DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,

E. COWLES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

A Plea of "Not Guilty."

The telegraph has informed us that Beverly Tucker and W. C. Cleary, two of the rebel refugees in Canada for whose arrest President Johnson has offered a reward, have published letters denying that they had any part or lot in the assassination of the President. The rebel General Ewell, following the same line of defense, has written to General Grant expressing virtuous horror at the crime—a letter which is "concurred in" by two rebel Major Generals and a dozen Brigadiers, all of them, be it noted, at present paroled prisoners in our hands. We are by no means surprised at these denials. During the last fortnight, if these gentlemen have read the Northern papers or talked with Northern men, they have probably got some idea of the temper of the nation on this subject. They begin to understand that the people regard the murder of the President as the culmination of the great crime of treason, and that a certain and terrible fate awaits all his authors, instigators and abettors. Under these circumstances we should wonder very much if these Canadian rebels, who are liable at any time to be delivered up to our authorities as common criminals, and these rebel officers, who are already in our power, should not make every effort to clear themselves from suspicion of participation in or sympathy with this terrible crime.

These denials amount simply to the plea of "Not Guilty" which a prisoner makes when arraigned for trial. They can have no more effect upon the mind of a candid person than that plea has upon the sentence of a jury. These men are arraigned before the whole civilized world and before the judgment of history as promoters and sympathizers with murder. Whether guilty or innocent, what more natural course is there for them than to protest that they are free from guilt?

Meantime, outside of the facts in possession of the Government which have led to the offering of a reward for the capture of some of these men, there are strong reasons for utterly disbelieving their declarations of innocence. In the first place, it should never be forgotten that they are guilty of the greatest crime known to history and law. They are traitors, every man of them—traitors to the best Government ever known among men. They have conducted for four years a bloody war of rebellion. Atrocities only second in infamy to the monstrous murder of the President have marked their conduct of it from the beginning. In the South, Ewell, and men like him, have superintended and directed such infamies as the massacre of a surrendered garrison at Fort Pillow, the mining of Libby prison, the outrages on the body of gallant young Dahlgren, the burning of Union homesteads and the scalping of Union citizens throughout the border states, and the starvation and murder of Union prisoners in Southern charnel-houses. In Canada, Beverly Tucker and men like him, acting under instructions from Richmond, have plotted such nefarious projects as the Philo Parsons piracy, the robbery and murder at St. Albans, and the burning of New York city. Is it likely that men whose souls are steeped in such crimes as these would recoil in horror at a scheme against the life of the "Illinois ape"—as they called him—President Lincoln? Or are their protestations of innocence to be made much account of in determining the question of their guilt?

The Constitutional Amendment.

Connecticut has ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. It was the twenty-first State, including Tennessee, Louisiana, Virginia and Arkansas, to do so. There is little doubt but that New Hampshire, Iowa, Oregon and California, will soon follow in the same direction. The assent of but one State will then be wanting to make the great amendment the law of the land. Unless Kentucky reconsiders her action of last winter and falls into line with the other loyal States, we shall have to wait until one of the seceded States is so far reconstructed that it can adopt the amendment. Under present circumstances it seems highly probable that within a twelve month North Carolina will be brought back and will be in a condition to give the final ratification to the great Amendment.

A Hint.

The Chicago Convention, it will be remembered, *sine die*. It was said that its services might be required again. The New York *Times* asks if it would not be a good idea to call it together now for the purpose of reconsidering its declaration that the war to put down the rebellion has proved a *failure!* What says the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee?

The New York *World* says: "While the car bearing the remains of Mr. Lincoln were passing near the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, a large St. Bernard dog, belonging to Edwin H. Martin, Esq., was observed to bound from his master's side and jump under the car, where he remained until it reached the depot. Upon inquiring of Mr. Martin, we were told the dog knew Mr. Lincoln well, and was in his office only a few days before his death."

The trial of the conspirators will not commence until about the middle of next week. Rooms for the use of the Military Commission are being fitted up at the place where the prisoners are confined, which is about one mile out of town. The proceedings are to be officially reported by the *Daily Globe* correspondent and furnished to the Washington papers and Associated Press, and no other reports, it is said, will be permitted.

Mosby has started for the Trans-Mississippi. He had a foreboding that it would be hardly safe for him to fall into the hands of the Union forces, and has wisely concluded to escape while there is a chance of his getting off in safety. He took leave of his men at Salem, Virginia, telling them that he was going to Texas, but advising them not to follow him, lest they should get their necks into a halter.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, late member of Congress from the Chicago district, has been appointed Auditor of the Treasury Department, vice Hon. Elijah Gills, appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern District. Mr. Arnold is a gentleman of ability and culture, and was one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate personal friends.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with the funeral train which bore the remains of the late President to their last resting-place, in speaking of Senator Sherman, who joined the train at this place, says: "This gentleman pointedly

RYE FLOUR—[illegible] sale! a lote to suit, at Warehouse of
apl4 GARDNER, BURT & CO.

The Arkansas Legislature has finally got a quorum. The Constitutional Amendment was passed unanimously. The House is busy about a bill disfranchising all who hold positions in the rebel army.

The Memphis *Argus* says that the mate of the Sultana thinks that the explosion was caused by a torpedo got up in the shape of a lump of coal, by rebel incendiaries, and thrown into the furnace.

Wade Hampton says he will never speak to a Yankee after the war is over. The Yankees will thus be rid of a great blackguard.

Hon. John Sherman is announced to deliver an eulogy on Abraham Lincoln at Mansfield to-day.

The burner of the United States steamer St. Paul has been captured and hanged on the Tennessee river.

The Presidential candidate of the "State Rights Democracy" in 1868: General Robert E. Lee,—*unless previously hanged.*

The New York *World* has come out in favor of a limited negro suffrage.

The Obsequies in Cleveland.

C. A. Page, Esq., the correspondent of the New York *Tribune* with the funeral procession, writes as follows of the ceremonies in this city:

Not less than 100,000 people passed through the very beautiful and fitting pavilion provided at Cleveland for the reception of the sacred dust we are bearing westward. Many thought that in no other place had the arrangements been so thoughtfully made, and were so peculiarly appropriate. The population of the city, swelled for the day by perhaps 40,000 from a distance, vied with each other in all sorts of testimonials suitable to the occasion. Fifty private carriages were tendered by their owners for the use of the escort. Two hundred leading citizens, organized into ten rebefs of two hours each, watched by the corpse.

The colored population, including two lodges of "Free and Accepted Masons," and other associations, were in the body of the procession, and passed in their turn through the pavilion. In the evening, Gov. Brough, whose residence is in Cleveland, received at his house the Congressional Committee, the Delegation from Illinois, the Military Guard of Honor, and others who accompany the funeral. Altogether, Cleveland, for her beautiful streets, her hospitable citizens, and the funeral honors she paid to Lincoln, has left an enviable impression upon the whole party.

George D. Prentice and the Assassination.

Some weeks ago George D. Prentice predicted in the Louisville *Journal* that the rebels were contemplating a scheme which "would astonish the world." Since the assassination several papers have referred, to the prediction in connection with it Mr. Prentice explains himself as follows:

What we know or have known we can say in very few words. A distinguished man of Kentucky stated to a partner of ours (many weeks after our return from Richmond,) that he knew that the Confederates contemplated a movement or an action (we didn't say a "*plot*") that would startle the nation. He said that he had no right to say anything further about it. Of course our partner could tell us nothing in regard to it, for he *knew* nothing. So we simply stated (what we thought might be interesting to our country, and possibly for its good) that the rebels were contemplating something that would amaze the country.

The idea that the rebels were contemplating the assassination of the President and his Cabinet never entered our thoughts. We would have given a thousand lives like ours to save Mr. Lincoln's. He rendered us more personal favors than all other Presidents ever did, and certainly more than any others ever will.

Governor Brownlow on Isham G. Harris.

The Legislature of Tennessee having authorized the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 for the capture of Isham G. Harris, the rebel pretender to the Governorship of Tennessee, Brownlow has issued a characteristic proclamation to that effect. His description of Harris is especially pointed and Brownlowish. Here it is:—

"This culprit, Harris, is about five feet ten inches high, weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds, and is about fifty-five years of age. His complexion is sallow—his eyes are dark and penetrating—a perfect index to the heart of a traitor—with the scowl and frown of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief, and the practice of crime, have brought upon him premature baldness and a gray head. With brazen-faced impudence, he talks loudly and boastingly about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and entertains no doubt but the South will achieve her independence. He chews tobacco rapidly, and is inordinately fond of liquor. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man—steeped to the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy—now about lost to all sense of honor and shame—with a heart reckless of social duty, and fatally bent on mischief.

"If captured, he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, and in female society alleging with the sheep-faced modesty of a virtuous man, that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment, or of taste, that forbids an indiscriminate mixing together of married men and women. If captured, the fugitive must be delivered to me alive, to the end that justice may be done him here, upon the theater of his former villainous deeds.

The Photographic Grin.

Many of us have often remarked how differently our friends look in their pictures to what they do in real life. Under the above caption, Dickens in "All the Year Round," partly explains the matter, and treats the subject very readably. He says:

"In turning over the leaves of an album we frequently pass our acquaintances without even a nod. How is this? The photograph may be irreproachable as a work of art, and it is impossible to be other than a transcript of what was presented to the camera. How comes it, then, that it is not a likeness? Simply because the original one was, at the critical moment, unlike himself. When about to be photographed, one is apt to feel that, like Marshal Ney, the eyes of Europe is upon him, that according to the position he assumes judgment will be passed on his good or bad figure, awkwardness, or grace. He wishes to present himself on paper to an admiring, not to a critical public. A nervous consciousness, moreover, that perhaps a guinea or two is involved in the operation, tends materially to add to his discomfiture. Trivial as this consideration may appear, it exerts a far greater influence on the expression than most persons are willing to acknowledge, even to themselves. Placed in a position always chosen by the operator (being, to save himself the trouble of rearranging accessories, precisely the same as that which the last sitter occupied) his head screwed into a vice behind, he is told to look at an identical spot on the wall and keep still. Thus posted, he regards further operations with much the same feeling of distrust as he would those of a dentist. In imagination he hears the sharp rattle of the forceps or the punch. His breathing becomes thicker and quicker as the critical moment arrives, his heart beats audibly against his waistcoat, and a hazy film falls over his eyes. In this delightful condition of mind and body, he is enjoined to keep quite still, and put on a natural expression, as if expressions were as easy to put on as gloves. The inevitable consequence is that he grins horribly a ghastly smile, the like of which never passed over his features before. Yet both operator and sitter wonder why the portrait is so very unlike. I should like to have a landscape background for my por-

[illegible] TOBACCO, [illegible]

THE CONSPIRACY.

More Details of the Assassination Conspiracy—Incidents of the Pursuit, Capture and Death of Booth—The Canadian Schemers, &c.

Yesterday we published an account of the progress of the conspiracy against the life of the President and his Cabinet, condensed from the New York *World*. We append the following additional facts, from the New York *Herald:*

THE FLIGHT OF BOOTH AND HAROLD.

It seems that after crossing the Potomac they were fed by a woman living near the shore, who, however, was ignorant of their true character. To her they gave the boat in which they crossed the river. They were then taken by an old man named Bryant to the house of a Doctor Stewart, who refused to hear their story or to have anything to do with them.

Bryant then took them to the "free fellers," W. Lucas, about a quarter of a mile from Stewart's. This was, as near as Lucas could judge, about midnight. It was long after he had gone to bed. He usually goes to bed about ten o'clock. They stated in reply to his interrogations, that they were Confederate soldiers on parole and wanted a conveyance to go to Fredericksburg. He said that he wanted to use his horses on his farm and could not send them at all. This seemed to rise the ire of the speaker, who appears to have been Booth. All this time Lucas was inside the house, fearful, at the late hour, to open his door to strangers, humble as was his dwelling. A peremptory demand was then made to open the door or take the consequences. Lucas, who was in his house with his wife, a free colored women, and his little children, some of whom were sick, then opened the door. The two, Booth and Harold, walked in. They said they were sent there by Dr. Stewart to obtain a conveyance or wagon to forward them to Fredericksburg. Lucas again told the parties that he wanted to use his horses on his farm and he could not by any possibility spare them. At this juncture Booth, "the lame man," as Lucas says, pulling aside his coat and displaying his arms (two revolvers, a long knife, and a carbine in his hand,) said: "Fellow, do you know we are some of Mosby's men? We offer to pay you for your accommodation, and if you will not accept pay we will take your horses and your wagon, and we will compel you to take us where we want to go." This so terrified the poor colored man that he thought it best to strike a bargain, which he did. They agreed to pay him twenty-five dollars to convey them to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock. They then made the poor colored woman get up and cook them some supper, and remained in his shanty till about daybreak. Lucas and his wife sat up all night, fearful of their lives. In answer to question how he got his leg broke, he said he was trying to get away from the gunboats and had fallen from his horse about eight or ten days before. Lucas did not believe this statement and says he would have questioned them further, but was fearful, as the laws of Virginia did not allow a free colored man to talk to a white man. Besides he says, as he had heard so much about these desperate Mosby men, he was fearful that perhaps they would shoot both him and his wife, steal the horses and decamp. Just at dawn he sent his son Charley to drive them in his team to Port Royal. Previous to starting he wanted to know if there was no other way than by the direct road.—Lucas said they might "go round by the mill," so Charley, a colored lad, about eighteen years of age, took them round by way of Charles Mason's grist mill.

From the house of this free negro, Booth sent the following note to Dr. Stewart:—

DR STEWART:—

DEAR SIR—Forgive me, but I have some little pride. I hate to blame you for your want of hospitality. You know your own affairs. I was sick and tired, with a broken leg, and in need of medical advice. I would not have turned a dog from my door in such a condition. However, you was kind enough to give us something to eat, for which I not only thank you, but, on account of the reluctant manner in which it was bestowed, I feel bound to pay for it. It's not the substance, but the manner in which a kindness is extended that makes one happy in the acceptance thereof. "The sauce in meat is ceremony, meeting were bare without it." Be kind enough to accept the enclosed two dollars and a half—though hard to spare—for what we have received.

Yours respectfully,

April 24, 1865. STRANGER.

GOING TO BOWLING GREEN.

The conversation between the parties at Lucas' house during their stay was of a general character. They represented themselves as brothers. One was addressed as "Johnny," the other as "David." The colored boy, Charley, son of Lucas, says that during the trip he was frequently urged to "hurry up." Booth seemed much fatigued, and laid down in the bottom of the wagon and slept at intervals. They arrived at Port Conway, opposite Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, about noon, on Monday, the 24th. The ferry-boat was on the opposite side of the river, and Harold hailed it. While waiting Harold went to the house of a Mr Rollins, a fisherman, and asked him how much he would charge to take him and his brother, who was lame, to Orange Court House. Rollins said he did not know the way to Orange Court House very well, but would take them as far as Bowling Green. He said he would take them in his wagon for ten dollars in gold. This Booth said was too much, but he would pay ten dollars in greenbacks. Rollins said he would have to go and at end to his nets, which he had just put out on the river, and when he came back would give them an answer. When he returned he finally agreed to take them to Bowling Green for ten dollars in greenbacks. He went again to attend his fish nets before putting the horses in the team, and during his absence three rebel soldiers came up to the ferry landing, with the intention of crossing as soon as the boat came over the river. There was then a long and apparently exciting conversation between all the parties—Booth, Harold and the three soldiers—after which Harold came over to Mr. Rollins' house and told him that they had met some of their friends, who agreed to go with them to Bowling Green. There being only three horses, they agreed to ride in turn. Harold apologized to Rollins for not taking the team, as engaged. Rollins told him it made no difference. Harold then copied some paper which he took from Booth, and returned to him, when, as the ferryboat had arrived, they all started over the Rappahannock together. Before they started Booth was sitting on a stoop near Rollins' house, and said he did not want to go to Fredericksburg, as the damned Yankees were too thick there for him; and in allusion to people over the Maryland side of the Potomac, he said they were "a damned set of scallawags," for they charged him one hundred and fifty dollars for a small skiff, which was not worth half that sum.

AT GARRETT'S.

The new companions of Booth were some officers of Mosby's guerrillas. They took Booth and Harold with them on the road from Port Royal to Bowling Green, and after several unsuccessful efforts to get some family to harbor them for a day or two, at last left Booth at Garrett's, while Harold went on to Bowling Green. On Tuesday Harold returned and informed Booth that the cavalry were after them, on which they took to the woods. In the evening they returned and got permission to sleep in the barn, being locked in and watched by one of Garrett's boys, lest they should steal the horses. Here they were caught soon after. A second expedition was sent out on Saturday night last, which arrived at Garrett's just before sundown on Sunday evening, the young ladies expressing great delight at seeing Lieutenant Baker, and extremely anxious to learn when their brothers would be released to come to them. There is no doubt that this whole family are entirely and absolutely innocent of any participation in the harboring and secreting of Booth and his accomplice, knowing them to be the guilty parties.

It appears that on Sunday morning Mr. Garrett went over to Bowling Green to see Captain W. Jett, who was at the residence of Mr. Goldman, with a view for him to sign a certificate setting forth the fact that he (Jett) had introduced Mr. Boyd, who afterwards proved to be J. W. Booth, as Mr. Garrett was not personally acquainted with Jett, but knew the family, who live in a neighboring county—Westmoreland county—and out of respect to them, and with the liberality and hospitality for which he is proverbial in all that district of country, he took the word and honor of young Jett that Boyd, alias Booth, was a friend. He treated him as a neighbor would do a friend of a neighbor. The result is too well known.

Garrett had appealed to Jett to sign a certificate that these facts are correct, but he refused to do so. Jett has since been arrested.

PROBING THE PLOT.

The public have no idea of the extent to which the authorities have probed this plot. The accounts published give but a faint idea. They know how the chief actor in the tragedy has been tracked and followed through Maryland and hunted down in Virginia, and how he died like a dog; but this is but one portion of the whole affair, but one branch of the stream which has been gone over. In almost every respect equal success has crowned the efforts of the authorities; and, in fact, in some instances, with much greater success as the public will see in the due course of time. The persons taken into custody as participators, aiders and abettors, or in some way accomplices to the tragic deed, are numbered almost by hundreds. Thereare still a few at large; until they are captured it will not be the part of wisdom to publish in detail the developments in full which have transpired.

THE CONSPIRACY ORGANIZED IN AUGUST LAST.

One thing is certain, that the parties who were to execute the atrocious deed which has filled the land with mourning, commenced holding their meetings in Washington as long ago as August, 1864. They were bound together by one of the strongest oaths ever taken by mortals, and every person who was admitted to the secret was bound to remain faithful to the end at the penalty of death—his life to be taken by one of his associates. Many of the confederates were not taken fully into the secret, and even those who were, were allowed to approach it only by degrees as their faithfulness to their oath had been tested. The authorities have been fortunate enough to ascertain where, when and how often the conspirators held their meetings, and have taken into custody the people who occupied the houses where they met. The number which were taken into the secret before the consummation of the deed was so large that it is astonishing that some one of the number did not reveal it.

SECESSIONISTS CHEERFUL.

It is now generally noticed that several of the secession sympathizing residents of Washington were in excellent spirits on the morning of the 14th ultimo, so much so as to attract the attention of many of the loyal citizens. There were two or three persons who gave it as their opinion that Booth had some dastardly plot on hand; but all such were laughed at as discoverers of mares' nests, and failed to notify the authorities. But as soon as soon as the deed was done, and Mr. Lincoln had breathed his last, there were numerous parties who had circumstantial evidence bearing upon it.

HOW THE DETAILS OF THE CONSPIRACY WERE OBTAINED.

It seems that about three weeks before the plans were put into execution one of the parties revolted at the part of the work which the leaders had allotted to him on the eventful night, and at once manifested a desire to back out. He was, however reminded of his oath, and every effort made to bring him up to his work. But the more he thought of it the more he became alarmed at the fearful proposition of their hellish scheme. After several days parleying he succeeded in getting the consent of his associates to relieve him from all further connection with them, on the condition that he should leave the city and not return for sixty days. He left the city, and was somewhere within the limits of the Army of the Potomac when the news came there of the assassination of the President. He immediately repaired to Fortress Monroe and gave himself up, and was sent to Washington, arriving there the next morning after the funeral services of Mr. Lincoln at the White House. When taken before the authorities he made a full confession of all that he knew of the plot, as to where and when they met, and who were concerned in it. It is understood the proclamation issued during that day by Secretary Stanton, offering an additional reward for Booth, and also rewards for Atzerot and Harold, were based upon the confessions of this prisoner.

THE NUMBER ENGAGED IN EXECUTING THE PLOT

is much larger than has been generally supposed. Besides Booth and his accomplices in and around the theatre, the assassinator of Seward, and Atzerot at the Kirkwood, there were a number engaged in cutting the telegraph wires leading from the War Department, and still another set endeavoring to divert the attention of the authorities from the fleeing culprids. It appears that at precisely ten minutes past ten there were twenty-two wires, leading from the War Office in different directions and connecting with the fortifications and outposts, cut. These wires having been cut at a considerable distance from each other, together with the simultaneousness of this work, shows very plainly that a number of men were engaged in it; and it is now believed that there were twenty-two men appointed to do the work. The time at which this was accomplished furnishes beyond a doubt the hour which the President was assassinated, which heretofore has been stated all the way from half past nine to half-past ten. It probably did not vary much from ten o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SEWARD THE ONLY INTENDED VICTIMS.

The numerous stories in reference to the contemplated assassination of all the leading officials in the government are all moonshine. At least, the evidence obtained thus far shows that the scheme only contemplated the assassination of President Lincoln, Vice-President Johnson and Secretary Seward—no more, and no less.

THE PARTIES ENGAGED IN THE CONSPIRACY

The persons engaged in the plot present a motly crew, from the wild and eccentric actor down to a mere carpenter, including the Pennsylvania avenue dandy, blockade runners, and men with their heads silvered over with the snows of many winters, and rattle-headed youths hardly out of their teens. The testimony already obtained is so straightforward and convincing that there is no doubt but at least twenty-one, if not twenty-three, persons will suffer the penalty of death. There is hardly one chance in a thousand that they can escape—the evidence is so damnable against them. It is said that there are some three persons confederates in the conspiracy who had been pardoned by the President, and escaped death by his tender heart and humane feelings.

There is no truth in the reports that the wounds of Mr. Seward has tried to beat his brains out in his prison. He has remained silent and morose ever since he has been in custody, and has not asked a single question about his arrest, or why he is confined. He is said to be a fine formed and athletic person, and takes his confinement in dogged silence.

THE CARPENTER

who fixed the box in the theatre has also been found. It is said that he took charge of Booth's horse early in the evening on the night of the tragedy, and at the proper time led it into the alley at the rear of the theatre, and employed a negro boy, called "Peanut John" to hold it near the door and close to a box, so that the animal could be easily mounted, and then fixed the door leading to the rear of the stage so that there would be no delay in Booth's exit. This person is said to be the same one who built Booth's stable in the alley, and also the carpenter employed to do work in the theatre, such as putting up new scenery, &c.

STOVES.

STOVES! STOVES!

THE CELEBRATED

Stewart Cook and Parlor Stoves

For sale by S. DEWEY & CO.,
apl8-598 No. 76 Merwin st.

REVOLVING BUTTER DISHES just received at COWLES & CO.,

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND

DISCHARGE OF THE EARS, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

LATE OF

No. 348, Sparks Place, New York City,

Will commence his engagement

AT ALLIANCE, STARK CO., OHIO, AT NIXON HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 1st, until SATURDAY, May 6th.

AT ASHTABULA, ASHTABULA CO., OHIO, AT FISK HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 8th, until SATURDAY, May 13th.

AT CLEVELAND, RUSSELL'S FOREST CITY HOUSE, from MONDAY, May 15th, until SATURDAY, May 20th.

—o—

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who *can not be* successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the requests of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who desire can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treatment of deafness and catarrh in its various forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associated with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lighthill, and, together, they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill Institute" its present great reputation.

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pastor of the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, New York.

NEWTONVILLE, Nov. 10, 1864.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind attention rendered to my daughter, whose ears have been badly affected for many years, and for some months past has been nearly deprived of hearing. The loss of this important sense is certainly a sad deprivation, painfully embarrassing, and to a degree known only to those who have experienced it. If, therefore, there be a remedy for this great evil, the cause of humanity obviously requires that it should be universally disseminated. I feel it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and remedies. My daughter has suffered from deafness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affected, and the disease apparently increasing, threatening the entire loss of her hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been deprived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment, under favor of a kind Providence, has been successful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a question time alone can determine, but present results are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear sir,

Truly and gratefully yours,

B. T. WELCH, D. D.

From Rev. Fred. S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y.

DR LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* Under date of March 14 I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my failure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile symptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming acrid and yellow, and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapacitate me for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, producing toothache, or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the right eye as to confine me for weeks to a darkened room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snuffs and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hot fomentation of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathartics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improvement, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with some reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of you treatment, and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of illness, which would have formerly rendered such an occurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your treatment of catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a thing as a cure for CHRONIC CATARRH, in my case a substantial cure has been effected. FREDERICK S. JEWELL,

Prof. State Normal School.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1864. ap28

CLOTHING.

THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

ap25 S. MANN.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING A large line of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Linens, Drills and Cottonades. Which we will job at Eastern prices.

ap25 S. MANN.

NEW GOODS.

New Goods at Union Hall for Spring,
Is now the theme of which I sing.
We've all the latest styles just made,
To suit the finest city trade,
Of new Spring Overcoats and Sacks,
To fit the form like moulded wax;
And Business Coats of stylish make,
All of the present style we take;
But then the crowning Coats of all
Are the Dress Coats at Union Hall.
We pride ourselves that we excel
All others in the coats we sell;
For to them you will always find
Fit, Fashion, Grace and Ease combined.
But on our Coats I will not dwell—
We've also Pants and Vests to sell,
Of every hue, and shade and style—
To tell you all would take a while;
So I will only mention here
That those who would in style appear,
Should come to Union Hall and buy
The CLOTHING best to please the eye;
And not alone the eye to please,
But money save in buying these;
For we will sell at prices low,
No matter how the Go'd does go.
In Furnishing Goods both rich and neat,
We have a stock full and complete;
Our "gallant boys in blue" will find
All kinds of goods to suit their mind,
We've also for the boys in store
A better stock than e'er before;
And can suit fair, both great and small,
With CLOTHING best at Union Hall.

☞ The finest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing and the Lowest Prices in the city at

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Sole Agency for the sale of

STRONG'S ARMY TRUNKS,

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,

AND

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Cor. Superior and Union streets.

☞ Look out for the Giants. ap8

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Consisting of every variety of Garment for

MEN AND BOYS,

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FARMERS WHO HAVE MACHINES of this Patent, of any year's manufacture, can get them repaired and put in thorough working order.

The Knife and Pitman Have been Greatly Improved,

And cause no trouble or delays from breakage.

The Main and Dividing Shoes are both Improved,

By the addition of ROLLERS WHICH LESSEN THE DRAFT in passing over rough ground. A Letter has also been attached for

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All Machines and Extras are from the Manufactory of W. A. Wood, and are made in a superior manner.

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Extra Cutter Bars, drilled and complete, with Guards and improved Sickle Holders.
Knives and Pitmans Improved.
Draw Wires, Bevel Wrenches and Plates.
One Shaft, complete, with Bevel Wheels and Sockets and Gear.
Main and Dividing Shoes.
New and Improved Gauge
Pieces, Bolts and Washers of all kinds.
Crank Shafts, complete, with Bevel, Pinion and Balance Wheel.
Poles, Swath Boards, Neck Yokes and Eveners.
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Medium Hubbard Mower.

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The Largest assortment in the West.

Garden and Lawn Rollers,

Horse Rakes, Churns, Hand-Scrapers,

And a variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Manufactured and for sale at the

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AMERICAN LEG.—This is the best Artificial Leg ever Patented, for DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY and ACTIVITY. Government has adopted this Leg into the Army and Navy. This is a recommendation to the Limb, as Government gives to the Soldier none but the best.

Send for a Pamphlet.

AMERICAN LEG CO.,

Atwater Building,

feb8:201 Cleveland.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Probate Judge of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, I, as guardian of Daniel Baker, will offer at public sale, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Cleveland, on the 15th day of May, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit: Situate in the township of Brooklyn, in the county of Cuyahoga, and known as follows: west part of lot No. 7, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of the township of Brooklyn; thence east to land deeded by Isaac H. Morgan to Keoth Stiles; thence south to the center of the east and west road; thence west in the center of the road to the center of the town line road; thence south to the center of said road to the place of beginning, contain ing one hundred rod, except two acres in the northwest corner of said lot, subject to certain conditions imposed by the will of Simeon Baker, deceased.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ANDREW J. BAKER, Guardian, &c.

May 4, 1865. ma8:2 S

GLASS WARE.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY OF

WOLFE, HOWARD & CO.'S

EXCELSIOR GLASS WORKS,

(PITTSBURGH, PA.)

Warehouse, : : : 85 Merwin Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For quality, fine color and temper, I refer to dealers generally, and confidently recommend this ware as equal, if not superior to any made.

Manufacturers' Discount made at the Branch Warehouse. GALVIN CARR.

my29:ap18:210

JUST RECEIVED.—THE FINEST assortment of Belt Buckles ever in this city, at COWLES', 87 Waddell street.

feb18

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To and from Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, &c.:

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1865. 1865.

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NEW YORK, BOSTON, HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, BRIDGEPORT, TAUNTON,

And all the Principal Cities and Towns in the New England States.

ALSO,

To Dunkirk and all Points on the Line of the Erie Railway.

☞ Parties shipping by this Route can get the benefit of the reduced rates in the lakes, both on Eastward and Westward bound Freight.

☞ For through rates and bills of lading, apply at the Company's office,

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