and Herald from the first day of July, 1865, to the first day of April, 1866, making nine months.

	Plain Dealer.	*Herald.*	LEADER.
For Quarter ending Oct. 1, 1865	$2,108	$3,054	$5,075
Jan. 1, 1866	2,947	4,754	8,908
April 1, 1866	3,631	5,078	8,790
	$8,686	$12,886	$21,933
Herald and Plain Dealer combined			$21,572

Advertisements in LEADER exceed Herald and Plain Dealer combined $361

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the amount of advertising reported UNDER OATH to this office by the above newspapers for nine months, ending April 1st, 1866.
JOHN E. HURLBUT,
Dated Cleveland, April 21, '66. U. S. Assessor.

The Rule or Ruin Policy of the Johnson Party.

The opponents of the Congressional policy of reconstruction are much elated with the questionable unanimity which prevails in the President's Cabinet in favor of their chief's policy—"my policy" as it is correctly named by the chief himself, though some of his subordinates endeavor to smooth away that rather objectionable term; and one asserts it to be a plan that grew up as the irrepressible Topsy grew, out of the "unavoidable, predestined change from war to peace." Topsy's growth, we all know, was attended with great difficulties and did not develop traits that would recommend a like product as the chosen type of either a moral or political system; but advocating great freedom of choice in things speculative, we have no objection to those who believe in a "Topsian development," basing their faith upon it. We must say, however, we see not much choice between "my policy" and the Topsian one.

But these separatists assert the "rule or ruin" principle, so it becomes a question of some interest as to the possibilities of the successful formation of a "Third Party," upon such a basis, its probable strength and its consequences.

"Executive patronage" seems to be the skeleton upon which it is formed. There are one or two considerations that seem to render this a patch-work, rotten, soft structure, worthy of its chief. Selfishness and greed are two powerful inducements, but against patriotism and principle one can hardly think they will stand the ghost of a chance. Circumstances, however, do alter cases so at times that we can but recognize the power exalted upon the "unfortunate," who, finding himself in the enjoyment of, say seven thousand a year, is suddenly "invited" by a "swashbuckler" to "stand and deliver his perquisites or principles!" A grievous situation to be placed in; but there is the consoling fact that our "principles may be "wrong—we are suddenly open to conviction—we always had a doubt as to "the 'expediency' of some—others are "'immaterial,' or 'impracticable.' Some "always sat lightly—in truth, all may be "mere impediments. On the other hand, "greenbacks are good—place and pecuniary "sites are powerful—life is short—bread "is sweet. To doubt is to be d—isplaced." So, under such a pressure, the poor incumbent, with his hand on his—pocket—bows to fate, and gives in his doubtful allegiance to one whom he will hate ever after, as a disturber of his repose, a troubler of his conscience, and will be ready to sell him out at the first propitious moment.

Such are some of the weaknesses attending converts to a party formed under "Executive patronage"—"on compulsion" as it were. A chief and organizer of such a party can feel little confidence in his supporters. Then, too, in the case in question, the chief is under the oppressive consciousness that he starts his new party with the odium of a desertion from his old one clinging to him. Poor Tyler's fate should be remembered—a troubled reign, to obscurity profound! He may promise speedy restoration of amicable relations, and a prompt return to material prosperity; and give assurances without end, that the late insurgents were the loyal ones—the disloyal exist at this end of line only. But the North can't see it, some sanguine ones with the wish father to the thought may believe him, and follow whither he may lead—but the incredulous mass who have suffered so much in times past for their hopefulness, are disposed to exact constitutional guarantees for their future peace and quiet, and the good faith of their late bitter enemies. It is a small matter for reconstructed rebels to confirm principles they pretend to recognize, by some lasting guarantee. We have sacrificed much at their bidding, why cannot they sacrifice their prejudices to the freedom of the Republic?

We have the assurances of the Premier that, cost what it may, "my policy" must prevail—"that there is no other policy possible"—hence the necessity for the sacrifice of a party that has degenerated into "promoters of discord." He has said it and undoubtedly means it. What must be his expectations? Office-holders do not wield the destinies of the party that has carried the Union through four years of civil war and brought the country out intact and purified from one of the greatest stains a free nation can have upon it—placed her on the highest pinnacle of fame, and rendered her politically and financially the example of the civilized world. So the office-holders must seek for allies. There is a powerful minority known as the Democracy, embracing several tribes—the War, the Peace or Copperhead, and the Doubtful Democrats—they, under proper manipulation, are adroitly adopting the general features of "my policy." They do not say, "come, separatist," for they know they must come and on such terms as are dictated to them, or go under, but are provokingly clinging to the good old name of "Democrat" and biding their time, which, thanks to a foreaid separatist, they think they see coming. The separatist fights shy of the name though he would welcome the votes. And so things hang by the eyelids. The operations of the fall elections begin soon—intrigue, wire-pulling and schemes of all kinds are rife. Is not a coalition inevitable between the opposition and the separatist? Can the latter shrink from it? When the question, "sink or swim," is brought home to them, who can doubt that they will swim, even if in a muddle. It matters little what the results are to them. But the country and the great principles for which hundreds of thousands have suffered in person and property may also be dragged into the mire, and the great cause may be set back a term of years, and probably cost us as bitter a struggle as we have just gone through with. Let Republicans remember this, and with patient fortitude stand to their principles through good report and through evil report, resting assured that our legislators will bring us through this political contest, as our noble army and navy brought us through the more fearful one, safeld and aloof, and we will live to see a really free country, where Church and School House, the Press and personal liberty are secured to us and our children for all time to come.

Soda Ash—Foreign Dependence.

A single article is indispensable to the bread we eat, the soap we wash with, to our window-glass, tumblers, and the very paper we use for writing, newspapers, &c. Without Soda Ash in its crude and refined forms, these necessities of life cannot be had in any perfection—some not at all. For each and all of these articles of prime and indispensable necessity, we are at this moment wholly dependent on Great Britain. A war with that power would cut off our supply of Soda Ash and its chemical products, and leave us wholly without the means, save from the remnant of the imported stock on hand, to carry on for one day our manufactures of glass, soap, and paper, and to make bread for family use. This marvellous dependence of a civilized nation for the comfort of its daily life upon the favor of a foreign people or the chances of continued peace, is more than a national disgrace—it is national peril. It is the solemn duty of this Congress to lift the country square out of it.

British manufacturers have undersold, and broken down our own, and have made profits, out of their monopoly, for the past three or four years, of from three to four hundred per cent. and their average profits have been *one hundred per cent.*

They employ workman in their Soda Ash factories for fifty cents a day—social and political paupers, enslaved to capital and caste—and make their profits from us, managing, meanwhile, under "free-trade" pretences, to prevent American workmen from being paid three fold their pitiful wages in our own factories, and eating the bread made from our grain to the mutual benefit of all. The elements of Soda Ash manufacture are:

I. Salt, Coal, Limestone and Sulphur, or Iron or Copper Ores containg Sulphur.

II. Kriolite, Coal and Limestone. Kriolite is a mineral, procurable in Greenland, which dispenses with Sulphur in the manufacture of Soda Ash.

All these elements are distributed over the United States, and are in our possession and within our control.

Our consumption of Soda Ash and its products is:

Of Soda Ash,	annually,	58,000 tons.
" Carbonate of Soda,	"	14,000 "
" Sal Soda,	"	8,500 "
" Caustic Soda,	"	5,000 "

Our yearly imports from England are $4,375,000.

Soda Ash for which we were helplessly compelled to pay what the British asked, ruled in 1865 from 6½ cents per lb. to 12 cents per lb., and is now 3½ cents. The high price extorted from Americans last year, would have paid for establishing the manufacture of Soda Ash in the United States, and kept it going for five years, and secured to us forever steadiness of supply and stability of prices.

To make glass Soda Ash alone is used.

To make Soap, Caustic Soda, Sal Soda and Crude Carbonate of Soda are used.

To make Paper, Soda Ash generally, and Caustic Soda and Sal Soda are used.

To make Bread, Cakes, &c., Bicarbonate of Soda is used.

Nearly all of the 12,000 tons of Bicarbonate of Soda annually used in the United States, is consumed in the form of Yeast Powders.

Pot Ash makes Soft Soap. Soda Ash or its products are absolutely indispensable to the making of Hard Soap.

If made in our own bountry, we could furnish raw malerirls:

	TONS.
Salt (or kriolite)	62,500
Coal	250,000
Limestone	70,000
Pyrites or copper ore	60,000
Nitrate of soda	2,750
Timber for casks	8,250
Total product, say	70,000

Our railroads would have 500,000 tons more of freight to be moved, and constant employ would be given to 7,000 men, supporting 35,000 people.

An increase of tariff scarcely felt by consumers would soon establish manufactures all over the land, and once established, prices would soon rule at firm rates. An addition of *one cent a pound* to the duty on soda ash and sal-soda, and of 1½ on the refined products, would soon result in great saving and relieve us from a pitiful and perilous dependence on foreign dealers.

Cupid and Mercer on the Pacific Coast.

The cargo of New England maidens, shipped during the winter by Mr. Mercer to the Pacific coast, arrived safely at San Francisco April 21st. The announcement that the love-laden steamer had entered the Golden Gate set the Pacific metropolis crazy. A crowd of unmarried men, ranging from thirteen to eighty-five years of age, rushed to the landing and offered all sorts of subsidies for the privilege of going out to the steamer, which swung gently on the waters of the bay, being tied to a buoy some hundred feet from shore. All access to the vessel was denied by that hateful duenna, Mercer, who declared his intention of securing a fresh steamer, transferring his fair cargo without landing, and sending it to Olympia, Washington Territory, to which point the the lucious freight was originally consigned. Mercer evidently intended that California shall be no richer in wives for his enterprise. Notwithstanding his cruel precautions it is rumored that thirteen San Franciscan bachelors, by means of an old submarine armor which they took turns in using, succeeded in reaching the celestial craft at nightfall, and, before the sentinel on guard detected their intrusion and informed duenna Mercer, an even baker's dozen of the feminine mariners were duly engaged to marry the bold swimmers, who turned out to be sons of the wealthiest citizens of the "coast." Of course Mercer was forced to yield to Cupid. At this rate the waiting bachelors of Olympia will meet but a beggarly account of empty state-rooms when, with palpitating vests, they greet the long looked-for steamer whose coveted keel shall cut the waters of Puget's Sound. And the gnashing of teeth with which the Olympians will vent their disappointment might well startle a man of less nerve than Mercer: but a Mercer who can make the voyage from New York, around the Horn, to California, in charge of a whole ship load of blooming damsels, can laugh to scorn the threats and sneers of the outraged Olympian bachelors.—*Sandusky Register.*

The politics of the Cleveland *Herald* may be denominated vast and vague. Its humor is characterized by the same two qualities, infinitely sublimed. Witness the following:

There is one pleasant item in the new tax bill—coffins are exempt.—*Wisconsin Chief.*

You had better die immediately and illustrate a "pleasant item."—*Cleveland Herald.*

The tragedy and the comedy, represented respectively by the *Herald's bon mots* and its political editorials, would stock a Bowery stage. Cleveland need not fear the cholera or the rinderpest so long as it has a supply of *Herald* witticisms—plagues do not come in flocks.—*Sandusky Register.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Concerning Churches in Northern Ohio.

NEW CHURCHES, IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.—Mention has already been made of the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of a new Episcopal church in Painesville, Wednesday of last week. From the *Telegraph* we gather a fuller account: "Few were present on the occasion of laying the Corner Stone of the new church who were living in Painesville at the time of the organization of the Parish, nearly forty years ago. But one of the first Vestry is living now, but four or five of the communicants, whose names are recorded on Rev. John Hall's first list, May, 1836, are now among us. No sermon could speak so solemnly and convincingly of the vicissitudes and the shortness of life, as does the simple brief record of these thirty years. In 1864 it became evident that a new edifice was needed, if the parish would keep pace with the increasing population; and it was resolved, despite the difficulties incident to the then condition of the country, to build a church which should be a becoming testimonial of their gratitude to Almighty God for past blessings and worthy to be the house of His worship. The resolution was heartily supported by the people, and after a little the work was begun. It was only last Wednesday, however, that an opportunity was found formally to dedicate the building to the worship of God. Bishop Bedell, though quite indisposed, officiated. A large concourse of our citizens gathered to witness the interesting ceremonies. After the laying of the Corner Stone, the Rev. J. H. Rylance, of Cleveland, delivered the address, before a large congregation, assembled in the hall. The speaker with ability and eloquence endeavored to remove the prejudices which exist in many minds against the Episcopal Church, and to set forth in their true light and relation the order, doctrine and worship of that branch of the universal Church. It was an address admirably suited to the occasion. After the address the Bishop proceeded to confirm twelve persons, but was unable to make his usual address. Thus ended the day—a day marking an era in the history of the parish—a day memorable in the history of the community—for the Church and the School are the surest bulwarks against vice and immorality.

At a festival recently given in the Disciples Church, in Hiram, over $100 were realized. The object of the festival was to get funds to repair the church.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church in Elyria proposes holding a fair and strawberry festival on the 14th and 15th of June. The objects in behalf of which this appeal is made to the public are, the repairs upon the parsonage and a new library for the Sunday School.

The new Catholic Church in Youngstown was opened for divine service on Sunday, (27th ult.,) on which occasion the edifice was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Rappe, of Cleveland. The ceremonies of the day were as follows: Mass at 10½ o'clock, A. M., Vespers at 3 o'clock P. M., and Benediction at 7½ o'clock, P. M. A collection was made at the door on entering to Mass to liquidate the debt on the edifice.

ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCH.—Twenty-two persons were received as members of the Congregational Church in Sandusky last Sabbath—a majority of them upon profession of faith. The ordidance of baptism was administered to several. Rev. E. P. Ingersoll administered the ordinance of baptism to an inmate of the county jail, who had professed and, was thought, shown a radical change of heart.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Ohio State Sunday School Convention will be held at Sandusky from the 12th to the 15th of June. The principal railroads will return delegates free who pay full fare going.

Huron county has 58 Sunday Schools, in which there are enrolled 3,831 scholars. The Roman Catholic schools are not included in this estimate. The number of children in the county is 9,885, so that 6,044 do not attend any Sunday school. Of the 58 schools, about 30 are held only a part of the year—some of them only four months; and the average attendance of youth under 21 years, and of adults composing Bible classes, altogether, is only 2,867.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is to hold its next session at Massillon, commencing on June 7th.

The annual meeting of the Summit County Bible Society was held in Hudson on the 16th ult.. The address was delivered by Rev. H. S. Burton, and by a vote of the Society was ordered published in the Akron papers.

The recent centenary convention at Baconsburg, Trumbull county, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Western Reserve Seminary located in West Farmington, Ohio, and recognized by the Conference Committee, as a local and centenary object, is entitled to our special efforts in connection with our centenary movement, and that we heartily co-operate with the Ladies' Centenary Association, inaugurated for the purpose of building for it a suitable *boarding hall.*

Resolved, That $30,000 are needed to secure the interests of the Western Reserve Seminary, of which amount at least $10,000 ought to be realized from this District; and in order to reach this and we pledge ourselves to hold on each charge within the bounds of the district, a centenary meeting, between this and the next session of the Erie Annual Conference, that we will welcome the agent of the Western Reserve Seminary, or the officers of the Ladies' Centenary Association, to all our charges, and co-operate with them in their work.

HIRAM ECLECTIC INSTITUTE.—At the adjourned meeting of the trustees of the institution on the 20th of May, J. P. Robinson, J. A. Garfield and Harmon Austin, were appointed a committee to make arrangements for having a theological department in connection with the institution. They have secured the services of able and experienced men who will give in the name of the institution a course of lectures which will be free to preachers and students of the Bible to perfect themselves in the ministry. The course commences on Monday, June 4th, and will be continued fifteen weeks. Among those in attendance will be Isaac Errett, Principal, and Professor of Evangelical and Pastoral Training, preparation and delivery of sermons, and church government; R. Milligan, A. M., President of the Kentucky University, and Professor of Inspiration and Interpretation of the Scripture, historical and critical study of the Old Testament, critical and exegetical analysis of the New Testament; H. T. Anderson, A. M., Professor of principles of interpretation, as applied to the Greek or the New Testament. Lectures on kindred topics will be delivered by others during the term.

A letter from Saratoga Springs announces a revival of religion in that place. The Baptist Church has added one hundred and ten members to its fellowship; the Presbyterians sixty-one; the Congregationalists about the same number, and the Methodists about eighty.

The religious excitement at Springfield, Illinois, continue without abatement. The prayer and other meetings are daily and nightly crowded, and accession to church membership continues at a rate of about 100 per week.

NORTHERN OHIO NEWS.

ASHTABULA COUNTY.

From the *Sentinel:*

A valuable tannery was burned at Pierpont Center on the 10th inst. The tannery was just across the street from the saw mill that was burned but a short time ago.

J. W. Pulsipher, Esq., of Dorset, has a three year old heifer that a month ago (and is doing better now) was giving thirty-one pounds of milk each day, from which was churned daily one pound and and two ounces of butter. There may be still better cows in the county, but considering the age, this is certainly an extraordinary one.

Statistics of the township of Austinburg, gathered from the lists of the assessors, show that the town contains the following taxable property: 363 horses; 1 mule; 177 hogs; 1,175 cattle; 7,281 sheep; (12 dogs only taxed, total number 54;) vehicles 192; watches 21. Crops for 1865: wheat, 84 acres, 1,091 bushels; oats, 300 acres, 9,734 bushels; corn, 307 acres, 18,165 bushels; hay, 2,205 acres, 2,704 tons; potatoes, 58 acres, 5,572 bushels; butter 33,913 pounds; cheese 203,650 pounds; wool shorn 22,381 pounds.

From the Conneaut *Reporter:*

On Tuesday night the houses of Mr. George Hanan and A. Harwood, in the eastern part of the town were robbed. Mr. Hanan lost two watches and a quantity of money, while Harwood's loss was between $300 and $400 in cash. The thief is supposed to have been a man known in those parts as Stephen Sweatland, who was temporarily stopping in the neighborhood.

Eber Sanford, Esq., of South Ridge, sheared, one day last week, from his Spanish Merino buck two years old a fleece of one year's growth, weighing 21½ lbs., thus beating all at the County Shearing, at Jefferson, the 19th inst. He also sheared from another three years old, 17¼ lbs. The weight of the two years old, after being sheared was but 109 pounds.

We are pained to record another and most distressing accident which occurred this (Wednesday), morning from the indiscreet practice of firing revolvers. Marshall Preston and Jerome Warner, two of our vilinge young men, whose judgment should have taught them the better part ere this sad occurrence, were in the rear of Mr. O. Phillips' residence on Main Street, and spying a privy which they mistook for a hen-house, the target was immediately raised and the test of skill commenced. Warner fired first and then Preston when a cry of distress was uttered by Mrs. Abigail Phillips, who was in the privy. She proceeded toward the house but had gone only about ten about ten feet when she fell to the ground and immediately expired. Upon examination the fatal ball was found to have struck her just above the right hip, penetrating sufficiently deep to cause death as above stated. Mrs. Phillips was 63 years of age and the mother of a large family of children.

LAKE COUNTY.

From the Painesville *Telegraph:*

The shearing and exhibition of sheep held under the auspices of the Lake County Wool Growers' Association, upon the Fair Grounds of the Lake County Agricultural Society, in Painesville, on Saturday last, was a complete success. A large number of sheep were on exhibition, principally Merinos, though the long and middle wools were well represented. The quality of the animals shown was good. In short, the exhibition would have done honor to any county in the State. The only difficulty was a lack of shearers, only a small portion of the sheep exhibited being shorn. We have not yet received the Secretary's report of weight of sheep and fleeces. The premiums to shearers were awarded as follows: 1st premium, Seth Manley; 2d premium, C. Schram; 3d premium, B. Daggett.

W. F. Greer cut from his stock ram, "Colonel," a few days since, a fleece weighing 21 lbs.—12 months' growth. Weight of sheep after shearing 117 lbs.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Mr. H. Henney sends us the following note from Ashland, which we publish, and, thereby, with pleasure make the correction of an unintentional error:

ASHLAND, May 29, 1866.

EDITOR LEADER:—In your yesterday's issue you made an error in reporting the weight of the heaviest fleece shorn in this place on the 22d inst. to be 19 lbs. 7 oz. The heaviest fleece shorn here that day weighed 21 lbs. 9 oz. The buck was owned by Robert Glenn of this county and weighed 119½ lbs. after being shorn. Age of fleece one year, Ashland county holds a high position as a wool producing county, and this correction is due the sheep growers of this county.

Respectfully, H. HENNEY.

LORAIN COUNTY.

From the Oberlin *News:*

Professor Cowles has nearly completed his commentaries on the Prophets, which will be ready for the press in a few weeks. They will form three or four volumes, and have been highly commended by such distinguished divines as Drs. Bacon, Thompson, Morgan, Presidents Finney and Woolsey and Professors Stowe, Porter, Fairchild, Barrows, &c., &c. No arrangement has yet been made for their publication, the great uncertainties of the book-making business sadly interfering with such enterprises, so long as the times and tariffs are so unsettled.

We suppose this series of commentaries will rank as the *magnum opus* of Professor Cowles' life and have no doubt that the immense labor, research and biblical learning that has been given to them will place them among the standard books of their class.

A soldier, whose upper jaw, right arm and right leg had been shot away in battle, was shoved off the cars at Oberlin, by the conductor of the Night Express last Saturday evening, because he had not the money to pay his fare to Coldwater, Michigan, where he was going to find friends. Some of our citizens found him on the streets on Sunday in the rain, cold, hungry and shelterless, and helped him to food lodings.

At the sheep shearing fair at Wellington the largest fleece in proportion to the age and weight of the sheep was from the flock of J. W. Worcester, Esq., shorn from a yearling ram of 59 pounds weight, the fleece weighing 12 lbs., and 6 oz. The heaviest fleece taken off weighed 22 lbs. and 15 oz. and was from a four year old ram, owned by Ransford & Kerr which weighed 116 lbs.

From the Elyria *Democrat:*

Last Tuesday, several children in the south part of Elyria were playing in the street, and among them was Frankie Stark, aged only two years. The older children left him sitting on the ground near the fire, and went away. Soon after, the little fellow's cries attracted the notice of some of some of the neighbors, who went to his aid, and found he had crawled into the fire and was burned in a shocking manner. He lingered until the next morning, when death ended his sufferings.

During the services at the Methodist Church in this place last Sunday morning, two chimney swallows descended the chimney in the north wall of the edifice, and passed through the stove pipe which extends the entire length of the body of the church, thence down into the stove, and out through the damper into the auditorium. The birds appeared to be much edified and deported themselves very creditably during the services.

H. G. Seekings, of this place, has obtained Letters Patent for an improved bed bottom. His improvement consists of an ingenious method of forming slats of cords extending from head to foot, having no connection with the side pieces, and slightly elevated through the center. By turning a roller a notch or two, the cords can be kept at full tension without difficulty.

TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

From the New Philadelphia *Chronicle:*

Some time in April last a man and woman stopped at the hotel of S. Myers, in Canal Dover, and engaged boarding. In a short time the lady gave birth to a fine male child, and about two weeks afterward the man took the lady and child away in the night. On the same evening a child's cry was heard near the river bridge, followed by a splash in the water. Nothing was thought about the matter at the time, but on last Thursday some persons who were fishing discovered the body of a child in the water, near the bridge, and after having taken it out, the clothes upon it were identified by Mrs. Myers as the same she had furnished for the infant born at her house—the mother not having made any preparations to clothe the child. The remains presented a repulsive sight—the head having been eaten off by fish, or removed in some other way. A young woman by the name of Dolong, of Uricheville, was arrested and lodged in jail on suspicion of being the unnatural mother, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of a man named Robinett, of the same place, but he was not found. The case is now under investigation in the County Court now in session.

Canal Dover had another sensation a few days ago in the attempted elopement case which was untimely nipped in the bud by a horrid parient. The young man drove his buggy to an appointed place to meet his lady love for the purpose of flying somewhere to get the hymenial knot tied, and met instead the father of the young lady who gently choked the ardent lovyer and let him off. A few days afterwards a "big brother" of the young lady run across the unfortunate swain and gave him a flogging. "Meet me by moonlight alone" is played out with that young man for the present.

Mr. J. C. Price, of New Philadelphia, has invented an admirable tackling for elevating hay into mows, unloading vessels, and in fact raising or lowering articles of every description.

The counties of Tuscarawas and Coshocton are building a new bridge across the river near Newcomerstown, at a cost of about $7,000.

The Bank of England.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE CHAPTER ACT.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed last evening by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England to the government, with a copy of Earl Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter in reply, authorizing the Bank of England to extend its issue of notes:

BANK OF ENGLAND, May 11, 1866.

SIR—We consider it to be our duty to lay before the government the facts relating to the extraordinary demands for assistance which have been made upon the Bank of England to-day, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.

We have advanced to the bankers, bill-brokers, and merchants in London during the day upwards of four millions sterling, upon the security of government stock and bills of exchange—an *unprecedented* sum to lend *in one day*, and which, therefore, we suppose, would be sufficient to meet all their requirements; although the proportion of this sum which may have been sent to the country must materially affect the question.

We commenced this morning with a reserve of £5,527,050, which has been drawn upon so largely that we cannot calculate upon having so much as £3,000,000 this evening, making a fair allowance for what may be remaining at the branches.

We have not refused any legitimate application for assistance, and, unless the money taken from the bank is entirely withdrawn from circulation, there is no reason to suppose that this reserve is insufficient. We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

H. L. LOLLAND, Governor.
THOS. N. HUNT, Deputy Governor.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, M. P., &c.

REPLY.

To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England:

GENTLEMEN—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in which you state the course of action at the Bank of England under the circumstances of sudden anxiety which have arisen since the stoppage of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co. [limited] yesterday.

We learn with regret that the bank reserve, which stood so recently as last night at a sum of about five millions and three-quarters, has been reduced in a single day by the liberal answer of the bank to the demands of commerce during the hours of business, and by its just anxiety to avert disaster, to little more than one half of that amount, or a sum (actual for London and estimated for the branches) not greatly exceeding three millions.

The accounts and representations which have reached Her Majesty's government during the day exhibit the state of things in the city as one of extraordinary distress and apprehension. Indeed deputations, composed of persons of the greatest weight and influence, and representing alike the private and joint stock banks of London, have presented themselves in Downing street, and have urged with unanimity and with earnestness the necessity of some intervention on the part of State to allay the anxiety which prevails, and which appears to have amounted through a great part of the day to absolute panic.

There are some important points in which the present crisis differs from those of 1847 and 1857. Those periods were periods of mercantile distress, but the vital consideration of banking credit does not appear to have been involved in them, as it is in the present crisis.

Again, the course of affairs was comparatively slow and measured; whereas the shock has in this instance arrived with an intense rapidity, and the opportunity for deliberation is narrowed in proportion.

Lastly, the reserve of the Bank of England has suffered a diminution without pecedent, relatively to the time in which it has been brought about; and, in view especially of this circumstance, her Majesty's government cannot doubt that it is their duty to adopt, without delay, the measures which seem to them best calculated to compose the public mind, and to avert the calamities which may threaten trade and industry. If, then, the directors of the Bank of England, proceeding upon the prudent rules of action by which their administration is usually governed, shall find that, in order to meet the wants of legitimate commerce, it is requisite to extend their discounts and advances upon approved securities so as to require issues of notes beyond the limits fixed by law, her Majesty's government recommend that this necessity should be met immediately upon its occurrence, and in that event they will not fail to make application to Parliament for its sanction.

No such discount or advance, however, should be granted at a rate of interest less than ten per cent, and her Majesty's government reserve it to themselves to recommend, if they should see fit, the imposition of a higher rate.

After deduction by the bank of whatever it may consider to be a fair change for its risk, expense and trouble, the profits of those advances will accrue to the public.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

RUSSELL,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

Downing street, May 11, 1866.

The official correspondence is completed by the following letter and accompanying resolutions:

To the Right Hon. Earl Russell and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P.

BANK OF ENGLAND, May 12.

My Lord and Sir: Having laid before the Court of Directors the letter received from you yesterday, with respect to a further issue of notes, it necessary, beyond the limit fixed by the Act of 1844, we have now the honor to enclose a copy of the resolutions of the Court thereupon.

We have the honor to be, my Lord and Sir, your most obedient servants,

H. L. HOLLAND, Governor.
THOS. N. HUNT, Deputy Governor.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS ENCLOSED.

At a Court of Directors of the Bank on Saturday, the 12th of May, 1866:

Resolved, That the Governors be requested to inform the first Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Court is prepared to act in conformity with the letter addressed to them yesterday.

Resolved, That the minimum rate of discount on bills not having more than ninety-five days to run be raised from 9 to 10 per cent.

HAMMOND CHUBB, Sec'y.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS,
Including Railroad, Hay, Coal, Stock, Platform, Counter and Druggist Scales.
Also, Iron and Brass Beams, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, etc., etc.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
182 Superior St., Cleveland, O.
apl8 220

CITY NOTICES.

NOTICE—To the owners and agents of lots and lands bounding or abutting on both sides of Johnson street.

You will please take notice that you are hereby required to grade, gravel and pave, with brick or stone, six feet in width, the sidewalks in front of your respective lots or lands, in accordance with the general specifications for sidewalks, in the office of the City Civil Engineer, and to complete the same on or before the 15th day of August, 1866.

If the above request is not complied with within the time herein specified, the work will be done by the city with stone, and the cost thereof assessed as a tax upon the property bounding or abutting upon the sidewalks improved.

By order of the Board of City Improvements.
M. G. WATTERSON, Clerk.
Cleveland, May 30, 1866. may31:322.

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern.—At a regular meeting of the City Council, of the City of Cleveland, held on the 28th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council it is deemed necessary to grade, pave, and improve the following named streets their entire length, viz: Lonhard street, Frankfort street, and Park street. All persons claiming damage by reason of such grading, paving and improving, are hereby notified that they are required to file their claims in writing with the City Clerk within five weeks from the first publication of this resolution, or be forever barred from filing any claim or receiving any damages therefor.

By order of the City Council.
C. E. HILL, City Clerk.
May 30, 1866. m 31:324

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given that it is deemed necessary by the City Council, of the city of Cleveland, to provide for the construction of a sewer in Crooked alley, to connect with the Brownell street main sewer; and for that purpose an ordinance is pending before said City Council, having been twice read before the same and now laid on the table. Any person having objections to the construction of said sewer are hereby required to file the same in writing with the City Clerk of said city within two weeks after the expiration of three weeks from the first publication of this notice.

By order of the City Council.
C. E. HILL, City Clerk.
May 30, 1866. may30:324

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given that it is deemed necessary by the City Council, of the City of Cleveland, to provide for the construction of Prospect Street Branch Sewer No 4, with branches in Huntington and Cheshire streets; and for that purpose an ordinance is pending before said City Council, having been read twice before the same, and now laid on the table. Any person having objection to the construction of said sewer, are hereby required to file the same in writing with the City Clerk of said city within two weeks after the expiration of three weeks from the first publication of this notice.

By order of the City Council.
C. E. HILL, City Clerk.
May 30, 1866. may30:324

NOTICE—To all whom it may concern—Notice is hereby given that it is deemed necessary by the City Council, of the City of Cleveland, to provide for the construction of a branch sewer in an alley lying between Euclid avenue and Prospect street, and for that purpose an ordinance is pending before said City Council, having been twice read before the same, and now laid on the table. Any person having objections to the construction of said branch sewer, are hereby required to file the same in writing with the City Clerk of said city within two weeks after the expiration of three weeks from the first publication of this notice.

By order of the City Council.
C. E. HILL, City Clerk.
May 30, 1866. may30:324

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the City Civil Engineer until two o'clock, June 4th, for building Case Avenue Main Sewer.

Plans and specifications may be seen and more particular information obtained at said Engineer's Office. The Board of City Improvements invite the submission of bids, reserving the right to accept or reject the same.

By order of the Board.
JOHN WHITELAW,
City Civil Engineer.
may26-320

NOTICE—To owners and agents of lots and lands bounding or abutting on both sides of Scovill street, between Perry and Greenwood streets, upon both sides of Brownell street, between Euclid avenue and Prospect street. You will please take notice that you are hereby required to grade, gravel and flag, with brick or stone, six feet in width, the sidewalks in front of your respective lots or lands, in accordance with the general specifications for sidewalks, in the office of the City Civil Engineer, and to complete the same on or before the 1st day of September, 1866. If the above request is not complied with within the time herein specified, the work will be done by the city with stone, and the cost thereof assessed as a tax upon the property bounding or abutting upon the sidewalks improved.

By order of the Board of City Improvements.
M. G. WATTERSON, Clerk.
Cleveland, May 23d, 1866.—may31,322.

SUNDRIES.

Attention!

FARMERS,
GARDNERS,
CARBON OIL REFINERS,
DRUGGISTS,
MECHANICS,
Furniture Manufacturers & Dealers,
HARNESS MAKERS,
CISTERN BUILDERS,
MASONS,
And the public generally.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, at his Warerooms, No. 34 Merwin Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO,
BONE DUST,
PLASTER PARIS,
AND WATER LIME.
SAND PAPER,
NEATS FOOT OIL,
And curled hair for
ettees, Sofas & Mattrasses.
—ALSO,—
CATTLE HORNS,
Glue of all Kinds and Qualities,
And everything in that line of trade.

Don't forget 34 Merwin street, as it will be for your interest to purchase of first hands, and have but one profit to pay.

COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED & PROMPTLY FILLED
TERMS CASH.
Second-hand Flour barrels always wanted.
GEO. SMITH.
mar21:R12

DRY GOODS.

LAWNS AT TWENTY-FIVE CTS. just received, at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

GOOD MADDER COLORED PRINTS at 12½, 15 and 18 cents, just opened at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

MOURNING LAWNS JUST RECEIVED at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

MOURNING SHAWLS JUST RECEIVED at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

A GOOD LINE OF PLAIN BLACK lined Parasols just received at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

SUMMER BALMORALS AND Hoop Skirts, at first cost, at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

DRESS GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION at greatly reduced prices at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, A full line, just received at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.

SUMMER DELAINES AT TWENTY cents at BAILEY & CO.'S, 104 Monument Square.
may29

FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRT FACTORY

L. A. KEPPNER!
Manufacturer of
FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
And Dealer in
Men's Furnishing Goods!
No. 41 PARK BUILDING,
(On Public Square, Between Court House and Stone Church.

Costume Shirts Made to Order.

CUSTOMERS SHOULD NOT DELAY in sending in their orders. By attending to this suggestion they will prevent hurry and crowding, and everything will be more satisfactory. Outside customers should bear in mind that they can measure themselves and send orders for Shirts at whatever distance from Cleveland. Send for a circular giving full directions for measurement, &c. m29:R14

FRESH TEAS—A new supply of Green and Black Tea of every description, selected with great care from recent importations, and for sale at small profits at No 126 Ontario street, by
CHURCHILL & BROTHER.
may26

PERFUMERY.

NEW PERFUME
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
PHALON'S