DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,

E. COWLES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1865.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The preparations for the laying of the second great Atlantic cable are going rapidly forward, and, as they approach completion, public attention on both sides of the Atlantic is being attracted to the enterprise, and speculations are excited as to the probabilities of failure or success. Fourteen hundred miles of the cable have been coiled away in the tanks of the Great Eastern, and a thousand miles more are yet to be placed there, so that it will probably take most of the months of May and June to complete the work, and the cable will probably be laid in July. This is perhaps the best month in the year in which to do the work of laying down. It is, on an average, the most free from hurricanes and from the dense fogs which in certain seasons prevail on the Newfoundland coast, and ice-bergs, from which some danger is to be apprehended, are less likely to make their appearance at that period than during other months.

Every test, appliance and provision for strength and perfectibility in working has been secured by the careful forethought of the scientific men in charge of the cable. Electricians have been constantly employed on board the Great Eastern, who have subjected every foot of the cable to the most rigid tests; and it is believed that not even the most trifling defect can have escaped their scrutiny. A current of electricity have been kept constantly passing through the coils, and the tests thus applied enable the operators already to calculate with something like certainty that at least twelve words per minute can be passed across the broad Atlantic from London to New York.

In view of all the precautions taken to secure the safety of the wire, it would seem that good weather, careful seamanship, and discipline and care in paying out the cable would make success certain. And yet we think that the number of persons who are sanguine in their expectations that the telegraph will be a success is comparatively small. The failure of 1859 has rather damped the expectant ardor of the people. It is felt that the slightest defect in any part of the long cable will be fatal—that a mechanic's remissness, a sharp rock, the uncouth wallow of some monster of the vasty deep may undo all the labor which has been expended in the work—and that any such misfortune is irreparable. Still, there is a universal hope that the great international telegraph may prove a success. It would be eminently appropriate if the conclusion of our war could be marked by so sublime a victory of Peace as the successful inauguration of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Trial of the Assassins.

The trial of the assassination conspirators was continued yesterday, and it is stated, though without any authority that we are aware of, that Harold was first arraigned, and that "gratifying progress was made." The War Department has seen fit to surround the proceedings of this commission with a secrecy which seems to us not only needless but actually harmful. Its sessions are held in a military prison, closely guarded by soldiers, to which no one has been admitted save the judges, the prosecutors and the defendants. Its proceedings are kept strictly private, and, save by rumor, we have never had any information either of the names of those who compose it or of those who are arraigned before it. We cannot see the necessity for this secrecy. The crime for which these persons were arraigned was most especially a public one. It was one against the nation, and the whole nation have a peculiar and rightful claim to know who are the murderers and what is the proof against them. No harm can be done by publishing the details of the trial. This harm at least will result from keeping them secret—that the Government will be charged with a sort of Star-Chamber proceeding, by which citizens are arraigned before a secret tribunal and condemned and sentenced without allowing the people to judge of the justice of the proceedings. Now that the war is over it would seem well to return to the old order of things, and allow the civil law to take its accustomed course. It is ample for the punishment of all criminals.

Kirby Smith on the Rampage.

Our hopes that Kirby Smith would follow the suit of Lee and Johnston in surrendering and disbanding his forces seem doomed to disappointment. This rebel does not seem to have the sense for which we had given him credit. He seems determined to die in the last ditch and frantically appeals to his soldiers to "prolong the struggle." The Trans-Mississippi rebels have not borne the burthen of the war. They have been raising crops and speculating in cotton, with, comparatively speaking, none to molest or make them afraid. They have not felt the terror and desolation of Sherman's marches, nor have they been attacked, driven and beaten by the resistless columns of Grant. A little of Sheridan's cavalry, of Sherman's bummers, or of Stoneman's raiders will give them a realizing sense of what war really is.

The richest thing in Kirby Smith's manifesto is his talk of protracting the struggle until they are succored by foreign aid. There is no foreign nation which would dare to lend aid to the rebellion. If any power ever entertained the remotest idea of doing so that idea is now banished. Hardly a nation on the globe would even harbor Jeff Davis, much less recognize him.

The Whereabouts of Jeff. Davis.

At last accounts, Jeff. Davis was at Washington, Georgia, the county seat of Wilkes county, some fifty miles north of Augusta, where he is reported cornered by Wilson and Stoneman. We think there is little doubt but that our cavalry will soon overhaul him. Should he escape them, however, he will probably not attempt to reach the Mississippi, our occupation of the intervening territory having doubtless convinced him of the folly of such an attempt. It is more plausible to suppose that he will make for some point on the Georgia or Florida coast, and stealing upon a dark night from one the numerous bayous or creeks, essay by means of some rebel craft to reach Havana or some other port. A sharp lookout should be kept along the coast for him, and he should be kept in conviction and custody. The capture, the only great compensation of Jeff. Davis, is of the most sensation left for the people of the north.

The telegraph states that all the volunteer cavalry whose terms expire prior to October 1st, will be mustered out immediately. This will include the 10th O. V. C., most of which, if we mistake not, was mustered in in September, 1862. Several companies in that regiment are from this section of the State.

The East Tennessee Baptists are looking for preachers. Thirty thousand in number, they have not one minister whose sole business is to preach to them.

The President has issued a Proclamation enjoining upon our naval vessels to capture all rebel cruisers and bring them into port that their crews may no longer enjoy immunity for their crimes; and he warns all foreign nations that may permit them to enter their ports that hospitality will be refused to their vessels in the ports of the United States. The proclamation also recognizes the State of Virginia as restored to the Union, and orders measures to be taken for the establishment of her government and the restoration of peace within her boundaries.

The race between the 20th and 14th Corps, in their march northward through North Carolina and Virginia, was in some respects very funny. The 14th got the start and kept it, but the 20th at one time pressed forward with such vigor that they cut off one of the divisions of the 14th.

The Southern Confederacy, poor old maid, is enjoying her single State—Texas.

Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.

R. C. McCormick, of New York, contributes to the New York *Evening Post* some interesting personal anecdotes in regard to President Lincoln, from which we extract as follows:

The first are in reference to his visit to New York, in 1860, at the time he delivered the Cooper Institute Address

AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

It will be remembered that on his return from New England, where he made one or two striking addresses, he was in New York but a single day, the Sabbath. After the service had begun on the morning of that day, his tall figure was detected in a remote portion of one of the galleries of Plymouth Church, and it was with diffidence that he accepted an invitation to a more prominent position.

THE CANDIDACY.

During his hurried visit to New York and New England, he was frequently bantered as to the forthcoming Presidential nomination of the Republicans, the fact being apparent that he was the strong man of the West, but he showed no anxiety in the matter, and constantly expressed the opinion that the party wanted the nomination of Mr. Seward.

AN INCIDENT.

At one place he met an Illinois acquaintance of former years, to whom he said in his dry, good-natured way: "Well, B, how have you fared since you left Illinois?" To which B. replied, "I have made one hundred thousand dollars and lost all; how is it with you, Mr. Lincoln?" "Oh, very well," said Mr. Lincoln, "I have the cottage at Springfield and about $8,000 in money. If they make me Vice President with Seward, as some say they will, I hope I shall be able to increase it to $20,000, and that is as much as any man ought to want."

INTRODUCTION TO MR. BANCROFT.

We visited a photographic establishment upon the corner of Broadway and Bleecker streets, where he sat for his picture, the first taken in New York. At the gallery he met and was introduced to George Bancroft, and had a brief conversation with that gentleman, who welcomed him to New York. The contrast in the appearance of the men was most striking—the one courtly and precise in his every word and gesture, with the air of a trans-Atlantic statesman; the other bluff and awkward, his every utterance an apology for his ignorance of metropolitan manners customs. "I am on my way to Massachusetts," said he to Mr Bancroft, "where I have a son at school, who, if report be true, already knows much more than his father."

HIS PORTRAITS.

I fell into conversation with him upon the photographs of his face then before the public, and expressed a regret that I had found none that did him justice. He laughingly suggested that it might not be desirable to have justice done to such forbidding features as his, but added that a likeness taken in Springfield a few days before was, in his judgment and that of his friends, the best ever had. Of that I procured four copies, and on the following day asked him to append to each his autograph and the date, which he did with apparent pleasure, calling for a pen and ink and writing upon his knee. Of these pictures, which were the first taken after he had allowed his beard to grow, and the first to give those that had not seen him a belief that he was not "horrid ugly," I gave one to Frank Ballard of this city, one to Cêphas Brainard, and one to Erasmus Sterling, reserving one for myself. From one of them the head of Mr. Lincoln upon the ten-dollar Treasury note was engraved, and that may, I think, be called the official likeness of our murdered chieftain. I was at Washington at the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, and saw much of him. It was difficult, even in view of the Baltimore plot, to make him think that any one sought to injure him, or that his life was in danger.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

On the same occasion he spoke at length of the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and of the difficulty in accounting for the number of men upon the army rolls, yet not in action. He said he had a list of the men in the several corps, provided him by General McClellan, and that he also had a list of those who took part in the battle, and that there was a wonderful discrepancy, for which he could not account, except upon the ground that the men were let off by the company officers. He concluded by pronouncing it a most difficult matter to retain men, to put your finger upon them when needed. "They are like fleas," said he, "the more you shovel them up in the corner the more they get away from you."

THE ARIZONA GOVERNOR-SHIP.

Upon the sudden death of Mr. Gurley, which he much deplored, I went went with one of the judges of Arizona to ask the appointment of Mr. Goodwin, then chief justice of the territory, to the vacancy.—We were at the White House by 8 A. M., while William, the colored servant who had attended Mr. Lincoln from Springfield, was in the act of shaving him. He looked up with his face white with lather, and said: "Is it the best judgment of you all (referring to the territorial officers) that Mr. Goodwin should be appointed?" Being told that it was, and that prompt action in the matter was important that the starting of our party, already delayed, might not be seriously retarded, he said: "Well, see the members of the Cabinet and we will try to fix it at the meeting at noon to-day." It was so fixed, and at two o'clock we had the new Governor's commission from the State Department.

The Condition of the Rebel Officers.

[Raleigh Correspondence New York Herald.]

NO HOME AND NO MONEY.

Just before the General went away, I asked one of his aids if he would go home after reaching Charlotte.

"No!" was the reply.

"Why?" I asked.

"Because," replied the aid, "he has no home to go to."

The conversation turning on money, I asked the same staff officer if he had any. He answered me in the negative.

"Then what are you all going to do for some?"

"That is what puzzles us," he replied, and, no doubt, not desiring to converse on a subject unpleasant to him, he walked away.

AN INCIDENT.

A little incident, showing the condition to which rebel officers are reduced, took place here yesterday. Colonel Hayward, of Wilmington, being paroled, and desiring to get his trunk to the depot, looked around for a boy to carry it. Not one was to be found who was willing to take it without being paid. As he was without even a quarter, he was compelled to carry the trunk himself. Such scenes are quite common now among the paroled rebel officers, their servants having gone off and left them. Colonel Hayward said he was now indeed an unfortunate man—some of Wheeler's cavalry having robbed him of his watch, horse and equipments and all he possessed of value.

When the rebel officers get in the cars the privates do not offer them a seat, but compel them to stand. Privates and officers are on an equal footing now. There is but little courtesy between the two.

THE STONEMAN RAID.

Details of the Expedition—Property Destroyed—Movements of the Troops, &c., &c.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from the "Mouth of Roane's Creek, Carter county, Kentucky," gives a detailed account of General Stoneman's great raid into North Carolina and Virginia, from which we extract, below:

PLAN OF THE RAID.

The plan of General Stoneman, when he was placed in command of the District of East Tennessee, was to occupy the mountain passes of Carter county, with infantry and artillery then, at the head of his cavalry division, Brigadier-General A. C. Gillem commanding, to dash rapidly forward, threaten Salisbury, N. C., and, having caused a concentration of the rebel forces at that point, to turn towards Greensboro and Danville, everywhere giving the impression that he was intending to cut the North Carolina Railroad, and then effect a junction with Sherman; while, in reality, he would march upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and effectually destroy it, so that Lee could not use it as a means of retreat when he should be forced to forsake the protecting fortifications of Richmond. At the same time, all depots of provisions, the lead mines at Wytheville, and all the munitions of war, would be taken care of. This accomplished, he would return to North Carolina, and cut the railroad between Danville, Greensboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and, if possible, capture Salisbury, which had been made a large depot of supplies, machinery, &c.

The movement was soon put into successful execution. On arriving at Christiansburg our force immediately took possession of the telegraph office. The General took possession, and succeeded in "calling" the Lynchburg operator, who at first was a little suspicious and answered back, "How are you, Yanks?" The reply was made, "You must be drunk, there are no Yanks any where about here."

Lynchburg—"What has become of the Yankees you have been telegraphing about all day as approaching."

Christiansburg—"Oh that was nothing but country rumors, and were found to be false."

Lynchburg was soon satisfied and then proceeded to give the Christiansburg operator a lecture for sending rumors over the line, as they generally turned out false ending it by saying that "during the day it has been reported through town that Sheridan was coming this way, but no one believes it now." He then sent several messages, military and civil, one of the military messages of considerable interest to the General, as it informed him of the intended movements west of him. The line refused to work soon after, and it was judged it had been cut, and, as all supposed, it afterward proved true, that Major Wagner had arrived near Salem, and was tearing up the road and burning bridges. At daylight parties were sent in both directions along the line of the road to burn the bridges and ties, and destroy all stores they might find.

Still advancing, after several important movements in North Carolina, a division of the command was sent into Virginia, and Colonel Miller entered

WYTHEVILLE

at daybreak. After a sharp skirmish with the garrison, he immediately detached parties to Max Meadows to destroy the large depot of supplies, and on the railroad, in both directions, to burn the bridges and ties. These detachments were successful, and during their absence the main force were engaged in similar duties in the town, their labors resulting in the total destruction of the large railroad depot, which was crowded with supplies of various descriptions, four cars laden with salt, and in various parts of the town large quantities of harness, tobacco, powder, corn, hay, cotton, cloth, and a great number of wagons.—Hundreds of bales of fine Kinnikinick tobacco were broken and scattered in the streets. About three o'clock P. M., General Echols advanced on the town with a considerable force of infantry and cavalry, and, as the destruction of property, rather than of life, was Colonel Miller's *rule*, he fell back to Porter's Ford, on New River, where he successfully resisted the further advance of Echols, who finding that further advance was impracticable, retired, leaving Colonel Miller to rejoin General Stoneman without molestation.

THE OTHER DETACHMENTS

Were similarly successful. Major Wagner proceeded from near Salem to within four miles of Lynchburg, burning every bridge and for miles rendering not only the road, but the rails, entirely useless by burning the ties and bending the rails; while Col. L. S. Trowbridge, with the 10th Michigan cavalry, performed like service from Wytheville to Salem. The plan had succeeded. Stoneman's force had struck the road in three different places, more than eighty miles apart, and within twelve hours time of one another, had destroyed the road and all stores, and as they had finished their work, the morning of the 6th saw them *en route* for their

RETURN TO NORTH CAROLINA,

Which was continued through Jacksonville and Taylorsville, Virginia, and Danbury, Germanton, and Mocksville, toward Salisbury, North Carolina. From Germanton Colonel Palmer with his brigade was sent to cut the North Carolina railroad, which was done in the most complete manner, burning several large bridges, and tearing up and destroying miles of the track. The Deep River bridge, which was one of the bridges destroyed, was of great length and hight, and competent engineers state that even with the best of facilities, it could not be rebuilt in less time than four weeks. This bridge alone completely severing the communication between Raleigh, Greensboro and Salisbury.

SALISBURY.

The main body approaching within about three miles of Salisbury, found the enemy strongly posted on the opposite side of Grant's Creek, with about 3,000 infantry and cavalry, and with fourteen pieces of artillery in position, which were under the command of Colonel Pemberton, formerly Lieutenant General. As fast as the column came up, the troops were put in position, and the attack commenced, as Stoneman has great confidence in the theory of "getting in the first blow." The creek had steep banks, and was only passable in two or three places.

Parties were sent to cut the roads leading to Morgantown and Charlotte, and the attention of the enemy well engaged in front. General Gillem directed the 11th Kentucky Cavalry to the extreme right, to cross over and take possession of the road to Morgantown, and Major Keogh, Aid-de-camp, accompanied them. Soon after they had started, General Stoneman, regarding their success as essential, ordered Captain R. Morrow, Assistant Adjutant General, to go and see, in person, to the execution of the orders given to the 11th Kentucky Cavalry, and overtaking them, he and Major Keogh led the regiment sharply forward, and made an attempt to cross the creek. Major Keogh rode boldly down into the creek, but was met by such a fierce fire that he could not cross, and the steep bank preventing him from getting out, he had to ride for some distance up the creek, constantly exposed to a fierce fire. Hearing a train moving out from Salisbury, they moved quickly to the right, and succeeded in capturing it; among the passengers was the widow of the late Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, as they afterward learned. Destroying the train, they kept on to the right, and crossing the creek, found the enemy in readiness to receive them. Near a mill, a large number of rebels were concealed behind a fence, who greeted their approach with a deadly volley. Captain Morrow was struck just below the knee with a rifle ball, and private Aldrich, orderly to Major Keogh, did not give them time to reload, but, with a loud "hi-hi," dashed forward and scattered them right and left, and in a few minutes was up with the artillery, who were surprised, and, for a time, evidently supposed them to be rebs, instead of hated Yanks.

While these things were transpiring on the right, the General had about thirty men dismounted, and, superintending their crossing the creek himself, ordered Lieut. Colonel J. C. Smith, of the 10th Michigan Cavalry, and A. A. G. on General Gillem's staff, to charge the enemy, which was done in gallant style, putting the rebels to flight, leaving two of their pieces behind. Colonel Smith, in person, captured the first piece of artillery. At this time, hearing the attack on the right, the whole rebel line broke, and our forces commenced a vigorous pursuit, driving them through the town, killing and capturing many of them.

The town was entered at 8 o'clock, and about twelve hundred prisoners, with nineteen pieces of artillery, and large stores, were the fruits of their victory. The work of destruction commenced at the prison, where so many of our brave soldiers had languished and died. The filth and misery of rebel prisons have been so often delineated by abler pens than ours, that we will not attempt to add our mite thereto, as the last act in the Salisbury drama of prison life has been played, and Stoneman has let fall the drop curtain over the smouldering ruins of those walls which echoed and re-echoed to the suppressed sighs and groans of gallant patriots. The "jaws of hell" have been broken, and will no more open to receive either sufferers for liberty's sake, or hapless members of the press.

One of the papers was out with a morning edition, stating it was reported that Stoneman was approaching Salisbury, and exhorting all to fight for their country and their homes. Some wag of a typo among our cavalry got up a small extra and continued the editorial, showing the different stages of uncertainty, fear and final exit of the editor.

Two fine armories were found in running order, and the old factory buildings, formerly used as prisons, were filled with splendid machinery, recently shipped from Richmond. All machinery, printing offices, and large quantities of material and stores of various kinds, were destroyed, of which no account could be taken. The value of the machinery alone must have been very great, as it was of the finest description, and in large quantities. We are under obligations to Captain H. S. Chamberlain, Chief Quartermaster, for the following

PARTIAL LIST OF ARTICLES DESTROYED AT SALISBURY.

10,000	stand of arms.
1,000,000	rounds of ammunition, small.
10,000	rounds of ammunition, artillery.
6,000	pounds of powder.
3	magazines.
6	depots.
10,000	bushels corn.
75,000	suits of uniform clothing.
250,000	blankets, English manufacture.
20,000	pounds leather.
6,000	" bacon.
100,000	" salt.
20,000	" sugar.
27,000	" rice.
10,000	" saltpeter.
50,000	bushels wheat.
80	barrels turpentine.
$15,000,000	confederate money.

A lot of medical stores, which the Medical Director said was worth over one hundred thousand dollars in gold.

RESUME.

Thus, since March 27, has General Stoneman's headquarters moved five hundred and ninety-four miles, and the greater portion of his troops have marched much further. His command has crossed Stone Mountain once, and the Blue Ridge thrice—forded the Yadkin, Dan and Roanoke rivers several times each—destroyed all the bridges and supply depots for eighty-six miles, and burned the ties and bent the rails for twenty-five miles along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, cut communications between Danville and Greensboro, from Greensboro to the Yadkin river, and, from Salisbury toward Charlotte so damaged the North Carolina railroad, that months of labor and large expenditure of materials will be required to make it available for use—captured Salisbury, with a large number of prisoners, and stores, and is now in position to advance against Charlotte, or harrass the flanks of an army moving through the Carolinas either to the north or south. During the expedition the torch has been applied to seven large manufactories and nearly ten thousand bales of cotton. Five engines and trains have been destroyed, and over 1,000 bale and hearty negroes, ready to grasp the musket in defense of the Stars and Stripes, have been sent to Knoxville. An immense number of horses and mules have been captured, so that the command is now better mounted than when it started. The men and animals have been subsisted from the supplies gathered at the tithing depots established by the confederate government, and when the quantity found was greater than they needed it has either been burned or given to starving women and children.

Jeff. Davis has Arrived in Georgia.

[From the Chattanooga Gazette, 7th]

We have information from what we have reason to believe is undoubted good authority, that Jeff. Davis was at the town of Washington, Wilkes County, Georgia, on Tuesday night last. He had no escort whatever, with the exception of a few personal friends, and, of course, no wagons loaded with specie.

Benjamin Hill, a prominent politician of Georgia, left Atlanta on Monday night, to go to Washington to meet Davis. The fugitive will attempt to cross Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in disguise. He intends to make the attempt to reach Texas.

Washington is a town of about one thousand inhabitants, situated in Wilkes County, of which it is the county seat, fifty-two miles north-east of Milledgeville. A branch railroad, twenty miles in length, connects it with the Georgia Railroad at Cumming, and from there is uninterrupted communication eastward with Augusta, or westward, through Atlanta, to West Point. West of the last named place, the railroads have been seriously injured by raiding parties from General Wilson's command. The last time, previous to this, that Jeff was heard from, he was said to be at Abbeyville, South Carolina, hotly pursued by Colonel Palmer, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, (Anderson's troop,) of General Stoneman's command.

Abbeyville is thirty miles only in a north-east direction from Washington. Good roads lead from Abbeyville in a south-west direction of a small village called Petersburg, and a ferry called Barksdale, both on the Savannah river. Barksdale Ferry is about forty miles from Augusta, and Petersburg eight or ten miles further.

Benjamin Hill, who left Atlanta on last Monday night, to join Davis, was formerly a prominent member of the Whig party, in the State of Georgia, and ran for Governor against Joe Brown, the present incumbent, a short time before the rebellion.

The Attempt to Assassinate Senator Sumner.

"Perley" telegraphs from Washington to the Boston *Journal*:

A report telegraphed hence that Senator Sumner was shot at, one night last week, was untrue, but was, doubtless, founded on information now in the possession of the authorities, that two attempts have been made to assassinate the Senator. One of these attempts was made a night or two ago, and the other made in January last. It was a knowledge of these attempts, and of threatening letters received by Senator Sumner, that prompted some of his friends to request that a sentry be posted at the door of the house in which he resides. When the Senator questioned the sentry as to who had him stationed there, the reply was, "The Corporal ordered me to remain until relieved, and not to leave this post, should you send me away." On the evening on which President Lincoln was assassinated, Senator Sumner was absent from his rooms. A number of persons called, but no attempt has been made to ascertain who they were; neither did the occurrence of that night prompt the posting a guard at Senator Sumner's door, which is still kept there."

Johnston's Army.

The following is the number of the various corps belonging to Johnston's army and surrendered by him:

Hardee's Corps	8,298
Stewart's Corps	9,000
L o's Corps	9,000
Cavalry	1,000
Paroled in Greensboro	3,500
Sick in Hospital	1,000
Lee's Army and Marine Brigade	1,900
Total	33,698

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No. 26 Oregon St. | Room No. 9 Perkins' Building, Pub. Sq.

mh18:26 CLEVELAND, O.

NEW STYLES OF BELT BUCKLES for the spring Fashions, at COWLES', 137 Woodell House.

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. R. 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. ap23

U. S. LOAN.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN!

THE SALE OF THE FIRST SERIES of $300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions, payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. *In the short space of thirty days over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold*—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June, by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One Cent per Day on a			$50 Note.	
Two Cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thu withdrawing from the market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the *ONLY LOAN IN MARKET* now offered by the Government, and constitutes the *GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.*

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 6ix Per Cent.

COLD-BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed, unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly,

Less than $100,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorped, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the rates will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. *It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.*

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

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may1:237

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Is how 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 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 among 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't fit, both great and small,
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Consisting of every variety of Garment for

MEN AND BOYS,

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

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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 uses them discard their old sets, if able.

N B.—Only one visit necessary to have a set completed, at No. 83 Michigan street, north side, second door from Ontario, and foot of Prospect street, Cleveland. [ap8] A. S. HALLIWELL, M. D.

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