MORNING LEADER.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 31, 1864

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON
OF TENNESSEE.

The Resignation of Mr Chase

If, as is said, Mr. Chase has resigned because Congress is unwilling to grant him such resources as he needs in order to carry on the Government, we trust the occasion of the resignation will be immediately removed.

The sources whence Mr Chase proposes to raise further revenue will admit of still further taxation, Whiskey, petroleum, tobacco, and incomes are sources of revenue, that might still further be drawn upon.

The country will very much lament the withdrawal of Mr. Chase, if it should prove permanent. So far as Ohio is concerned, the people are not anxious to have any particular man. They ask that, if a change be made, the best man in the nation be selected, no matter from what place he comes. We believe that Mr. Chase will return; that the country cannot afford to lose his invaluable services.

Graduating from Colleges and Academies

We are already in the midst of the days sacred to every college and academy throughout the land, when young gentlemen and ladies bid adieu to college walls and all the rich, hallowed memories of days spent in the pursuit of knowledge. However much the impatient youth may have longed for the hour of his emancipation from college restraints, now that the [illegible] when he must take his adieu, the fond memories of the past bring tears to his eyes and what once seemed commonplace or distasteful, becomes invested with the sacred associations of days never to return.

As a young man looks through the loophole of college life upon the distant world, all ablaze with the contending interests of ideas and men, equally restless, life puts on a phase often tinged with the mellowed light of romance. There lies the field of his future toils and triumphs. There lie the various professions in which he will soon find men, whom he sees not from college life, ready to contest with him every step which he takes to push his fortunes upwards to the front ranks of life. Standing amidst the scenes of his college triumphs among those whom, perhaps, he has outvied in the glorious emulation of the class room and the lyceum hall, he forgets that in the world before him he will find men who, though not college bred, have all their wits and faculties sharpened by the harsh discipline of the world, and are ready to tear the laurels from his brow.

A young man from college has many unjust suspicions to encounter among men whose early life was deprived of the same training. They, therefore, take delight in plucking college plumage away, and often speak sneeringly of the "young upstart from college" who comes in their midst. Young collegians frequently foster the jealousy by forgetting that, after all, they know but little of the great world, and that it is particularly dangerous for them to be "putting on airs" and airing their superior wisdom.

A modest deportment, backed up by merit, must win in the race. Egotism and vanity get fearfully snubbed.

The graduate must not forget, however, that if he has been properly trained and has learned the art of thinking rather than the art of stuffing the mind with mere facts, if he has been taught that to think well and to act well are the essentials of success, then, the education he has achieved will be of immense advantage to him.

As society grows older, the professions require greater talent and greater knowledge in order to succeed. The man who would be at the head of the law or the ministry twenty years hence, must be a man of greater talents and acquisitions than the leaders of to-day. On the borders of civilization, in the western territories, mediocrity may even now gain the lead. The possibility of success diminishes, however, as you move eastward, until you reach a point where only men of talent and education can stand at the head of any professional calling.

College life has many a charm about it, the memory of which will be sweet in coming years.

All the youthful pranks, the tender dreamings, the funny adventures, the testings and jokings, gratified ambition, and disappointed hopes of college days, are not without their important results in after life. The venerable traditions, perpetuated from class to class, the rich stories of professors, the intrigues of the class-room and the society, the romantic correspondences with bewitching young ladies the ramblings among libraries, the long winter nights when the present and future were forgotten in the poetry, fiction, philosophy, or history of the past, all that makes the soul of college life, go with the young collegian into his coming years, and make up the soil out of which grows much of the character of the future man.

Young men and young women who graduate owe a debt to the world, which can be repaid only by manly, womanly devotion to the interests of the race. Society has given much to them, and requires much in return.

Trustees are Authorized to Raise Bounties.

The work of recruiting for our armies is to be commenced again with renewed vigor. By a law passed last winter, townships and ward trustees are authorized to levy a tax up to $100 for giving bounties to volunteers. Let this bounty now be raised and let agents be set to work immediately. What townships and wards can raise, added to the Government bounty, will soon fill up the quotas. There is no chance for misunderstanding now. The entire strength of the nation, through the loyal representatives, is given to the Government. It remains to be seen whether townships and wards will renew their efforts to avoid all drafting.

The "News" in a Paroxysm of Bliss.

The New York News, long doubtful and lugubrious in view of the sorry prospects of the Democracy, has at length become quite jubilant with new hopes. It sees in the Fremont movement an opportunity for success. In Wednesday's issue it says:

It is therefore apparent that the division in the Black Republican ranks is of a nature to paralyze their party. All who are hostile to Mr. Lincoln, but in favor of prosecuting the war, will give their support to General Fremont. The place seekers, office holders, and mercenary spirits that thrive, or hope to thrive, with the opportunities for plunder and preferment offered by civil strife, will support Mr. Lincoln.

Between the gap thus opened in the War party, the Peace men have but to press onward to victory.

All this is, no doubt, very flattering to Fernando Wood who declared, only a few days since, that he had recently repented having ever uttered a word in favor of the war.

With all due respect to the few who expect to vote for Fremont, we cannot see the patriotism or good sense of preferring the success of Vallandham and Wood, to that of Abraham Lincoln.

The Tribune wisely says:

"Either Mr. Lincoln must be re-elected, or he must be superseded by the candidate of Vallandigham and the Seymours, of Garret Davis and Fernando Wood. Whatever any one may wish, this is the only practicable alternative. General Fremont in order to have a shadow of chance, must more and more commend himself to the favor of the Sham Democracy; and, if he does so, his Anti-Slavery supporters will necessarily fall away from him.

Singular Revelations Concerning a Blind Asylum in New York.

A majority of the pupils in the New York Institution for the Blind drew up a petition to the State Legislature stating what grievances they were enduring.—There has been a refinement of cruelty which is discreditable to the civilization of the age. The report is quite long, but the following paragraph sums up the afflictions:

"That we have been incarcerated in dungeons, damp, dirty and confined, for days at a stretch, and there fed on dry bread and water, at the caprice of every petty official; have been compelled to eat food so tainted that the smell not only destroyed the appetite but sickened the stomach; been deprived of our liberties and locked up in chambers so close and unhealthy that even the committee, on examining them, chose to make their stay as brief as circumstances would permit; been compelled to lie on sheets so damp that water could be wrung out of them by the pressure of the hand, aggravated by a rain storm by the water pouring over us from the ceiling in such quantities that buckets had to be placed at the leakiest spots to prevent the dormitories from being flooded; been provided with baths that water of which was so dirty as to be easily discovered by the mere sense of touch, and into this have been plunged, by the dozen, before being changed; have while attending to our studies, been cuffed, pushed, and pinched by the teacher for every fancied inattention or want of respect—all this in our helpless condition, more cruel and inhuman than if our punishment had been more corporally severe. We question if the records of our state prisons can show a treatment more galling to the feelings or prejudicial to the health.

Volunteers and Conscripts.

In a debate in the Senate on the 20th instant, Mr. Wilson said that "fully one third, at least, of General Grant's army, that has made marches and fought battles unparalled in this century anywhere, has gone into the service during the last eight months." These men are volunteers and not conscripts. They have, in many cases, received large bounties, but they have deliberately chosen to enter the army. Repudiating the idea that these men were, in any sense, "mercenaries," Mr. Wilson said:

They ought to have had a bounty. All kinds of labor are now exceedingly high; the cost of living is high. These men who are fighting our battles have left families behind them as dear to them as our families are to us. They leave them at home, and go and peril their lives for the country; perhaps come back maimed and wounded. The men who take a bounty and uses the money as a man ought to do, to support, protect, and educate his family; that man who bares his bosom to rebel steel, is just as much a patriot as the man who volunteered for a less sum. It looks to me, in the present condition of the country, that we are expected to pay more for men, and ought to pay more, than we did in the early days of the war.

Rebel Prisoners at Point Lookout.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing from Point Lookout, says:

Over two thousand rebel prisoners have arrived at the Point during the past ten days. Among the rest are a large number captured at Petersburg, and belonging to Beauregard's command. These men, previous to their entering the camp, are closely examined, and all extra clothing, watches and money are taken from them by the Provost Marshal, who keeps an exact account, and when they depart, the money, watches, &c, is returned. Some rather singular cases present themselves to be examined.

Some have gold and notes, hid under their hair; some sewed up under the lining of their clothing; some in the bottom of their socks; others think they have safely secured their specie in the lining of their boot tops, but the vigilant eye of Lieutenant Phillips and his corps of detectives soon show its existence, and the gold comes forth. One knapsack lately examined, contained two full suits of female apparel and some baby clothing, and when the same was brought to light, it caused some merriment among his comrades, who had quite a laugh at his expense. Thes clothes came quite handy, and were immediately sent to the female prisoners confined at the camp hospital.

The Vote for Abolishing Commutation.

The abolition of commutation was carried by 79 yeas to 73 nays. All the yeas in the above vote are Republican Unionists Of the nays 66 are Democrats and Border-State Pro-Slavery, and seven are Unionists viz: Blaine, Brown of West Virginia, Frank, Schofield, Stevens, Webster, and Wheley.

Richmond, with a far less population, and an army fully armed and supplied, is fed by five railroads—two from the North, one from the West, and to from the South—in addition to a canal.

The above from a Copperhead paper is designed to convey the impression that all of Lee's communitons are as yet intact.—It is not so. Four railroads and the canal are already effectually destroyed, and the fifth cannot last long.

It is a striking fact, that every Union paper in the United States, published in the English language, which has yet declared itself on the Presidential question, is for Lincoln and Johnson. Every paper which sustains the war is for Lincoln and Johnson, except only an ephemeral periodical calling itself the New Nation, which is owned by Fremont and edited by one of his staff.

Recruiting in Disloyal States

The bill abolishing commutation provides for recruiting by any loyal Governor in the seceded States. This feature finally secured the passage of the bill. As soon as the bill becomes a law, we hope the State Legislature will br called together to provide for recruiting in the South. If Ohio takes hold of the work immediately and appoints efficient and honest men, her quota can be largely filled in the disloyal States. Some of the Eastern States have already an active working organization. Let not the West be behind hand.

THE PRESIDENTAL NOMINATION.

MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK, June 14.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:—*Sir:* The National Union Convention which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the honor of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we belive, the great body of the Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether those resolutions express the National gratitude to our soldiers and sailors; or the National scorn of compromise with rebels, and consequent dishonor; or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race; whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, Sir, that this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war, which is as vigorous, unmistakable, and unfaltering as the national purpose itself. No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common we fare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, that absolutely necessary power shall not be heartily or unwisely exercised.

We believe, Sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this Convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to be achieved amid cruel perplexities, they are fully aware. That they are to be reached only by cordial unanimity of counsel, is undeniable. That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time, they know. That the conduct of all human affairs, the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuasion. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflagging attention; and amid the bitter taunts of some [illegible] misconstruction of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slowly for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just; leaning upon the heart of the great mass of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsation.

It is for this reason that, long before the Convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as its candidate; and the Convention, therefore, merely record the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American Liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that Liberty and Constitution, Sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons, who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your friends and fellow citizens.

William Dennison, Ohio. Chairman.
Josiah Drummond, Maine.
Thomas E Sawyer, New Hampshire.
Bradley Barlow, Vermont.
A H Bullock, Massachusetts.
A M Gammell, Rhode Island.
C S Bushnell, Connecticut.
G W Curtis, New York.
W A Newell, New Jersey.
Henry Johnson, Pennsylvania.
N A Smithers, Deleware.
W L W Seabrook, Maryland.
John P Hunse, Missouri.
G W Hite, Kentucky.
E F Tyng, Ohio.
Cyrus M Allen, Indiana.
W Bushnell, Illinois.
L P Alexander, Michigan.
A W Randall, Wisconsin.
A Oliver, Iowa.
Thomas Simpson, Minnesota.
John Bidwell, California.
Thomas H Pearne, Oregon.
Leroy Kramer, West Virginia.
A C Wilder, Kansas.
M M Brien, Tennessee.
J P Graves, Nevada.
A A Atocha, Lousiana.
A S Paddock, Nebraska.
Valentine Dell, Arkansas.
John A Nye, Colorado.
A B Sleamrer, Utah.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.
Hon. William Dennison and others a Committee of the National Union Convention.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notified me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the Resolutions of the Convention—called the Platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Goverament in relation to the action of France in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembr d by the grateful country for whose salvation they devise their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Southern News.

The World's rebel Baltimore correspondent thus speculates:

RICHMOND ABSOLUTELY INACCESSIBLE BY WATER.

The fact is simply this: The rebels had sagacity enough to be sensible of the fact, two years ago, that their capital was at our mercy any day we chose to take it, unless they could prevent our gunboats from reaching it. The measures which they adopted to effect this purpose, they believe to be such as will prevent any hostile vessel from passing Fort Darling. The efficacy of these measures, of course, remains to be tested. But such absolute confidence would not be reposed in them if there were not good reasons for it. They have had two whole years to perfect their plans for this object.

GENERAL LEE EXPECTED RICHMOND TO BE ATTACKED FROM BERMUDA HUNDRED.

This attempted flank movement of General Grant was not at all what General Lee expected. He expected that after General Grant had become convinced of the impregnability of Petersburg, he would abandon his attempts to take it, and would move his army to Bermuda Hundred, and begin his operations against Richmond from that point. In this case, arrangements had been made to transfer the rebel army from Petersburg to that city, and Petersburg would have been abandoned, as an outwork that had served its purpose, and that could be useful no longer. And this will be done now, if my information is correct. The rebels defend Petersburg, because Richmond is safe as long as they can keep the Union army there.

HOW PETERSBURG CAN BE TAKEN.

Does General Grant wish to take Petersburg? I can tell him, on rebel authority, how it can be taken with a single division, and without the loss of a man. Let him change his base of operations to Bermuda Hundred, and commence operations against Richmond from that point. On the very day that he does so, the rebel army at Petersburg will be withdrawn therefrom, and sent to Richmond; and then, if he wishes to do so, General Grant can take possession of Petersburg. But its possession will do him no good.

TONSORIAL.

WIGS AND HAIR WORK.
Wm. Day's New Establishment,
The Largest in the State,
FOR WIG MAKING AND LADIES' HAIR DRESSING
446 PUBLIC SQUARE.

Manufacturer of all kinds of WIGS, including the celebrated
ILLUSION WIG,
that so resembles Nature as to defy the closest scrutiny. A very large and beautiful stock of LONG HAIR (brought by the proprietor from Europe,)
FOR SWITCHES AND BRAIDS.
The finest assortment ever seen in this City.
Ladies Front Pieces and Half Wigs,
in every style with all Improvements.
SETS OF CURLS, made from French Natural Curled Hair, (guaranteed.)
Bugene Double & Triple Rows, Waterfalls, &c.
Made by the advertiser, equal to those imported.
Ladies Braids made into any kind of Head Dress or Bow without injury to Switch.
LADIES' HAIR DRESSING in the most prevailing and fashionable styles.
☞All work warranted as represented.
HOT and COLD BATHS at all hours. dec19

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Celebrated Sewing Machines

Were Awarded the Highest Premiums over ALL COMPETITORS, at the following State Fairs of 1863, for the
Best Family Sewing Machine,
Best Manufacturing Machine,
And the Best Machine Work:
New York State Fair, INDIANA STATE FAIR, Vermont State Fair, Illinois State Fair, Iowa State Fair, Ohio State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair, Michigan State Fair, and Kentucky State Fair.

The above comprises all the State Fairs at which the Grover & Baker Machines were exhibited this year.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.
Ballrooms—117 Superior-St., Cleveland, O. oct27

HOWE SEWING MACHINES
FOR
FINE FAMILY
OR
HEAVY MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
ALSO,
Machine Twist Thread, Needles, Oils, &c., &c., at
112 SUPERIOR STREET, (UP STAIRS,)
Cleveland, Ohio
D. M. SOMERVILLE, Agent.
may25-1y

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF Shelton & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of June, 1864. Persons having claims against said firm may present the same to N. B. Davis or A. D. Hunter, to whom persons indebted to said firm should make payment of their indebtedness.
A. D. HUNTER,
N. B. DAVIS
June28 160

COPPER MINE NOTICE.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the "Porcupine Mountain Mining Company," for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of Hussey & McBride, Nos. 211 and 309 River street, Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, July 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors
E. F. BURGHFIELD,
June6-158 Secretary and Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Thatcher, Burt & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the parties are authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.
P. THATCHER,
G. H. BURT,
A. C. McNAIRY.
Cleveland, June 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE Undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm name of McNAIRY, CLAFLIN & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of bridge building heretofore conducted by Thatcher, Burt & Co.
A. C. McNAIRY,
R. M. CLAFLIN,
P. THATCHER,
G. H. BURT.
Cleveland, June 1, 1864. june2157

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company will be opened at the General Office of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in the city of Cleveland and state of Ohio, on Saturday, the 16th day of July, 1864, at one o'clock P. M.
ALEXANDER L. CRAWFORD,
JOHN M. CRAWFORD,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JAMES R. SHAW,
JOHN W. BLANCHARD,
Commissioners.
Cleveland, June 14th, 1864. june23-149

FLOUR.—CHOICE BRANDS OF Family Flour from white wheat, in lots and at prices to suit purchasers.
LARD—Choice Kettle rendered Lard in quantities to suit purchasers.
NEW FRUITS—Layer and MR Raisins, Zante Currants, French and Turkish Prunes, Figs, etc.
Choice Byson, Black and Japan Teas, to be found at GEO. D. BEACH'S,
june30 270 Superior-st, opp. Post Office.

TESTIMONIALS
OF
REMARKABLE CURES
OF
DEAFNESS,
CATARRH,
And all diseases of the
EAR AND THROAT,
Performed by
DRS. LIGHTHILL
Authors of "A Popular Treatise of Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., &c.,
Office, No. 34, St. Mark's Place,
(Eighth street, between 2d and 3d Avenues,)
NEW YORK CITY.

Among other parties of the highest respectability who have been benefitted by their treatment, Drs. LIGHTHILL are permitted to refer to

A. C. MORRIS, Esq.,
Counsellor at Law, No. 46 Pine st., who has been cured by them of partial deafness of long standing, to

MAJOR ALVIN WALKER,
Paymaster in the United States Army, No. 28 West 22d st., who has been successfully treated for an obstinate case of catarrh of many years' duration, and to

JOHN S. BEECHER, Esq.
No. 68 Fr[illegible] st., for successful treatment of Catarrh and Throat affection.

DR. LIGHTHILL
WILL MAKE HIS THIRD VISIT TO
CLEVELAND,
MONDAY, JUNE 27,
AND CAN BE CONSULTED AT THE
ANGIER HOUSE
Till Friday, July 1st,
ON
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
EAR, THROAT AND AIR PASSAGES

From the Home Journal, June 4, 1864.

In every business or profession, indeed in every department of science or skill, there is always some acknowledged head—some one who stands out in bold relief among his fellows, as a sort of leader in the study and treatment o deafness and catarrh, as special diseases. Dr. R. B. LIGHTHILL, of this City, occupies just the position above described. He has devoted years of labor to this speciality, and is now reaping the reward of his industry. The editorial columns of the Tribune, of a late date, bear witness to the doctor's success in this department of medicine. We quote the paragraph:

"CURE OF A DEAF MUTE.—Louis Loewenstein, a lad 14 years of age, born in Germany, came to this city when he was about two years old. Soon after his arrival here he was taken sick and lost his hearing. By degrees he became first deaf and then dumb. For nearly ten years he was a mute unable to hear the loudest voice, or to articulate a word. About one year ago he was placed by his parents in the hands of Dr. LIGHTHILL, who has so far succeeded in restoring to him his lost powers of hearing and utterance that he can converse with those who speak to him distinctly and deliberately. During the past four or five months he has been under the tuition of Mr. Bennecke, and has made considerable progress in [illegible] arithmetic. Having been supplied with the lad's address we further investigated the matter, and discovered that, previous to calling on Dr. Lighthill, the youth's case was considered hopeless, and he was for two years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, in a published letter, tenders his gratitude to Dr. Lighthill, for treating successfully his case of deafness. Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School at Albany, also testifies to having been cured of catarrh. Dr. Lighthill possesses other written testimonials and tributes to his talent from some of our wealthiest and most prominent and respected citizens, which may be seen on application. It would be difficult to speak in any but terms of praise of his treatment, in the face of these many proofs and facts testifying to his success.

CATARRH CURED.

FROM REV. FRED. S. JEWELL.

Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, New York.

This may certify that I have been, since 1844, subject to volent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by a highly inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the cavities of the head, producing a most distressing species of headache, for days at a time, wholly incapacitating me from my business, and, during the paroxysms, confining me to my bed. In some instances the inflamation has extended to the teeth, occasioning toothache; to the throat, producing harshness and partial loss of voice, and twice it has so affected the left eye as to confine me for a month or more to a darkened room. These attacks have been accompanied by febrile symptoms; by stoppages of the head, and in the first stages by watery discharges from the nose, and subsequently becoming artid and yellow, and toward the close of the attack, becoming bloody and purulent. I have tried medicines of almost every kind; external applications to the head, such as camphor, ginger, hot vinegar, snuffs of some half dozen kinds, and other catarrh preparations, together with other internal remedies, such as alternatives, cathartics, and emetics. These have produced no changes in the occurrence or character of the disease, and in most cases with little or no temporary relief. I had come, at length, to be believe the disease to be practically beyond either cure or material alleviation.

Under these circumstances, I was led some five months ago, to make a trial of Dr. Lighthill's treatment. His method at one approved itself to my judgment as simple, philosophical, and likely to be effective. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored in dealing with a disease of such long standing, aggravated by nervous debility and dyspepsia, and consequently induced by the accidents of my professional labor, I found the treatment reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and produced such a modification and alleviation of its character as I had supposed impossible. I chronicle the result thus:

Although I have been situated several times so that I should formerly have believed a severe attack of my catarrh inevitable, I have escaped thus far; the symptoms of threatened attack have very light, and have yielded to the remedies employed by Dr. Lighthill, without need of recourse to the hot fomentations or emetics, and the discharges from the head have resumed their original and natural condition. That I have been able to maintain so material a relief is to me a cause of gratitude. In that alone I am repaid for whatever the treatment may have cost me.

I make this statement unsolicited, as a means of acknowledging my obligations to Dr. Lighthill's method of treating catarrh, and with a view to aid any who may have suffered from that disease in forming a just opinion of its merits, and its probable utility in their own case.

FREDERICK S. JEWELL.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14, 1864.

References to parties of the highest respectability residing in the city, who have been cured of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., may be had on application.

OFFICE NO. 34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
8th st., between 2d and 3d avenues.

Will revisit
CLEVELAND
Monday, June 27th, and be at the ANGIER HOUSE till Friday evening, July 1st.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

DYSPEPSIA,
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER
And Digestive Organs,
ARE CURED BY
Hoofland's German Bitters,
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC!

These Bitters have performed more Cures
Have and do give better Satisfaction!
Have more Testimony!
Have more Respectable People to Vouch for them,
THAN ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN MARKET.

We defy any One to Contradict this Assertion,
AND WILL PAY $1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that it is not GENUINE.

Hoofland's German Bitters
Will Cure Every Case of
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS,
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flittering at the Pit of the Stomach, swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flittering at the Heart, choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits

☞ REMEMBER, ☜
That this Bitters is Not Alcoholic,
CONTAINS NO RUM or WHISKY,
And Can't Make Drunkards,
BUT
Is the Best Tonic in the World!

☞ *READ WHO SAYS SO:* ☜

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, New Jersey, formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a striking and beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, yet I know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for he removed this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the spring, restored my bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

From the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-St., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.
Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER, 736 N. 19th-St.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons unfavorable by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with a case similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.
Respectfully, yours, T. WINTER,
Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never met any medicine that did me so much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles.
Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

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