# DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

E. COWLES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, MAY 9 1865.


### The Fleets of Peace Abroad.

Though human vision is not permitted to penetrate futurity, we may conjecture from the well known effects always produced by individual as well as national success, power and courage, as to the position the Republic is destined to occupy among the nations of the earth. The greatness, respect and honor which are accorded to any people, are in exact proportion to the magnitude of the obstacles they have surmounted in achieving and sustaining their national existence. If these difficulties were few and insignificant, the impression will, of course, be correspondingly weak and transitory; but if, on the contrary, they were numerous, powerful and obstinate, the pen of the historian and the poet, and the pencil of the artist, will transmit them in eloquent language and glowing colors to the remotest ages. The deeds which every ancient or modern European power loves most to hold up as examples for the praise and emulation of the world, are the victories won upon land and sea by the brave hearts and strong arms of their sons.

Military power and glory being, therefore, essential qualifications in order to give rank and place to a nation, it is not presuming too much to suppose that the United States will not be questioned when they assert their claims to be recognized as one of the first, if not the very first power in the world. So soon as it is understood throughout Europe that the great American rebellion has terminated, that the integrity of the Union is restored, that slavery is forever abolished, that none of the numerous predictions of the emissaries of treason have been verified, that not only labor, land and education, but perfect freedom of opinion in religion and politics, can all be secured and enjoyed here in a greater degree than under any other government in the world, the tide of emigration to our shores will become deeper and broader than ever before. The advocates of liberty and progress, who have battled for their principles under the iron hand of despotism, who have anxiously watched our eventful struggle, knowing that their labors would be retarded or prospered by the result, will rejoice with a joy surpassed only by our own. Rulers who have been almost imperceptibly enlarging the powers of the sovereign, and endeavoring to suppress the spirit of liberty, will behold in the federal triumph the most formidable adversary of their schemes that has ever arisen to contend against them. Among the most momentous results will be the liberation, in process of time, of every bondman whose unrequited toil has maintained in luxury and idleness a heartless, selfish, and inhuman aristocracy, numerically insignificant when compared with the vast multitude of suffering victims. Our perfect restoration will mark a new epoch in the history of human progress, and furnish an irrefragable argument in support of man's capacity for self government.

The United States will become the elysium which every son of toil, anxious to improve his own and his childrens condition, will make the object of his longing aspirations. Every land will do honor to the flag as the symbol of a great and powerful Republic, which is no longer an experiment in free government, but founded upon a basis as stable and enduring as its lofty mountains and broad lakes. Second to none in statesmanship and intelligence, heretofore, the student of the art of war, will, in all coming time, refer, with wonder and admiration, to the splendid strategy, great campaigns, and terrible sieges in which new principles in military and naval science were originated.

In the past our position as a nation abroad was grudgingly accorded to our indomitable perseverance and self-assertion, more than to our supposed military power, or the resources of which we were proverbially fond of boasting—resources of whose magnitude events have shown we had but an imperfect conception ourselves. At the best we were regarded with suspicion, not unmixed with dislike, as a nation of shrewd traders to whom the "almighty dollar" was of far more moment than the most important principles. We shall now, by common consent, take the high place to which the signal favor of Providence has assigned us.

To deny the perpetuity and stability of the Union, in the light of past events, would be no less Quixotic than to doubt that a divine will has supported, strengthened and encouraged us through the many dark hours of our long struggle, and at last given us the victory. No other Government in the world posses so broad a basis of education, freedom and patriotism as its foundation. The heresy of State Rights, in the Calhoun sense, is forever annihilated, and the States cemented together by the common memories of battle-fields and acts of heroism unmatched in all the histories of the world. In a word, we have at last attained, in the eyes of the world, the dignity of a *Nation*, whose opinions, friendship or enmity will become important elements in all diplomatic calculations which involve questions of international policy.

### The Nation's Monument

The citizens of Springfield, Illinois, have organized an Association, whereof Gov. R. J. Oglesby is President, Sharon Tyndale, Secretary, and James H. Beveridge, Treasurer, for the erection of a suitable Monument over the mortal remains of our late President. We need not state that the Hon. John T. Stuart, Gen. John A. McClernand, and other life-long political opponents of Mr. Lincoln, unite in this movement. It is requested that the Loyal League Councils, which meet this week shall then take up a collection for this object, and that the lodges of Freemasons, Odd-Fellows, &c., do likewise at their next regular meetings. Union Soldiers also, who may choose to have a stone in this Monument, are requested to meet in their several camps or armories this week and make up their offerings; if unable to do so then, by reason of lack of funds, they may bear it mind when they are next assembled at the welcome call of the paymaster. Literary Societies, Boards of Trade, &c., are requested to do likewise. All National Banks and Postmasters are requested to act as agents to receive and transmit subscriptions. No others will be appointed except under seal with the written signatures of the officers aforesaid. Large individual contributions are not desired, as it is hoped that many hands will make light work.

It should be borne in mind that this is the only Monument proper to President Lincoln. Every city may have its statue, if it will; but the world's monument is that which will cover the dust that once was ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The government purchases of coal in New York have been reduced from ten thousand tons a day to nine thousand tons a week.

### Return of the Braves.

If the telegraphic statements have any foundation of correctness, the whole country will soon be gladdened by the return of the grand volunteer army of the Union. It is now stated that only forty thousand white volunteers will be retained in the service, the remainder of the army being made up of regular and colored troops—the latter being retained as better able to bear the climate of the South, and as being more in need of regulation, employment and subsistence. If this statement be true, we shall soon have four or five hundred thousand gallant soldiers at home with us again. Of course so vast a host cannot be mustered out in a day or a month, but before fall has come we expect to see all these hundreds of thousands quietly returned to the pursuits of peace.

We are not among those who profess to apprehend vast disaster and damage, either to the morals or the business of the community, from the disbendment of our large armies. To be sure the *morale* of the army is perhaps not as high as that of a peaceful community. But the American nation is a wonderfully adaptive one, and the most lawless of soldiers—even Sherman's most daring "bummers"—will accommodate themselves to the laws and regulations of peace with a rapidity without precedent in history. Of course there will at first be some difficulty, and certain crimes, such as homicides and lesser breaches of the peace, will for a time be more frequent than before the war, but strict preventive and punitive legislation will very soon do away with them. On the other hand, the influence of the war, in giving strength and dignity and worth to characters previously untried and undeveloped, will go far to make up for the deterioration in morals which it has caused in some cases. In commercial and agricultural aspects the return of the soldiers will prove a great blessing. There need be no fear that the labor market will be overstocked. The demand for farm laborers, for artisans, for mechanics, for clerks, will be greater than the supply. The fertile fields of the South extend a perpetual invitation which thousands of soldiers will accept. Beating their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks, the boys will go back to the southern glades with which they have become familiar in march and battle, and will again subjugate by agriculture the fields which they have already won in fight.

But the prevailing feeling in the North will not be one of moralizing or calculation, but of exultant joy and gratitude. In the glad greeting of wife and husband, mother and son, sister and brother—in the triumph with which each city welcomes back its own returning squadrons—in the exultation over peace, and the grateful recognition of the heroic and patriotic bravery which has given us peace, there will be no room for doubt or speculation.

### Reorganization in the South.

Advices from New Orleans represent that a gratifying disposition is being manifested by the former secession sympathizers and abettors, to accept the logic of events, and submit to the authority of the United States laws. Letters have been written and addresses made by former secessionists and officers in the rebel armies, urging upon their friends and fellow townsmen the duty of foregoing further opposition, and calling upon them to co-operate in the work of removing the rubbish of the dead past that still clogs the living present. These persons seem to recognize the great social and political changes induced by the civil war, and seem disposed to conform to them in good faith, and recommend their neighbors to follow their example.

### An International Congress.

President Johnson is adjured by Mr. Gerrit Smith to make his Presidency memorable by leading in a great movement for substituting international congresses, hereafter, for the arbitrament of the sword. If this project is practicable and wise today, it was the same five years ago. Does Mr. Johnson's instructor reckon, at all, what would have been the results as regards the grand question at issue here, if that question had been submitted to the decision of an international congress. If we except the more liberal section of Germany, Switzerland, and perhaps Russia, what vote would have been cast against the "Confederacy" in the whole rest of Europe? Should we have held ourselves bound by a judgment which, from the foreign sympathies developed by the rebellion, would have—all but surely—been given in favor of an empire founded on slavery?

Hampton refused to surrender because he knew that it was the determination of our authorities to try him for the murder of a wounded Union soldier in the late campaign in South Carolina. Hampton killed the soldier with his own sword.

Gen. Wallace has prohibited the sale of Booth's pictures in Baltimore.

### Andy Johnson Says the Debt Must be Paid.

We hear that Andy Johnson, who was born poor, and raised poor, and is yet of the people in his property and expectation, has given the order for retrenchment and economy, and declares that the Nation must go right to work to pay its debts. Good!

The National debt has been ciphered up, and the sum total is a big one—but the American people is a big one too. On the 1st of July next our debt will foot up in round numbers three thousand millions. We can pay it without strain, without oppression. We can pay it, and add to our wealth. But we have got to practice economy, public and private. We have particularly to apply economy and watchfulness to the Legislation of Congress, and to the administration of the Departments and Bureaus in Washington. The expenses of the Government must be shoved back rapidly and in good faith toward the old peace footing of 1860. We may never again get quite to that,—but let us get as near to it as we can.

The ablest statists in the service of the Treasury Department have been directed to measure the wealth and resources of the nation, and to calculate when it will be possible for us to pay, and probable that we will pay, that immense debt of Three Thousand Millions. They have reported that the "bottom dollar" of it can be paid *in twenty years from 1870!!*

Good again! Let the watchword of all Politics be—Pay off the National Debt!

### The Trial of the Assassins.

The excellent Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

Unless the programme agreed upon is changed, all of the leading conspirators in arrest will be arraigned together with others not yet apprehended. That gaunt desperado, Payne, the shallow-pated Harold, the masculine Mrs. Surratt, the faint-hearted Atzerodt, and other apprehended conspirators will be *present*, but Jeff Davis, Jake Thompson, Bev. Tucker and other *absent* members of the plot will also be arraigned, and their complicity will be made known.

A corps of the official *Globe* reporters of Congress has been engaged to give a phonographic record of the trial, and the Associated Press will also have reports made for the public. It is a subject of grave deliberation whether or not to admit the representatives of the leading newspapers of the country, and it will probably be decided to permit a few to be present, as a personal favor, which they will be expected to reciprocate.

### OUR LATE PRESIDENT.

**Character of President Lincoln—Address by Ralph Waldo Emerson.**

The following address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in Concord, Massachusetts, on occasion of the funeral services in honor of Mr. Lincoln:

We meet under the gloom of a calamity which darkens down over the minds of good men in all civilized society, as the fearful tidings travel over sea, over land, from country to country, like the shadow of an uncalculated eclipse over the planet. Old as history is, and manifold as are its tragedies, I doubt if any death has caused so much pain to mankind as this has caused or will cause, on its announcement; and this is not so much because nations are, by modern arts, brought so closely together, as because of the mysterious hopes and fears which, in the present day, are connected with the name and institutions of America.

In this country, on Saturday, every one was struck dumb, and saw, at first, only deep below deep, as he meditated on the ghastly blow. And, perhaps, at this hour, when the coffin which contains the dust of the President sets foward on its long march through mourning States, on its way to his home in Illinois, we might well be silent, and suffer the awful voices of time to thunder to us. Yes, but that first despair was brief; the man was not so to be mourned. He was the most active and hopeful of men, and his work has not perished; but acclamations of praise for the task he had accomplished burst out into a song of triumph, which even tears for his death cannot keep down.

The President stood before us a man of the people. He was thoroughly American, had never crossed the sea, had never been spoiled by English insularity or French dissipation; a quiet, native aboriginal man—as the acorn from the oak; no aping of foreigners, no frivolous accomplishments, Kentucky born, working on a farm, a flatboatman, a Captain in the Blackhawk war, a country lawyer, a representative in the rural Legislature of Illinois—on such modest foundations the broad structure of his fame was laid. How slowly, and yet by happily what prepared steps he came to his place.

All of us remember—it is only a history of five or six years—the surprise and disappointment of the country at his first nomination at Chicago. Mr. Seward then in the culmination of his good fame, was the favorite of the Eastern States. And when the new and comparatively unknown name of Lincoln was announced (notwithstanding the report of the acclamations of that Convention) we heard the result coldly and sadly.

It seemed too rash, on a purely local reputation, to build so grave a trust in such anxious times; and men naturally talked of the chances in politics as incalculable. But it turned out not to be chance. The profound good opinion which the people of Illinois and the West had conceived of him, and which they had imparted to their colleagues, that they also might justify themselves to their constituents at home, was not rash, though they did not begin to know the richness of his worth.

A plain man of the people, an extraordinary fortune attended him. Lord Bacon says: "Manifest virtues procure reputation; occult ones, fortune." He offered no shining qualities at the first encounter: he did not offend by superiority. He had a face and manner which disarmed suspicion, which inspired confidence, which confirmed good will. He was a man without vices. He had a strong sense of duty which it was very easy for him to obey. Then he had what farmers call a long head; was excellent in working out the sum for himself; in arguing his case and convincing you fairly and firmly.

Then it turned out that he was a great worker; had prodigious faculty of performance; worked easily. A good worker is so rare; everybody has some disabling quality. In a host of young men that start together, and promise so many brilliant leaders for the next age, each fails on trial; one by bad health, one by conceit or love of pleasure, or by lethargy, or by a hasty temper—each has some disqualifying fault that throws him out of the career. But this man was sound to the core, cheerful, persistent, all right for labor, and liked nothing so well.

Then he had a vast good nature, which made him tolerant and accessible to all; fair minded, leaning to the claim of the petitioner; affable, and not sensible of the affliction which the innumerable visits paid to him when President, would have brought to any one else. And how this good nature became a noble humanity, in many a tragic case which the events of the war brought to him, every one will remember, and with what increasing tenderness he dealt, when a whole race was thrown on his compassion. The poor negro said of him on an impressive occasion, "Massa Linkum am eberywhere."

Then his broad good humor, running easily into jocular talk, in which he delighted, and in which he excelled, was a rich gift to this wise man. It enabled him to keep his secret; to meet every kind of man, and every rank in society; to take off the edge of the severest decisions; to mask his own purpose and sound his companion, and to catch with true instinct the temper of every company he addressed. And more than all, it is to a man of severe labor, in anxious and exhausting crises, the natural restorative, good as sleep, and is the protection of the over-driven brain against rancor and insanity.

He is the author of a multitude of sayings, so disguised as pleasantries that it is certain that they had no reputation at first but as jests; and only later, by the very acceptence and adoption they find in the mouths of millions, turn out to be the wisdom of the hour. I am sure if this man had ruled in a period of less facility of printing, he would have become mythological in a very few years, like Æsop or Pilpay, or one of the Seven Wise Masters, by his fables and proverbs.

But the weight and penetration of many passages in his letters, messages and speeches, hidden now by the very closeness of their application to the moment, are destined hereafter to a wide fame. What pregnant definitions; what unerring common sense; what foresight; and, on great occasions, what lofty, what national, what humane tone! His brief speech at Gettysburg will not easily be surpassed by words on any recorded occasion. This, and one other American speech, that of John Brown to the court that tried him, and a part of Kossuth's speech at Birmingham, can only be compared with each other, and with no fourth.

His occupying the chair of State was a triumph of the good sense of mankind, and of the public conscience. This middle-class country had got a middle-class President at last. Yes, in manners, sympathies, but not in powers, for his powers were superior. His mind mastered the problem of the day; and, as the problem grew, so did his comprehension of it. Rarely was man so fitted to the event. In the midst of fears and jealousies, in the Babel of counsels and parties, this man wrought incessantly with all his might and all his honesty, laboring to find what the people wanted, and how to obtain that.

It cannot be said there is any exaggeration of his worth. If ever a man was fairly tested he was. There was no lack of resistence, nor of slander, nor of ridicule. The times have showed no State secrets; the nation has been in such a ferment, such multitudes had to be trusted, that no secret could be kept. Every door was ajar, and we know all that befel.

Then what an occasion was the whirlwind of the war. Here was place for no holiday magistrate, no fair-weather sailors the new pilot was hurried to the helm in a tornado. In four years—the four years of battle days—his endurance, his fertility of resources, his magnanimity, were sorely tried and never found wanting.

There, by his courage, his justice, his even temper, his fertile counsel, his humanity, he stood an heroic epoch. He is the true history of the American people in his time. Step by step he walked before them; slow with their slowness, quickening his march by theirs; the true representative of this continent; an entirely public man; father of his country, the pulse of twenty millions throbbing in his heart, the thought of their minds articulated by his tongue.

Adam Smith remarks that the axe which in Houbraken's portraits of British kings and worthies, is engraved under those who have suffered at the block, adds a certain lofty charm to the picture. And who does not see, even in this tragedy so recent, how fast the terror and ruin of the massacre are already burning into glory around the victim? Far happier this fate than to have lived to be wished away; to have watched the decay of his own faculties; to have been—perhaps, even he—the proverbial ingratitude of statesmen; to have seen mean men preferred.

Had he not lived long enough to keep the greatest promise that ever man made to his fellow men—the practical abolition of slavery? He had seen Tennessee, Missouri and Maryland emancipate their slaves. He had seen Savannah, Charleston and Richmond surrendered; and seen the main army of the rebellion lay down its arms. He had conquered the public opinion of Canada, England and France. Only WASHINGTON can compare with him in fortune.

And what if it should turn out, in the unfolding of the web, that he had reached the term; that this heroic deliverer could no longer serve us; that the rebellion had touched its natural conclusion, and what remained to be done required new and uncommitted hands—a new spirit born out of the ashes of the war; and that Heaven, wishing to show the world a complete benefactor, shall make him serve his country even more by death than by his life. Nations, like Kings, are not good by facility and complaisance. "The kindness of Kings consists in justice and strength." Easy good nature has been the dangerous foible of the republic, and it was necessary that its enemies should outrage it, and drive us to unwonted firmness, to secure the salvation of this country in the next ages.

The ancients believed in a serene and beautiful Genius which ruled in the affairs of nations; which, with a slow but stern justice, carried forward the fortunes of certain chosen houses, weeding out single offenders, or offending families, and securing at last the firm prosperity of the favorites of heaven. It was too narrow a view of the eternal Nemesis. There is a serene Providence which rules the fate of nations, which makes little account of time, little of one generation or race, makes no account of disasters, conquers alike by what is called defeat or by what is called victory, thrusts aside enemy and obstructions, crushes everything immortal and obtains the ultimate triumph of the best race by the sacrifice of everything which resists the moral laws of the world. It makes its own instruments, creates the man for the time, trains him in poverty, inspires his genius, and arms him for his task. It has given every race its own talent, and ordains that only that race which combines perfectly with the virtues of all shall endure.

### Jottings for Summer.

We cut from Hall's *Journal of Health* a few words of advice, satirical and otherwise, to those who may be preparing to visit the country during the hotter months. They are very generally available, and may be at any rate profitably considered by those they do not hit too strongly:

1. In going to the country to spend your summer, leave business behind, but take with you your entire stock of patience, courtesy, self-respect, and religion. Go as plain "John Smith, gentleman."

2. If you have the first claim to be well-bred, you will be the last person in the world to volunteer any information on the subject. If it must be told, let it be by your conduct; let your entire deportment prove that you are a lady or a gentleman.

3. Do not profess that you "know" Mr. Astor, Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Minturn, or other distinguished citizens, when your entire knowledge consists in their having been pointed to you on the street.

4. Avoid claiming acquaintance with this or that family of note, when you only happen to have spoken to them on a railroad car or steamboat, or in some purely business transaction. An enterprising individual once claimed that he knew a distinguished judge very well. On inquiry, it was found that the said judge had once sent him to the penitentiary.

5. If you have the first mite of common sense, and fully go to the country for recreation, enjoyment and health, leave your best and second-best clothing at home; take only your common wardrobe, and but a small part at that; not only that the persons you "stop with" may feel more easy, but that you may feel freer yourself to scale fences, climb trees, scramble up mountain sides, wade across creeks, penetrate forest tangles, and jump Jim Crow generally.

6. Never turn up your nose at anything at the table; if you have the slightest disposition to do so, you may be sure it is a pug, and isn't long enough to turn. If you don't like a thing, let it alone; eat nothing, and by the next meal you may be glad to get anything.

7. Remember that in going to the country, a sensible man's object is neither to dress nor eat, chiefly, but to obtain mental repose, pure air, and unrestrained exercise.

8. Endeavor to conform, without apparent effort, to the arrangements of the family with whom you board, and to the manners and customs of the people around you, as far as they do not compromise your principles of good morals and good taste.

9. Be cheerful, be kind, be considerate, be accommodating.

10. Do not obtrude your political or religious sentiments.

11. Shun argument and controversy on any and all subjects.

12. Let your courtesy come out natural; and if religious, don't be a Pharisee.

A regular trade in gamblers' tools has sprung up in New York, and the following are now openly advertised by a card-dealing house: "Fifty-five kind of advantage, or marked back playing cards, per dozen, $13; five new styles marked cards, just out, $18 per dozen; long and shorts, with which you cut higher and lower than any one else; advantage dice, price $10; French card magnifier, showing you what your opponent has in his hand, enabling you to win every time."

Adelina Patti performing *Amina* in "La Sonnambula" to delighted audiences at Madrid. On her first appearance she was recalled eight times.


HATS AND CAPS.

BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY

IMPORTANT SALE OF

HATS, CAPS

—AND—

STRAW GOODS.

IN ANTICIPATION OF CONFINING ourselves in the future to the FUR TRADE exclusively, we offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, our entire stock of

HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices!

Many articles will be sold at one-half their value. Our Stock consists of

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES

Issued this spring, besides the usual staple articles pertaining to the business.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

In city or country, will do well to call and examine at once, as we shall offer their

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

Ladies and Gentlemen should embrace this opportunity to supply themselves and their families with their Spring and Summer Hats, Caps, &c.

S. A. FULLER & CO.,

my1:223 215 Superior st., Marble Block.

Spring styles of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

L. Benedict & Sons

Have a large assortment of all the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at

201 Superior street.

March 30.

SPRING STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS.

We are now introducing our SPRING STYLES of HATS, including

*THE GRANT HAT,*
*THE SHERMAN HAT,*
*THE SHERIDAN HAT,*
*THE DERBY HAT,*

And a splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Soft Hats and Caps. Also a nice line of GLOVES for Spring and Summer wear.

B. BUTTS & CO.,

mh27 177 Superior street.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND

DISCHARGE OF THE EARS, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

LATE OF

No. 34 St. Marks Place, New York City,

Will commence his engagement

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.

AT THE UNION HOUSE, Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, from MONDAY, May 22, until FRIDAY May 26th, 1865.

—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 simply 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 styles that 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 in 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 Gold 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 a fit, 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

Isaac A. Isaacs's Union Hall.

Sole Agency for the sale of

*STRONG'S ARMY TRUNKS,*
*SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,*
AND
Storr's Automaton Pressman:

Cor. Superior and Union streets.

Look out for the Giants. ap8

GREAT DECLINE

IN

CLOTHING!

Goods Offered at Old Prices!

IMMENSE REDUCTION!

*NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY*

We are now offering our New and Elegant Stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing,

Consisting of every variety of Garment for

MEN AND BOYS,

—AT—

PANIC PRICES!

This is no Humbug, but a Veritable Fact!

Our friends and the Public generally are invited to call and examine our Prices and Goods.

No Charge for Showing our Stock.

A chance is now offered to buy new and choice Goods that should be embraced by all.

New styles recieved daily from our Manufactory.

DAVIS, PEIXOTTO & CO.,

mh29:83 Cor. Water and Superior sts.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE AFFAIRS,

IN WHICH

All Classes are Interested.

Farmers Drovers, Merchants, Lumbermen, Mechanics, Miners, Bankers, the rich and the poor, should ask themselves if the slightest SYPHILITIC, or so-called PRIVATE DISEASE, taint is lingering in their systems, if so, they should apply in person, if possible; if not possible in person, by letter, and receive by return mail a blank circular of questions, which will enable any one to know positively just how they stand.

To the intelligent reader it is not necessary to publish the names of the many complications and forms assumed by this terrible scourge, yet it may be advisable to mention as most prominent SYPHILITIC PARTS, SYPHILITIC SCROFULA, and SYPHILITIC TAINT ARE the latter involving the bones in its deadly action.

Every one should know, also, that many of the most obstinate and worst HICKS AND TEMPER proceed from this cause, and will, if not properly handled, ultimately result in loss of voice. Look to your true interest, and consult by letter, or apply at

DR. DEHART'S

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL

AND

Private Medical Dispensary,

130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.,

Near the Michigan Exchange Hotel,

Where every form of SYPHILITIC and all other diseases of the private, nervous and urinary organs of both sexes are more successfully managed than at any other similar institution in this country. Every one should know that whilst the slightest constitutional contamination exists, marriage is impossible, for the good reason that where offspring ensues disease is now hereditary and fatal. This, therefore, is one of the worst impediments to matrimony.

YOUNG MEN,

Suffering mentally and bodily from certain early improper practices, will find this a Dispensary where there is no uncertainty about getting relief, but where every one of such cases are cured permanently. No books published by nor issued from this institution, by which the minds of the young are poisoned and they thereby ruined.

LADIES,

Married or single, requiring a Female Regulator, should enclose one dollar and three postage stamps, and by return mail they will receive with full directions, the only reliable Female Regulator in use. This Regulator is fast becoming the favorite of ladies everywhere, as it does not fail in action in mild and safe and can always be depended upon in removing obstructions from cause and any other cause.

All correspondence strictly confidential. Letters on consultation should contain one dollar and a postage stamp for answer. Office and rooms arranged that patients never see each other.

Consultation and services at the office, free to the poor, every Saturday afternoon, from 3 to 6 P. M. Office and Dispensary open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., daily, even Sundays. All necessary surgical operations performed.

Address, DR. DEHART,

Post Office Drawer 625, Detroit, Mich.

Enclose two postage stamps and send for circular of questions, and if properly answered, medicine can be sent to any part of the country. Remember these cases must be cured or the worst consequences follow. ma8:xd,dw

DENTISTRY.

DR. HALLIWELL, SURGEON DENTIST, respectfully announces to the public generally, that he has removed from his old Dental Rooms on the Public Square, to his own Block, 85 Michigan street, where he has fitted up a beautiful suite of Rooms, and is now prepared to meet and wait on all old and new patrons who may please to favor him with a call.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH fixed on an improved principal, and supplied at prices within the reach of all. Acknowledged by the Profession generally, for their Beauty, Strength and Durability. Every one that sees them discard their old sets, if able.

N. B.—Only one visit necessary to have a set completed, at No. 85 Michigan street, north side, second door from Ontario, and foot of Prospect street, Cleveland. [my8] A. H. HALLIWELL, M. D.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

DR. J. E. DANIELS,

Late of the firm of HALLIWELL & DANIELS, is still at his old established Dental Rooms, corner of Ontario street and Public Square, making those invaluable gums, Artificial Teeth, at the old prices before the war. An Upper or Lower Set from $10 to $15. All work warranted. ap10:84

MACHINISTS.

THE OLD EAGLE FOUNDRY

Corner Front and Meadow Sts.,

(OPPOSITE DEPOT,)

is again open, and the subscriber begs leave to inform its old friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he is now ready to build

ALL KINDS OF ENGINES,

Portable or Stationary.

He is also ready to do all kinds of REPAIRING on short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

Particular attention paid to PROPELLER WORK. Our facilities for manufacturing MILL-GEARING are as good as the best. The Patterns have been accumulating for upwards of twenty-five years, and are of the best quality. All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Address J. RIGG, Manager,

Jan26:83 Box 2787 Cleveland, Ohio.

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 brand as equal, if not superior to any made.

Manufacturers' Discount made at the Branch Warehouse. CALVIN CARR,

my1:ap18:210

METROPOLITAN

GIFT BOOK STORE!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 140 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ALL BOOKS ARE SOLD AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

BUY YOUR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AT THE METROPOLITAN,

SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

BUY YOUR BIBLES AT THE METROPOLITAN.

*SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.*

BUY YOUR PRAYERS AT THE METROPOLITAN.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Send the money for any priced Album you want, and I will send you the best in the state for the money, and a handsome GIFT WITH EACH.

A Gift worth from 50 Cents to $100,

WITH EACH BOOK.

All communications should be addressed to

D. LINCOLN.

oct8:83 No. 140 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

TRANSPORTATION.

1865. 1865.

Navigation Open to Dunkirk.

*NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.*

The Erie R. R. Steamboat Co's Line

Of First-class SCREW STEAMERS will now run regularly for the season, leaving Cleveland daily, connecting at DUNKIRK with the ERIE RAILWAY for

*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 via the lake, both on Eastward and Westward bound Freight.

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

109 River St., Cleveland, O.

W. D. CUSHING, Agent.

A. H. WARD, Agent, 230 Broadway, New York.
W. H. DARLING, Agent, 240 Broadway, and 2½ South street, E. R.
JOHN S. DUNLAP, Agent, 15 State street, Boston.

ap11:208

1865.

THE

Northern Transportation Co.

OF OHIO

Is prepared to Transport Persons and Property between

Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West

*WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.*

This well known Line of First-class Screw Steamers connects at Ogdensburgh with the Railroads for Boston and all Points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York, and at Oswego with a Line of first-class Canal Boats between

OSWEGO, TROY, ALBANY AND NEW YORK,

Forming a DAILY LINE between

*BOSTON, NEW YORK, OGDENSBURGH, CAPE VINCENT, OSWEGO, and CLEVELAND, TOLEDO & DETROIT,*

And a TRI-WEEKLY LINE for

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

AGENTS:

J. MYERS, No. 2 Ast