MORNING LEADER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1864.

The Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

We took occasion some few weeks ago to contrast the facilities for ameliorating the horrors of warfare in modern times, compared with those of the ancient. There can scarcely be said to have been any strictly medical department of war in ancient times, although there is no more correct statement than that of the distinguished physician in chief of Wellington during the Peninsular war, that "the efficiency of an army must ever depend upon the state of health of the corps comprising it."—Notwithstanding this truth must have been repeatedly demonstrated, military hygiene had not attained to any perfection, and was not regarded as a species of strategy and good generalship.

The efforts made by England during the Crimean war to mitigate the fearful evils of disease in camp and wounds on the battle-field, were heralded throughout the world as the most remarkable charity of modern times. But they were as nothing compared with the labors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

The history of the formation of these two associations is too extended to admit of any detail concerning them. Suffice it to say that with the beginning of the war, the Sanitary Commission was organized, and has at length attained to the employment of millions of money, and a large force of laborers. The labors, of both the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are accomplished in addition to the work done by the Government. All the defects of the sanitary and moral agencies brought to bear upon the army, are carefully studied and eliminated as rapidly as possible.—Military hospitals have been a subject of constant attention.

During the year of battles following the capture of Fort Donelson as many as 400,000 sick and wounded men passed through the general hospitals.

As all our readers, however, are anxious to know what is being done for the wounded, and what use is being made of the large sums, collected during the winter through Sanitary Fairs, we will recite a few facts, collected by the N. Y. Post.—Washington is a central depot of the Sanitary Commission. At this point there are fifty trained and skilled men, drilled in everything relating to their work, such as cooking, handling the wounded, &c. This corps is paid, and is under military discipline. They form a nucleus, around which gather many volunteer assistants, ladies and gentlemen from all quarters of the country. There they go whenever they can first gain access to the wounded.—Among the articles with which they are supplied, are the following: hay for bedding, oakum for wounds, stockings, shirts, drawers, trousers, chip hats, pillows for the head and for stumps of limbs, slings of various sizes, paper, envelopes, pencils, sponges, ring-pads for wounds, towels, brooms, buckets, bed-pans, crutches, drinking cups, matches, tobacco, pipes, liquors of different kinds, oranges and lemons, spoons, soft bread, oatmeal, cornstarch, farina, dishes of different kinds, tents, bedticks, shoes, slippers, beefsteak, blackberry cordial, canned fruits and vegetables, dried fruits, pickled onions and cabbage, lanterns, candles, soap, canes, fans.

On Monday morning after the battles south of the Rapidan began to be heard from definitely, a steamer of 140 tons of supplies such as the above articles, arrived at Belle Plain. There being no conveniences there, tents were immediately set up, and the stores were landed. The work of ministering to the wounded was immediately begun. To one was given coffee, to one a lemon, to one a swallow of brandy. To another a bandage, a fan, a cracker, or whatever he needed.

On Wednesday morning following, forty or fifty wagons, laden with supplies, were forwarded to Fredericksburg, and a similar work done there. As the wounded increased, wagons, barges, and steamboats were employed in hurrying forward supplies.

The work is entirely systematized. Everything goes on regularly. Twenty tons of ice were fortunately discovered in Fredericksburg. The Army Medical Department has its work also. It removes the wounded as fast as possible to Washington; they go up on the boats on which government sends down supplies; and in these boats agents of the Commission are stationed with brandy, fruit, and suitable food for the poor weak fellows, to sustain them in the war.

The Post says truly in concluding its rehearsal of the work:

"It will be seen that the Commission was promptly upon the spot, and that it has fully and nobly done its duty as the trusted agent of the people. Its action is of course only supplemental—it supplies what the Army Medical Department cannot supply; it saves life and prevents suffering by furnishing articles which the government could not keep on hand, by stepping in and taking up a wounded soldier or officer where the surgeon has necessarily to leave him. It acts, in short, the part of father, mother, wife and sister towards our gallant fellows who have fallen in battle; and this part it has fulfilled with zeal, discretion, and faithfulness."

The World to President Lincoln.

The World, after an interregnum of three days, made its appearance on Monday. Its chief editor, Manton Marble, addresses an editorial three and a half columns long to His Excellency Abraham Lincoln. The letter opens with a flourish of knowledge on the constitutional points in the case. Then follows a recitation of the circumstances leading to the publication of the hoax, and a statement that the World was not sent abroad on the steamer Scotia. The chief point which the World endeavors to make against the military authorities and the President is that after twenty four hours had elapsed, the order by which their establishment was occupied, should have been rescinded. But, whereas, the government did not appear to be perfectly satisfied on Friday night that the World was not criminally implicated in the forgery, therefore Mr. Manton Marble launches out into a very extravagant and noisy declamation upon the subject. That the government was wrong in forwarding an order from Washington, without having made sufficient inquiry, is generally admitted to be true. But the statement of the World that it was singled out as a particular victim, and that other journals would not have suffered a similar penalty, is very unreasonable.

It must be said, however, that the antecedents of the World were not favorable for establishing its innocence. Since the movement of Grant began, it had already published several sensational articles of a damaging character. Its character does not by any means allow the idea to be entertained that the World would not have published such a hoax knowingly. The government, undoubtedly, considered these facts in continuing the suppression of the World from 8½ o'clock on Thursday night until Saturday.

The order was therefore in force long enough to prevent the issue of the World for three days.

The lesson impressed upon the press generally by this affair, is that responsible attaches to them. There is no doubt but that some of the New York papers, in their eagerness for detailed news, commit many indiscretions. They publish concerning our army, its movements and position, what never would appear in the Richmond papers concerning the rebel army.

We shall undoubtedly have another long copperhead howl about the freedom of the press, which, with them, too often means the utmost license to abuse and villify.

No better evidence of the comparative humanity employed toward the press at the present time, is the very fact that such sheets as the New York World and News and their kindred copperheads throughout the country, are allowed to be printed. In any other country, they would have been suppressed long ago. It is only the great liberty the Press enjoys, that allows the republication of the world.

General Kautz's Second Raid.

The telegraph has informed us of another successful raid by General Kautz. Passing General Butler's advance lines at Chester Station, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad already destroyed, General Kautz proceeded to Coalfield, on the Danville Railroad, and cut the connection, destroying the depot water tanks, etc., at that point. From thence he followed the Danville road downward through Powhatan and Amelia Counties to Chula Station, where a sharp fight took place. The rebels were here in strong force as was discovered early on the morning of the 15th, to protect the railroad bridge across the Appomattox.

It was found impossible to dislodge them, but the station buildings and track were destroyed by our troops, and a locomotive under steam was burned and blown up. General Kautz then struck southward, and destroyed the station and track at Wilson's Depot, at Black's and White's, and at Wallsville, on the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad. This was on the 14th, about evening. Passing through Nottoway County to the center of Brunswick County, on the 15th the command reached Lawrenceville at 10 P. M., where it bivouacked for the night. Leaving Lawrenceville on the morning of the 16th, a movement was made on Bellfield, on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, in Greensville County, where the enemy being found very strong, the column was moved up the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad to Jarrett's Station, in Sussex County, the scene of the operations of the first raid by General Kautz.

Letter from Co. E 60th O. V. I.

The following brief and hurried letter, from Captain Quintrelle, Co E, 60th O. V. I., to a friend in this city, gives some interesting news from Northern Ohio Regiments:

NY RUN, NEAR GAINES HOUSE,
May 15, 1864.

DEAR NAT: Have just time to drop you a few lines. We have been in the front ever since Monday last. Fought a severe battle on the 9th inst. My company drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and was of the first to meet the charge of the enemy. For our behavior the regiment was congratulated in special orders. Our loss is heavy—the regiment lost seventy-five killed and wounded; my company lost six. The Cleveland boys are all right. Bacon and E. N. White, of Garrettsville, are slightly wounded. We are now expecting an attack from the enemy, but are fully prepared for them. Captain Stearns and Steven of the S. S. are safe. Lieutenant S. S. Blackford, of 10th Co. S. S., is wounded in the head. Lieutenant Austin, of Co. C, of Austinburg, is dangerously wounded in hips and groin. Lieutenant Bolon, of Co. C, of Belmont county, is badly wounded in legs; amputation has been performed. Both Lieutenants of Co. C are considered in a critical condition. The wounded are taken to Fredericksburg for treatment. The rebs are in plain view from here; we can see them at work upon their rifle pits. I think somebody will have to *git* pretty soon. Which, God only knows.

A. G. QUINTRELLE,
Captain Co. E, 60th O. V. I.

Shall We Eat Beef?

This is the question put by the Tribune to the beef eaters of New York City. It claims that there is an "abominable gang" of speculators at work in New York, by whom beef is run up to such appalling figures. The system by which beef is run up is thus described:

It well known that New York prices control all the other markets in the country, and it should be well known that the system upon which business is transacted in the New York Cattle Market enables the owners and sellers of cattle to control the butchers. The people will have beef. The butchers must provide for his customers. He buys his cattle on credit and he sells his beef on credit. Buying it on credit, he is at the mercy of the cattle broker, who receives the stock for the shipper, drover, or speculator, who has bought it while in transitu, and sells it for a commission of $2.50 a head, on credit to the butcher, who is three or four weeks behind, and must buy this week, or else he cannot pay for a previous week. He has the choice—to pay whatever is asked, or be ruined. As things go on now, all will be ruined unless the people come to their aid, and for two weeks stop the consumption of beef. The speculators will not be contented to stop the advance until it reaches 25 cents a pound for the net weight of cattle on foot.

The remedy is to eat no beef, buy no beef, until the price of beef is brought down. Butchers and cattle dealers must all be brought low by the refusal of the people to eat or buy beef so long as such fearful prices are charged.

A novel election bet was recently made in California. One Gridley agreed with a Mr. Herrick to carry a sack of flour from Sacramento to Clifton in case the democratic ticket was defeated. He lost and paid. The sack of flour was then given to the Sanitary Commission fund, and was put up at auction. The first buyer gave $350. It was then put up again, and brought $305. It was again put up, and sold and re sold during the day, finally reached the sum of $2,400. The same bag of flour is now to be sent to the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, to be sold over again.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

The following from a private letter from the Army of the Potomac, to one of our editorial *corps*, will be of interest and is not contraband:

The Wilderness comes nearer a dark and impenetrable wilderness than any place I ever saw. What is remarkable about it too, is the fact that the whole area now comprising the memorable Wilderness was at one time an extensive plantation, which was cultivated until worn out and then abandoned to the growth of Norway pines, that have now attained an average height of about thirty feet, but so close together and bushy that no object is visible twenty-five yards off. The famous old negro shanties and rotten fences are yet quite distinguishable. I went over Hooker's battle-field of a year ago, which is literally strewn with human bones, skulls, blown-up caissons, broken carriages, and all the innumerable indications of a fierce struggle.

Since we crossed the Rapidan there has not been an hour in daylight free from firing, and it frequently continued far into the night. Thus are we kept on the tip toe, constantly. There are no idle days. Either Lee or Grant move secretly to the right or left during the night, attacking the flanks with terrible force, but so far, these movements have accomplished little good. I never saw soldiers in finer spirits, so determined to conquer, and so impatient to be led forward. Neither did I ever see, in the Western army, infantry stand so long and steady under a close musketry fire as these men do. You have not yet heard it in fully. The magnitude of these series of battles, I will venture to say will eclipse any of Europe's most celebrated battle-fields.

There are very few regiments here from Ohio and none from Northern Ohio, except the 8th regiment and "B's" battery. The 8th suffered severely in some of the early engagements. I will send you a history of their movements and losses soon.

S. W. D.

An Appeal to the People of the Confederate States.

[From the Richmond Sentinel.]

The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States an appeal in behalf of the soldiers' families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulty of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in procuring the necessities of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand families in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council have made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for the gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel it is our duty to appeal to our fellow citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the Army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war, this committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, we we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

The Chivalry of the Rebel General Lee.

"When monkeys are gods, what must the people be?" Robert E. Lee, commander of the rebel army, is deemed the paragon of Southern chivalry. The rebels have always been vain of being led by one of such pure blood, such stainless honor. Justly enough by their standard. But let us put him to a civilized test.

What is his blood? His grandfather, R. H. Lee, had the taint of treason in him. Writing in 1790, on the Federal Constitution, he said, "When we (the South) attain our natural degree of population, I flatter myself that we shall have the power to do ourselves justice, with dissolving the bond which binds us together." His great uncle, "Light-Horse Harry," was stigmatized by Jefferson, who knew him well, as "an intriguer," "an informer," a "miserable tergiversator." Major General Charles Lee, of Revolutionary memory, and a kinsman, was, as one may see by Irving's *Washington*, not only a calumniator of Washington, but was a plotter to supersede him; he was tried by court-martial, after the battle of Monmouth, was found guilty of disobedience of orders, misbehavior before the enemy, and disrespect to the Commander-in Chief; was subsequently dismissed from the service in disgrace, and soon afterward died in Berkley county Virginia, leaving in his will these words: "I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or churchyard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or consecrated meeting-house: for, since I resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company, while living, that I do not choose to continue it when dead." The great uncle, Arthur Lee, was the libeler of Franklin and Jay Jefferson, and is described by Tucker, in his life of the latter, to have been "singularly impracticable in his disposition and disposition." The uncle, Henry Lee, was in Congress at the time of the Presidential struggle between Jefferson and Burr, and, according to Tucker, advised "desperate measures" to defeat the former; and he was a man of such bad character that when, in 1830, General Jackson, whose fiery partisan he had been, sent his nomination to the Senate for the consulship at Algiers, Mr. Taxewell, of his own party and State, Chairman on Foreign Relations, reported against it, and it was unanimously rejected. It would be difficult to name an old family in this country, of any historical mark, whose "blood" has been shown to be of worse quality than that of the Lees of Virginia.—*New York Times.*

A man in North Haven, Massachusetts, made eighteen hundred gallons of sorghum syrup last year, selling it at $1 50 per gallon. He says sorghum will thrive on any light warm soil that will grow corn, but the ground for it must be manured and harrowed thoroughly. On good soil the yield is two hundred gallons to the acre.

An iron-pipe manufacturer in Boston was bantered the other day about giving to the Sanitary Commission in aid of the wounded soldiers. Not fancying that sort of thing he offered to double the sum any one about him would give. The invitation was accepted, and twenty-five hundred dollars were raised.

DR. LIGHTHILL

OF THE FIRM OF DRS. LIGHTHILL,

34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.,

WILL MAKE HIS

SECOND VISIT

TO

CLEVELAND,

MONDAY, JUNE 6th,

AND WILL REMAIN AT THE

ANGIER HOUSE

TILL SATURDAY JUNE 11th,

WHERE HE CAN BE CONSULTED

ON

DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, AND ALL THE VARIOUS ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

EAR AND THROAT.

DR. LIGHTHILL ON THE SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a free inclination to sneezing. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, excoriating the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, extremely frequent, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance. After more or less time, it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely fetid odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or if it drops into the throat, which is more particularly the case while the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration, and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep, these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore more uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast or after something warm is swallowed.

Some patients state that they are not successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge, which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint, an excessively fetid color, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders it difficult even through the nasal passages very difficult, and often times impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth, a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during sleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause.

The voice loses its musical quality and assumes a discordant, harsh, and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound will be heard in the ear, and the ring will be found quite thick and stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at one time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured. Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance and add to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritated, and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, and after the slightest exertion.

A pain more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less; is weak and irritable; the appetite is weak and capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion.

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient or by traveling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and, finally, *consumption*. It may be safely asserted that after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this complaint. ap25B2

GRAND METROPOLITAN

COMBINATION!!

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS,

AND

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE

AND

Egyptian Caravan,

Combined for the Season of 1864, with One Price of Admission.

The Wonders of Animated Nature
Consolidated with the only

LEGITIMATE CIRCUS

Ever Organized—MORAL AND REFINED AMUSEMENT.

Fifty first class Equestrians, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Jesters, Clowns, Contortionists, Equilibrists and General Performers—Spacious Stud of TRAINED HORSES, PONIES and TRICK MULES—Magnificent Collection of LIVING LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, BEARS, HYENAS, WOLVES, MONKEYS, APES, BABOONS, BIRDS of all kinds and sizes, &c., gathered by the

Great Van Amburgh Himself;

WILL EXHIBIT at CLEVELAND,

Corner of Erie and Sumner streets,

Wednesday and Thursday,

MAY 25th AND 26th, 1864.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

The MAMMOTH
WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL,
The Largest Animal in the world, weighing nearly 15,000 Pounds.

S. A. TAPIR, or

HIPPOPOTAMUS,

Of the New World, the Only One on Exhibition.

A WHITE POLAR BEAR,

From the Arctic Regions, the Only One in America

An AFRICAN OSTRICH,

Nine Feet High. A Pair of

SNOW WHITE PEACOCKS,

JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE

The first ever imported in America. Besides an immense variety of Rare and Beautiful BEASTS, BIRDS and REPTILES.

The unequalled Array of talented ARTISTES includes;

DR. JAMES. L. THAYER,

The Eloquent and Scholarly Clown and Comedian.

MR. CHARLES W. NOYES,

The unrivaled Horse Tamer, who will introduce his Beautiful Performing Horse, "GRAY EAGLE, JR."

Charles Reed, the Champion Equestrian.

George H. Batchellor, the Greatest Leaper in the world.

Besides a numerous Corps of Auxiliaries and Attendants. The PROCESSION of this stupendous Consolidation will be prolific in splendid effects and marvels of magnificence.

The

COLOSSAL GOLDEN CHARIOT

—OR—

Mythological Car of the Muses,

Containing

Ed. Parmeles famed Brass Band

Will be drawn by 12 beautiful Arabian Steeds, gorgeously Caparisoned with cloths of velvet, richly studded with brilliant emblematical devices of gold and silver. The Superb Dens, Carriages, Baggage Wagons and other Equipages, manufactured by the celebrated Fitzgibbon Brothers, New York, are of the most elegant and costly description, and of incomparable style and finish. The indisputable grandeur of this wonderful Cavalcade, representing, as it does, a MOVING PANORAMA of over a Mile in Length, with its attractive appointments and attributes, is so far beyond conception, exciting in the beholder the realization of the fervid amusements which gave birth to chivalry and its attendant pageantries.

The Management desires to impress upon the Public mind that each and every feature of this Grand Combination is entirely unexceptionable and of a high toned and moral character. The undeniable excellence and superiority of this establishment is a conceded fact.

For the special amusement of Ladies and Children, Mr C. W. NOYES will exhibit his great

Performing Monkey, "VICTOR,"

The best trained animal of the kind in the world.

During the Entertainment

MONS. DAVIS,

The only successful rival of the Great Van Amburgh will enter the den of Trained Lions, Tigers and Leopards At each Entertainment will be introduced the Performing Ponies' Monkeys, Elephants and

DR. THAYER'S Educated
COMIC MULES, SAM & DICK.

THE GENEROUS PROCESSION will enter town at or about 10 o'clock in the morning.

The grand Combination will be at Mendenville, Pa., Monday, May 16th; West Greenville, Tuesday, May 17; Sharon, Wednesday, May 18; Youngstown, Ohio, Thursday, May 19; Warren, Friday, May 20; Newton Falls, Saturday, May 21st; Ravenna, Monday, May 23; Chagrin Falls, Tuesday, May 24th; Cleveland, Wednesday, May 25; Cleveland, Thursday, May 26, and thereafter to all the principal cities and towns in Ohio.

N. B.—The Largest Exhibition in the World is Coming.

A. J. SPRINGER, Agent.

D. H. BUCKLEY, Advertiser.
ROBT. ENGLISH, Assistant.
may12-13-14-15-17-18-21-22-24-25

DRY GOODS.

HOWER & HIGBEE

Have Just received

Black 3-4 and 8-4 Grenadines,
White 3-4 and 8-4 Crepe Maretz
Black 3-4 and 8-4 Crepe Maretz,

White 3-4 and 8-4 Bereges,
Black 3-4 and 8-4 Bereges,
Elegant Grenadine Dress Goods.

Gernanis, Lawns, Percales,
Printed Jaconets, &c.,

With a handsome stock of

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

AT

239 SUPERIOR STREET.

may21

No. 230. No. 230.

DRY GOODS.

New Arrival of Summer Goods,

AT

J. M. & H. T. HOWER'S,

No. 230 Superior-st, cor Seneca

WE OFFER AN ENDLESS VARIETY of

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the newest fabrics.

In Silk Goods

we have a large stock bought before the recent duty of 30 per cent was added on all imported goods which enables us to offer bargains while the present stock lasts. Just opened a full line of desirable colors of

WOOL GRENADINE.

Also, BERAGES AND CRAPE MARETTS PLAIN AND CHECKED MOHAIR FOR SUITS.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

We have all styles of shawls suitable for the season. Also a full line of silk circulars, sacques and coats.

Large additions have been made to our

Stock of Housekeeping Goods.

Another lot of that heavy Crash Toweling at ten cents per yard, exclusively for the retail trade.

We ask an examination of our goods and prices, which will be found the very lowest cash value, as our motto is quick sales and small profits.

A few bales of Cheese cloth bought last winter for sale at old rates.

J. M. & H. T. HOWER.

H. D. KENDALL & CO.

HOSIERY.

The finest stock of

COTTON HOSIERY,

For Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen,

To be found in the city, bought last year, and at corresponding low prices, at

may 10 H. D. KENDALL & CO'S.

T. G. & CO.,

217 Superior-St.

Offer to-day Beautiful Styles in

Shawls,
Cloaks,
Dress Goods and
Foulard Silks.

We have now in store the most complete assortment of

Housekeeping Goods

In the market which we are selling at prices we know to be less than the same goods can be bought elsewhere.

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.,
apr27 217 Superior-St.

TABLE LINEN NAPKINS AND Toweling. The best goods, imported at prices that defy competition.
TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.
May 10, 1864.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASols—Have received a large assortment of fine Umbrellas and parasols, which will be sold cheap. Also a fine assortment of Woolen Shawls for the present season. Also a good stock of plain Black Silks, which will be offered at Low Prices.
S. HYMAN,
apr16 Cor. Superior-st. and Public square.

HOOP SKIRTS—ANY PERSON wishing to purchase one or more of the best hoop skirts in the city and such as will positively give satisfaction, can certainly be suited by calling on S. HYMAN,
apr16 Cor. Superior-st. and Public square.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—A FULL ASSORTment of

GROCERIES

Can always be found at

HOWER & POPE'S,

163. : : : ONTARIO-ST., : : : 163.

TEAS, of the Finest Quality,

Selected with great care.

SUGARS, of every grade, COFFEE, SPICES

EXTRACTS,

And every variety of goods pertaining to their line of business sold by them at price that will bear a favorable comparison with any other reliable house in the city. may1-6.

G. H. LITTLE AGENT,

40 Merwin Street,

GROCER & PROVISION DEALER IN

Salt, Fish, Flour, Lard, Eggs, Hams, Shoulders, Beans, Soap, Candles, &c.

All the best brands Flour, viz: City Mills, Superior Mills, Willow Bank, Stark City, Sandyville Mills. Akron Flour always on hand at lowest cash rates. apr18.

BRADBURN, WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

58 & 60 River, and 21 & 23 Meadow-Sts.,

Are now receiving from New York and New Orleans a large and choice supply of

COFFEES,	SUGARS,	TEAS,
Rio,	N. Orleans,	Y. Hyson,
Java,	Muscovado,	O. Hyson,
Mocha,	Crushed,	Japan,
Sumatra,	Granulated,	Imperial,
Maricaibo,	Powdered,	Oolong,
	Coffee A, B & C.	Tourney.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, in great Variety.

Ground Coffees, Pepper & Spices.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

Which they offer to the Trade at very low rates.

Cleveland manufactured Articles at Manufacturers prices.

may19 83 BRADBURN, WILLIAMS & CO.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

H. H. PERIAM, ATTORNEY, Counsellor at Law, Notary and General Collection Agent. Office 163 Superior-St., Cleveland, Ohio. Collections promptly and on reasonable terms. may18 1837

PARKER & DENNIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 10 Perkins' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMSON & RIDDLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office No. 143 Superior-st., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. LLIAMSON. may11

INSURANCE.

H. F. BRAYTON,

INSURANCE AGENT,

No. 6, Atwater Building, Up Stairs

CLEVELAND, O.

Money sent to England, Ireland and Scotland.

Passage Tickets to and from all parts of Europe and California.

COMPANIES. Cash Assets.

Continental Insurance Co. N. Y. City	$1,347,346
Columbia Insurance Co N. Y. City	267,974
Home Insurance Co. New Haven	378,786
Lorillia Insurance Co. N. Y. City	3-1,033
North American Ins. Co. N. Y. City	604,433
Providence Washington Ins. Co. R. I.	393,316
Republic Insurance Co. N. Y. City	503,227
Rosalthe Insurance Co. N. Y. City	183,4 7
Washington Insurance Co. N. Y. City	369,265

MARINE.

Columbian Marine Ins. Co. N. Y. City 3,140,920

LIFE.

N. England Mutual Life Ins. Co. Boston 3,500,000

may 13-183 JAMES H. ELLIS, Surveyor and Solicitor.

1862. BUCKEYE 1862.

Mutual Insurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, - - $200,000

No scrip Dividends. Profits divided in CASH among the Stock and policy holders.

Take Marine Risks of all kinds, Fire Risks, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port, and the better class of risks generally.

DIRECTORS.

Wm Hart, R. Fulton, Amasa Stone
P. Chamberlin, L. D. Judson, Hon. J. P. Robison
H Garretson, A. J. Breed, O. M. Overt,
F W Pelton, Wm. Walhouse.

OFFICE—Orritt's Exchange, foot of Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Loss s Adjusted and Promptly paid.

WM HART, President.

D. O. Hudson, Secretary.

JUDD & ENSWORTH,

INSURANCE AGENCY,

211 - - - Superior-St., - - - 211

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

New York Life Insurance Company.
ASSETS, - - - $3,566,246.07.

New England Fire and Marine Ins. Comp'y
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

Lumber Ins. Company, (Fire and Marine,)
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.

Hope Insurance Company of Providence, R. I.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $150,000.

Particular attention given to Insurance on Dwellings for three or five years, at reduced rates.

Losses adjusted and paid at this Agency.

April 16th, 1863. apr16-B29

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

J. B. COBB & CO'S.

241 Superior Street.

BLANK BOOKS,

COPYING PRESSES,

Copying Books,

Arnold's Fluid Ink,

Cox's Fluid Ink,

Maynard & Noyes Ink,

Inkstands, Pen Racks,

GOLD PENS, EAGLE PENCILS,

RULERS, PAPER WEIGHTS,

PAPER, ENVELOPES,

INDIA RUBBER.

And every variety of

OFFICE STATIONERY,

AT

J. B. COBB & CO.,

241 SUPERIOR-ST.

apr27

CLOTHING.

THE POET ON A TRAIN;

OR,

The Romance of the Railroad.

By the author of the "Fair Inez," "The Prince of Wales," "The Ghost Hunters," &c.

(CONTINUED.)

CHAPTER IX.—THE KISS IN THE DARK.

After waiting six long hours,
And with Bunger almost dead;
Were come to the track was mended,
And the train soon went ahead;
Soon we passed a place called Johnstown,
Filled with iron foundries.
Where the people all were working
Like a lot of busy bees.

Then we came to a road tunnel;
Near one mile per my mine.
And when all was dark as midnight,
Quick from her Lotte's kiss
"Ah!" she cried, the train go shouted,
And before we reached its light
I was pouring through the window,
In my seat again all right.

After passing the great tunnel,
To a place we quickly came
Upon the highest mountain top,
And the sun is its name;
Many people in the summer
To this pleasant spot resort
To enjoy its cooling waters
And its pure, fresh mountain air.

At Altoona we took breakfast,
It was one o'clock or more;
Such a lot of hungry mortals
I never laid eyes on before;
All the good things on the table
In short time did disappear;
And they all shouting wildly:
"Quickly bring more breakfast here."

When I went to pay for breakfast,
Said the landlord—"We must charge
You just double price for breakfast,
For your mouth so awful large."
"I don't see it," I said "Sir;
Just charge, get you you will,
And while you are about it,
Send to Uncle sam the bill."

Notice to Drafted men and others in the service of Uncle sam, and all in want of Rubber Blankets, Rubber Cloth Leggins, Cassimere and flannel shirts, Military Clothing of any and every description and fine Clothing for spring and summer wear. We have now the largest stock in the City, which we will sell at the very lowest prices.

Isaac A. Isaac's Union Hall,

Sole Agent for the sale of Singer's Celebrated Sewing Machines, Scott's Automatic Pressman and Strong's Patent Army Bed-Tick,

Corner Superior and Union sts.

Look out for the Giants. may18

ARMY CLOTHING!

Just received a large assortment of

ARMY BLOUSES,
ARMY PANTS, Sky Blue,
ARMY VESTS,

ALSO,

Rubber Blankets & Coats,

Suitable for Officers and Men.

DAVIS, PRIXOTTO & CO.,
"The Water and Scouring" St.
may7

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—The Board of Health require me to strictly enforce the following ordinances, therefore, all who wish to avoid its penalties must not violate its provisions. I. H. MARSHALL,
Health Officer.

An Ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate streets," passed January 10th, 1856.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Cleveland, That the first section of an ordinance passed January 10th, 1856, entitled "An ordinance to regulate streets," be so amended as to read as follows: No person shall throw or deposit, or permit to be thrown or deposited, any dirt, paper, filth, sweepings of any shop, house, store or office, or any ashes, shavings, filthy water, offal, straw, wood, stones, earth, manure, refuse matter or rubbish of any kind whatever into any street, lane, alley or public ground, or places used as a street, lane, alley or public ground. The person or persons having possession or control of the premises from which any of the aforesaid articles shall be or may have been thrown or deposited in any street, lane, alley or public ground, or place used as such as aforesaid, shall remove the same therefrom within twenty-four hours after receiving knowledge thereof.

Passed June 26, 1860. I. H. MASTERS,
President of the Council.

J. R. BARNETT, City Clerk. may 16 182

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.—All sizes for sale by

GRUSCHILL & BROTHER,
may 13 136 Ontario-St.

DRY GOODS.

FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Dry Goods and Millinery.

CHANGE OF BUSINESS

AND

STORE FOR RENT,

Having concluded to change the business to an extensive Jobbing Trade, the Retail Stock will be closed out at

OLD PRICES.

The stock is one of the largest and best selected in the city, and all our based prices, in the addition of 8 ½ per cent to the tariff. Being desirous to close it as soon as possible, the goods will be sold without any reference to the recent large advance in prices. I. P. SHERWOOD.
may9 262 and 264 Superior-street.

ORANGES & LEMONS, BY THE box at HINMAN'S, 5 Euclid st.
apr22-749

JUST OPENED—

A FULL LINE OF

MILLINERY

At New York Jobbers Prices.

I. P. SHERWOOD,
mar15 262 and 264 Superior-St.

OPENED THIS DAY—

NEW SPRING RIBBONS,

In Fields