ILY LEADER.

ESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

ry Recreations During the Coming Winter.

It is certainly very flattering to our national vanity and consoling in the midst of our many afflictions, to know that the "arts of peace" flourish as well as the arts of war. In all our cities and larger towns there is evidence of this in the fact that the people have provided for themselves a course of lectures during the present winter. Such a thing as a series of literary lectures is probably unknown in rebeldom, from Richmond to the Rio Grande. There the business of the whole people is war. They have neither time nor disposition for anything else. In the North, however, industrial and literary pursuits go on as briskly as ever. War is only incidental. Of its actual horrors, we scarcely know anything.

It is certainly gratifying to remember this, and suggests the idea whether even more of wholesome, rational enjoyment would not serve to release the public mind from the constant strain and anxiety which attend the war even here in the North. Are there not hundreds of towns and villages where something might be done during the coming winter, to render life less monotonous than it will otherwise be? In many places, in most places, we may truly say, the young men have so generally gone into the army, that there is not that public spirit or those rational entertainments which were abundant before the war. In many places, the only opportunity for coming together, is afforded on Sunday. Lectures, "singing-schools," the traveling panorama, or family of "sweet singers," are almost unknown. The weeks drag out their weary length from December to March, in many places in the rural districts with nothing to relieve the mind or body in their treadmill round of duties. This has been so heretofore more than it will be during the coming winter. The young must necessarily be among the leading spirits in providing entertainments for the people—; and already there is a class of young men and women who at the beginning of the war were mere "boys and girls" that can do much to bring new life into many places that heretofore were rendered almost desolate,

We see no reason why lyceums, and lectures could not be introduced into every village and town in the State. All that is necessary is that a few leading men shall take hold of the work. It may not be possible to obtain "first class" lecturers for whom from fifty to one hundred dollars per night must be paid. But there are in all communities, especially on the Western Reserve, men who are competent to lecture with as much profit and interest to *their* hearers, as Emerson or Beecher can to *theirs*. There are men in every community, wounded or discharged from the army, who can tell an experience that in many cases, is both thrilling and instructive. There are also professional men that might be obtained for a small compensation to deliver occasional lectures on some important subjects. Nor has there ever been a time when more important subjects for debate might be considered than now. The times abound with them. By a weekly discussion of the subjects affecting the welfare of the nation, much very valuable and important truth would be elicited and all citizens would be better prepared to act wisely their part in the great events still impending over us. But in addition to such literary recreations, there might easily be organized "reading circles." Let a number of persons, from twelve to thirty, meet at appointed places and on appointed evenings, to listen to selected readings and conversations thereon.

But above all these sources of literary recreations we would place the newspaper. Many an hour, otherwise tedious and unprofitable, could be spent in the careful reading of a high-toned family newspaper. It is a shame for any intelligent citizen to plead poverty as an excuse for not furnishing his family with the daily or weekly journal. There are times when, to be ignorant of the great events transpiring, is to be criminally guilty. In addition to this, a newspaper in the family is one of the surest methods of cultivating a taste for reading among the children of the household.

We make these general suggestions with the hope that they may stimulate many of our readers to a stronger desire for those intellectual and literary recreations that are within the reach of almost every community. A little energy, a little public spirit, and the arts of peace may flourish in your midst, and a great many minds and hearts be relieved of the terrible pressure which constant brooding over this unhappy war is calculated to produce.

The Tri-partite Division of Rebeldom.

By the capture of Milledgeville and the railroad south of that point, the dominions of Jeff Davis are again practically divided. By the opening of the Mississippi, the region west of it was isolated from the country east, and rendered the problem of finally subjugating the the rebels more simple. Since then two great railroad lines have bound the Atlantic to the Gulf states; the line from Richmond to Memphis *via* Knoxville, and the line running from Vicksburg to Charleston. The possession of of East Tennessee has for some time given us the control of the first line. The seizure of Macon, Millen or the Savannah river gives the control of the second, and practically divides the Confederacy into two more parts. Mobile and Montgomery have, to-day, no railroad connection with Richmond. By thus dividing the task of conquering is rendered more easy. Separated for any length of time from the headquarters at Richmond, there is no opportunity for such revolutions to take place in the popular feeling as have been manifested in Missouri and Arkansas. Richmond is also cut off from the very important base of supplies which is found in central and northern Georgia. Herein we have the tri-partite division of Rebeldom into the eastern, middle and western sections, with all the consequences that may flow therefrom.

East Tennessee.

Brownlow's Knoxville *Whig* speaks encouragingly of the state of affairs in Upper East Tennessee. It says Breckinridge's men are only making hard beds for their friends in that section, for he cannot maintain his position, and after he leaves, his friends will have to pay the damages.

The Oil Fever.

This fever, if rightly managed, unlike most of fevers, may be a very excellent thing for its victims. It is a fever which does not lay you out, bed-ridden, in a condition of boiling blood and seething brain. You need not the horrid pills and powders, great and small, of the medical school to cure you. On the contrary, it puts new vigor into the system. Legs, that in a city need the aid of street cars, suddenly become gifted with the locomotive energy of Brobdignag himself. They now, with splendid energy, scour all the nooks, creeks and gullies of Pennsylvania, Canada, West Virginia, Kentucky or Ohio.—The mind, from being dull and plodding, becomes lubricated so that all its wonderful systems of wheels and pullies, play with magical energy. The eyes, hitherto dull and vacant, become lighted up as from inward conflagrations. There is a wild glare of feverish energy about them which indicates that the whole man is thoroughly aroused and spurred on by the strongest passion of the soul,—the love of money. Brains hitherto phlegmatic, become suddenly luminous with manifold schemes and plans, for dredging the Pactolian waters.—Then, too, may you enjoy the supreme bliss of anticipation on a tremendous scale. It is easy to look down a perfectly dark hole, six hundred feet deep, listen to the bubbling gas, and see a fortune of a million, at least. You can enjoy, over and over, the sweet delusion that you are among the financial nabobs of the land, and dispense, in fancy, thousands of shining dollars to your friends and the poor. Magnificent palaces, royal steeds in splendid vehicles, foreign travel, books and the fine arts, are ministering to you already, as you see financial glory awaiting you in the distance. Indeed, it is a sweet disease to have. It puts marrow in the bones, oxygen in the blood, phosphorus in the brain and electricity in the nerves. It disrobes poverty of its grimness, makes present suffering durable in view of the far more exceeding weight of bullion in the "mind's eye, Horatio."

The oil fever is a good thing to take. We know it. We have had it. We advise our readers to take it. Have oil on the brain. Have it in wells. Have it in lands. Have it in stocks. Have it in banks. We assure you it is a pleasant disease.

Dedication Services at Mount Union.

On Thursday next, at one P. M., the new edifice of Mount Union College will be dedicated. Hon. S. P. Chase will deliver the dedicatory address. The occasion will be one of great interest to the friends of the college as well as to the friends of education in general. Mount Union College is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Chase has also agreed to speak in the evening on the "Prospects of our Country."

The Proposed Society for Young Men.

We call particular attention to the card of the Rev. J. H. Rylance. The project in contemplation is certainly deserving the consideration of every young man in Cleveland. Much profit and pleasure will ensue to all who will unite in carrying forward an earnest literary association.

Letter Form Washington.

Thanksgiving in the Hospitals—The Pilgrim Fathers at a Premium—Davis' Thanksgiving Kept in Baltimore and Washington—Personal Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 25, 1864.

DEAR LEADER: Thanksgiving Day in Washington met with very general observation, and was marked by an entire cessation of business and by interesting services in the churches. The various departments were closed, and no government business was transacted except such as was absolutely necessary for the public welfare. It was a glad day at the hospitals, and no sick or wounded soldier in them all failed to get his Thanksgiving dinner. All honor to the noble States of Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, for the patriotic liberality of her citizens, so pre-eminently displayed in furnishing to our brave boys, in camp and hospital, the festivities of home.

This reverence for Thanksgiving Day, the genial glory of New England and her sons and daughters everywhere, is a new thing in this Capitol. Mr. Lincoln is the first President who ever made a Thanksgiving proclamation. Before his day, the poultry tribe flourished here throughout the month of November, and Washingtonians and their turkey strutted the streets, upon the great anniversary, in profound contempt of the Pilgrim Fathers. But now all this is changed. The Pilgrim Fathers are in good repute in the best society, and gallinaceous life is considered precarious. Not *all* Washington, however was festive upon the 24th of November. It is well known that Wednesday, the 16th inst., being the day appointed by Jefferson Davis for Thanksgiving in the rebel States, was enthusiastically celebrated in certain circles in this city and Baltimore, instead of the day set apart by the President while such exhibitions of sympathy with treason are passed by by the Government in silence, let its enemies not prate about "arbitrary arrests." If the friends of the rebellion can derive any hope or comfort from the present state of affairs, let them enjoy the pitiful delusion. The Government can afford to indulge their folly so long as it proceeds no further than the discussion of viands and the drinking of champagne.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln attended Thanksgiving services at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, their customary place of worship. An eloquent and able discourse was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gurley. An exceedingly appropriate and patriotic sermon was preached by the Rev. T. R. Howlett at the Calvary Baptist church. This gentleman is well known in Cleveland, and his friends there will be glad to hear of his popularity and success in this city. The church with which he is connected, has been greatly prospered under his care, and he is eminent among the clergy of the city, not only for his ability as a preacher, but also for his outspoken loyalty to the Government and to free principles. Several of the leading Washington divines are known to be strongly Southern in their sympathies.

The city is full of rumors as to changes in the Cabinet, and new lists of its members that are to be, are reported every day. It is now supposed that no changes will be made till after the meeting of Congress, in order that all the Secretaries may have time to prepare their annual reports to that body.

Members are coming in rapidly, and as the approaching session must of necessity be short, it will doubtless be corresponding lively and interesting.

H. B. Spelman, Esq., of Cleveland, is stopping at the National Hotel.

The weather here is clear, cold and beautiful. COLUMBIA.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

London—Its Size and Population—Rapid Growth and Magnificent Scale of its Improvements.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

LONDON, Sept. 23, 1864.

Were seven objects to be selected as especially the wonder of the Nineteenth century, I am sure London would be placed among them for immensity. Fancy four such cities as New York, 24 such as Chicago or St. Louis, or 50 such as Detroit placed side by side, and you have a population equal to that of the metropolis of England. It would nearly equal also, the entire population of Michigan taken four times over. But after all, when we reckon by millions, the mind can have very little conception of numbers. Perhaps I can convey a better idea by attempting to describe the ground it covers. I have before me a map extending over four miles in every direction from Charing Cross—an area of forty square miles, and yet this embraces only the densely populated portion, and does not include suburban districts, which are as much a part of London as Charlestown or Cambridge are parts of Boston, and which certainly extend over a radius of at least ten miles. But even the space covered by any map embraces not fewer than *seventeen thousand* streets.

The difficulty in finding names for them all is evidenced in there being no less than 8 Albest streets, 27 Charles streets, 17 Church streets, 14 Duke streets, 19 George streets, 15 High streets, 19 James streets, 26 John streets, 24 King streets, 14 North streets, 16 Prince streets, 22 Queen streets, 17 William streets, 16 York streets, etc., saying nothing of the Albert Places, Albert Roads, Albert Terraces, Albert Squares, and like changes on each of the other names of the list. So perplexing had London become to the Postoffice department in the delivery of letters, that it has lately been divided into ten districts, each a city of near 300,000 inhabitants, and severally designated as London E. C., (East Central), London W. C., (West Central), London W., London N. W., London N., and so on.

THE CITY PROPER.

"The city," as it is called in London, comprises only that portion included within the ancient walls, or but a very small fraction of the London of the present day. This portion alone is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, the remainder being governed as to the streets, provision for poor, lighting, local taxes, etc., by the boards of vestrymen of the several parishes. Police matters are regulated by the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Government, and protection against fire is left mainly to the volunteer direction of the several insurance companies. Rather a divided and precarious state of government for so large a place, is it not? Yet somehow everything seems to work smoothly. But I was going to speak of "the city;" and here let me caution your readers if they should ever visit London not to speak of London as a whole as a city. It is not a city at all, and they will only find themselves misunderstood if they so designate it.

The city, as I said before, is but a small affair, I am told, not numbering 8,000 or 10,000 resident inhabitants. In short, it is nothing more than a huge market place, or exchange, teeming with life and business during business hours, but almost entirely deserted during the remainder of the twenty-four. Its numerous parish churches would accommodate its population many times over, and have become mere neglected halls where once a week a prosy parson goes through the form of reading a sleepy sermon to a few dozen sleepy pew occupants. One entire parish, which in old times was presumed to furnish a population sufficient to fill and support a church, is now exclusively occupied by the extensive buildings of the Bank of England. I do not know whether the bank goes through the formality of annually electing a board of vestrymen and otherwise administering the affairs of its parish, but presume it does.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.

Perhaps no better idea of the immense populace and traffic of London can be gained than that we gather in a ride outside an omnibus, say from London bridge to Charing Cross through Fleet street and the Strand, or to the West End by way of Cheapside, Newgate street and Holborn. These are the two leading thoroughfares running through London from East to West. The omnibuses carry from 26 to 40 passengers, the majority of them riding on top, which is flitted up with a seat running down the middle, on which the passengers sit back to back. You need never wait more than a minute or two for an omnibus to pass, and generally there are two or three all going the same direction, one immediately after the other. To drive an omnibus or any vehicle through the crowded streets requires no little skill, to say nothing of an open eye. The sidewalks are perfectly black with a living struggling mass. A vehicle stops and instantly there is a jam. You look back and before the cause has existed for three seconds all is at a stand-still as far as the crooked streets will permit the view. At many points a handfull of policemen is kept on duty the whole time, and no light task do they have either, merely regulating the traffic of the thoroughfare. Crossing a street even is a matter of extreme difficulty, insomuch that a scheme is on foot for bridging the principal streets at frequent intervals, for the sole convenience of pedestrians.

IMPROVEMENTS AND CHANGES.

We suppose out West that only Chicago and a few other western cities, are doing anything extensive in the growing way, but we must come to London to see rapid and growing improvement. The city (proper and improper) is just now undergoing an entire build. Acres of old structures, including some of such magnificence as the old East India House, on Leadenhall street, are being demolished in every quarter to make way for new thoroughfares, new railway stations, gigantic hotels and vast blocks of stores and offices, all on the very grandest scale. The old buildings, we are told, will not let, so down they come, and up rises a gaslatial stone edifice, as the saying is, "with all the modern improvements."

THE LONDON SEWERAGE.

Most of our readers have heard for years past of the terribly poluted condition of the Thames, growing out of the drainage of all the filth of the city into it. So alarming did the evil become at last, that there were serious apprehensions felt of its producing a pestilence, and the attention of the Government was loudly called to its removal. After much discussion it was resolved to construct an immense sewer along the river bank, emptying itself into the stream at the ebb of the tide, far below London. The necessary elevation was to be secured by pumping at different points. A portion of the work is already completed, and about one-third of the entire sewerage is now discharged at Barking Creek, some miles below the city. The magnitude of the work is wonderful. The portion I saw consisted of four tunnels running parallel with each other, and either one of size sufficient to have had a train of railroad cars through it from end to end.

THE OUTGROWTH OF LONDON.

The facilities for getting out of town by rail have induced quite a rage for living in the country, and to such an extent is this carried, that for ten or fifteen miles in every direction the country partakes quite of the character of suburbs. Long rows of buildings are springing up, and well-paved streets lighted with gas are forming in districts until lately quite rural. The buildings are generally very cheap erections, with a good deal of plaster imitation about them, though while new, having quite a respectable air. Rents I consider quite low as compared with houses of like accommodations in Detroit—a very respectable villa of eight or ten rooms, with good sized garden, being procurable for from $200 to $300 per annum.

J. E. S.

News from Richmond Papers of november 24—Sherman's March through Georgia.

We have received full files of Richmond papers up to Friday morning. Their facts, speculations and editorials, are important, regarding Sherman's advance through Georgia. The *Whig*, of Thursday, while admitting the fall of Melledgeville, says their War Office has no news.

The *Enquirer* of the 24th says:

"A Representation of news concerning the occupation of Melledgeville by Sherman, occurred on yesterday; and as the rumor, whether immediately correct or not, was accepted as a matter of course, we may suppose, for the sake of hypothesis as to the situation in Georgia, that the city has fallen. Of course their has been no determined resistance. This supposition gives color to the rumor that a strong force of the enemy has made a demonstration upon Augusta, within twenty miles of which place, it is reported, they were encountered by our troops, and their left was driven back in confusion and an assault by their right repulsed with severe loss. Savannah being their objective point, this movement can only be called a feint, with a view of raiding on Augusta and destroying it.

It is believed that the large fleet which has been in preparation in James River for some time past, is intended to co-operate with Sherman."

The *Whig* of the 24th says:

"There seems to be nothing definite from Georgia. The prevailing impression, based upon all information thus far received, is that Sherman has passed by Macon, and that he will move toward the coast without hazarding an attack on the defenses of Augusta. He will, of course, desolate the country through which he passes. Now, if Sherman has really attempted so wild a movement, unless we are deficient in forces in that quarter, his expedition will come to grief. We look hopefully to Georgia, and expect great results."

THE WHIG CAN'T SEE IT.

The *Whig* editorially says:

"We do not understand precisely why it is that the Yankees go into ecstacies of delight and admiration over Sherman's movement, unless it be that they are bound to consider themselves the greatest and smartest people in creation. It is a matter of principle with them to declare that Sherman's movement is the grandest and profoundest of this or any other war. But we must confess that we 'don't see it' as the Yankees see it. We don't for a moment, understand its importance, or the audacity by which it is characterized. In this respect it certainly don't differ from any previous movement or any other Yankee General."

FROM THE FRONT BEFORE RICHMOND.

The *Dispatch* of the 24th has the following, of affairs from the front of Richmond:

"Yesterday the skies were bright and the air cool and bracing, but still the same quiet prevailed along the military lines in front of Petersburg and Richmond, as during the proceeding wet weather. Should there now come a freeze, succeeded as it surely would be, by a thaw, the campaign against Richmond, so far as any serious and extensive operations are concerned, may be fairly considered as ended; but even then, it is likely that Grant will, with every temporary return of hard ground, attempt some minor enterprises. The Yankees have of late had nothing to say about the Dutch Gap Canal. At last accounts Butler had only 200 negroes at work upon it, and this small force of laborers was prevented by our batteries from doing full work. We feel pretty confident that this enterprise will not be completed in time for the canal to be used before next spring or summer. If we are right in this calculation, the great Yankee fleet collected in Hampton Roads, was not destined, as has been conjectured, to operate against Richmond, but was brought together either for an attack on Wilmington, or to succor Sherman, when he shall have marched across the State of Georgia. The Yankee papers say the navy has been for a long time ready to attack Wilmington, and only waited for the co-operation of the land forces. And the Louisville *Journal* has told us that Sherman, after devastating Georgia, will exchange signals with Commander Haines, on the Atlantic coast. Before taking leave of Grant's army, we will state that soldiers from Mosby's command assure us that the 8th Yankee corps is still in the Valley, and that no force has left Sheridan's army to reinforce Grant.

The *Sentinel*, alluding to the statements of Northern papers of the reticence of Richmond journals, says:

Richmond papers will have much to say at the proper time, that will create a panic in the Lincoln States.

The *Dispatch*, of the 24th, says:

We are still without official advices from Georgia. Some intelligence, considered good, is said to have been received at headquarters here, on yesterday, but we are unable to form the remotest idea of what it is. It is the general opinion, and we have no doubt, a correct one, in well informed circles, that Sherman took possession of Milledgeville on yesterday. Whether he met with resistance, or was permitted to take quiet possession, we have no means of knowing. It will be seen from extracts of Northern papers, published in another part of this paper, that the programme chalked out for Sherman, is now to capture Macon and Augusta, and then to march on Savannah. The thing is a world easier to do on paper, than in fact. A private telegram from Augusta, yesterday morning, announced that all seemed safe there at that time.

A SHREWD CONJECTURE.

The *Daily Dispatch* editorially says:

If the people of South Carolina and Georgia do their duty, Sherman must be in a perilous condition.

The editorial concludes as follows:

Our own impression, however, is that this expedition has been undertaken with a view to render assistance to Grant. Savannah or Charleston once taken, it would be easy to transfer Sherman's force to the lines before Richmond and Petersburg.

A Lost Boy Converts a Democrat into Union Man.

Many of our exchanges have noticed a rather novel bet made by two Trojans. The one whose favorite candidate for president was defeated agreed to walk from Ida Hill to Albia barefooted. Of course it fell to the lot of the partizan of General McClellan to perform this feat, and this morning at ten o'clock was assigned for its performance. But there was an alternative, which was quite important. The loser could evade the walking exercise by paying an oyster supper as a forfeit. He proposes to do so and thus the funny features of the case are spoiled. But there is a political sequel to the affair. The loser is convinced. He has left the democracy. The bet has made him *bet-ter*. He tells officer Ager, the winner, 'I am as good a Union man as you, now, I go back on Seymour and the Chicago plaiform.' Thus the Union cause has gained a new recruit, and a funny pedestrian feat is omitted.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times, November 22.*

The New York correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, says the famous tract on miscegenation was written by two young Democrats connected with the New York press, in order to entrap the advanced reformation.

The official vote shows the Union majority in Vermont to be 29,097. This is a gain on the Union majority of last September of about 10,000, and on Lincoln's majority in 1860 of about 6,000. The aggregate vote this year is over 11,000 larger than it was in 1860.

Had Him There.

At the Blatchford School examination at Troy, last Tuesday afternoon, one of the committee said to the President of the Board of Education, who was conducting the exercises:

"Ask 'em when the war will end. Guess that will puzzle 'em."

Mr. Kemp, in his blandest tones, said to the class:

"It is asked by a visitor when this war will end. Can any of you answer the question?"

Up went the hands. At least fifteen boys and girls manifested a willingness to solve the problem that statesmen, financiers and politicians are supposed to puzzle themselves over in vain.

"*You* may answer," said President Kemp to a bright-eyed little girl near him. When will the war end?

Rising from her seat the little patriot in a clear unfaltering voice with enthusiasm flashing from her eyes, answered: "*When the rebels lay down their arms and sue for peace.*"

Thus from the mouths of children often fall priceless pearls of wisdom.

The person who suggested the inquiry said, "I guess we won't have any more questions." "We are all loyal in this school," was the comment of the Principal, echoed by the large audience present.—*Albany Express.*

Literary.

The arrangements among the publishers for the holiday season show that there will be more activity this year than for several previous years. Several publishers have sent us their announcement.

L. Prang & Co., of Boston, will republish, with twelve new illustrations, she well-known and interesting story "A Visit from St. Nicholas"—an attractive thing for the little ones. The same firm has issued popular editions of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Little Red Riding Hood," and are preparing a series of "Large Autumn Leaves," printed in elegant oil colors, suitable for framing.

In the naming of the modern streets of Paris, recourse has been had to the most celebrated names that occur in the fine arts. Whereas in a former age titles which were suggestive of war and victory were the most prominent at the street corners, there are now to be read the names of Quinault, Marmontel, Herole, Beethoven, Donizetti, Fellini, Lesueur, Cimarosa, Menur, Wilhelm, Orlando, Lasso, Beranger, Musset, Lesage, Petrark, Talma, Poussin, Raphael, Titian, Rubens, Greuze, Scheffer, David, Ingres, Vernet, Decamps, Visconti and Erard. Mozart, Haydn, Boieldieu, Meyerbeer, Cornelle, Rousseau, D'Alembert, Gluck, Gretry, and others are to follow next.

Medical.

NEW TREATMENT.—
CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL ADVICE.
Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth and Maturity,
Drs. W. and R. LAMERT,
Office on the first floor in the Atwater Building, 209 of Superior st., Cleveland, O.
THE SILENT FRIEND.
A Report on the Nature, Treatment and Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhea, and all urino-genital diseases of the nervous system, and other diseases incidental to both sexes producing degeneracy of mental and physical strength, terminating in total debility and incapacity; showing why these diseases so often appear incurable, when in reality they can be effectually removed by the most simple means.
A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.
An Instrument for the cure of General Debility or Nocturnal Emissions, more properly known as Seminal Weakness, &c. Can be permanently cured in from fifteen days to two months, by the use of this instrument, when used conjointly with medicines.
YOUNG MEN TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Drs. W. and R. Lamert take pleasure in announcing that they have invented a most important instrument for the cure of the above diseases. It has been subjected to a test by the most eminent physicians in London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York. It has been declared the only useful instrument ever invented for the cure of Seminal Weakness, or any disease of the genital organs, caused by the secret habits of youth.
Drs. W. and R. Lamert, in order to satisfy the most skeptical as to the merits of their instrument, pledge themselves that in any instance where it may prove unsatisfactory, after a fair trial, the money will be refunded by returning the instrument in good order. Price of instruments and medicines, $30.
NEW REMEDIES AND QUICK CURES.
For the Venereal Diseases and all Private Complaints—gleet, strictures, seminal weakness, pains in the joints, affections of the kidneys, diseases of the head, throat, nose and skin, and all those dreadful affections arising from a secret habit of youth, which produce constitutional debility, render marriage impossible, and in the end destroy both body and mind. The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards of thirty years' extensive and successful practice in Europe and America.
COUNTRY INVALIDS.
Persons in any part of the world may be successfully treated by forwarding a correct detail of their case, with a remittance for medicines, etc.
DRS. W. & R. LAMERT,
Atwater Bull ling, foot of Superior st.,
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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES
DR. CHEESEMAN'S
FEMALE REGULATING
PILLS
PROCLAMATION.
TO THE LADIES!
BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE.
The Oldest Regulator for Females.
There is but one GENUINE and SURE CURE for GIRLS OR WOMEN who suffer from IRREGULARITIES, OR OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MENSES.
This cure has been recognized for many years.—THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills,
that Ladies have for relief from the suppression of those periods which, if kept up according to the calls of Nature, will GUARANTEE TO THEM the *fullest amount of good health and strength;* and which, if not regularly experienced, will produce MISERY AND DEATH, and is that *first of all Remedies for Diseases of Females,*
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills.
THIS GOOD OLD REMEDY for all obstructions has been hailed with pleasure and profit for *twenty-five years*, in all parts of the civilized world. Its author is an OLD EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, whom everybody knows, and in whom everybody places confidence and respect. It is no *new-fangled arrangement*, but a STANDARD REMEDY.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS
The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills
were the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE.—No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills
are the only medicine that MARRIED and SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!—Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the
Best Female Medicine in the World,
Which is comprised in
Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!
These form *the finest preparation ever put forward*, with IMMEDIATE AND PERSISTENT SUCCESS.
DON'T BE DECEIVED.
Dr. Cheeseman's Pills have received are now receiving the sanction of the *most eminent Physicians in America.*
EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each Box. The *price, ONE DOLLAR BOX*, containing from *fifty to sixty Pills.*
Pills sent by *mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the proprietors, or any authorized agent, in current funds.
Sold by Druggists Generally.
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DR. LIGHTHILL
WILL MAKE HIS
SIXTH VISIT TO CLEVELAND,
And can be Consulted at
Russell's Forest City House,
FOR ONE WEEK,
FROM
Monday, December 5th,
UNTIL
Saturday, December 10th, 1864.
HE CAN BE CONSULTED AS
USUAL.
ON CATARRH—DEAFNESS,
And all the various diseases of the Ear, Throat and Air Passages.
SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.
The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent 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 expectoratian, 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 part of the secretion 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 embarrass 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 most 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 odor, 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 respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes 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 looses 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 hearing will be found quite thick and stopped up, but return 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, irritable, and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or 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 capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and here 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 fatal complaint.
Catarrh has been considered an incurable disease, and on the strength of that supposition has been neglected by both the profession and the public. As it is the exciting cause in full half the cases of Deafness, Drs. Lighthill have for years past made its proper treatment their special study, and have by their success fully established the curability of this offensive complaint.
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