DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,
E. COWLES & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865

The Army and Gov. Brough.

It is evident to those who have given attention to the question of politics in the army that there is among a certain portion of the Ohio troops a feeling of decided hostility toward Governor Brough. The feeling is by no means as wide or as deep as it has been represented to be by interested parties; but it has been manifested in several localities, and in a manner sufficiently decided to entitle it to brief attention.

The chief, indeed we may say the only, objection to Governor Brough in the minds of the army, is his rule adopted at the outset of his administration as Governor, and strictly adhered to since, to promote officers according to the date of their commissions. The other objections urged against the Governor have no weight with the soldiers or count in his favor. If he has been brusque and sharp with swindlers and contractors, it has been for the good of the soldiers, and the poorest and raggedest private that ever limped into the Governor's office is always sure of a kind welcome and a patient hearing. If any one grumbles at the Governor for calling out the National Guard, last summer, veteran soldiers, at least, understand that that movement was designed to support them and complete their work—they know that that very act furnished the government essential and indispensable aid in the very crisis of the war, and turned the scale of victory in our favor. These objections increase rather than diminish the Governor's popularity among the bronzed veterans of Ohio. The only ground of dissatisfaction felt to exist among them is in the rule of promotion above referred to, which has occasioned inconvenience, and in rare cases injustice, to some officers. We find this statement confirmed by the fact that the opposition to Governor Brough's nomination, wherever it exists in the army, is confined to officers, or at least is attributable to their influence. The rank and file, generally speaking, appreciate the fidelity and ability which has been manifested by the Governor, and the rare success which has attended his administration.

We are not disposed to charge any evil motives against the officers who make this objection. They doubtless have sincerely felt themselves aggrieved, and their feelings are entitled to due consideration. But their objection is, we think, founded on a partial and one-sided view of the subject. That Governor Brough's rule of promotion may have worked hardship, and even injustice, in some cases, we will not deny, but that in the long run it is the best possible is, we think, sufficiently evident. It is indeed the only truly military method of regulating the matter. Under the rule, be it understood, no drunken, negligent or incapable officer will receive promotion. The commanding officer of each regiment is requested to report all such and they will be promptly discharged. The rule, then, amounts to this: that meritorious officers shall be promoted in due order, according to the dates of their commissions. What other regulation is better? What other regulation is possible? What, indeed, except to establish a system of favoritism, other states and in previous years. The reader, whether in or out of the army, will remember the state of things too generally existing in the service under other rules. It became proverbial that promotion in the army was simply a matter of influence and favoritism—that the officer backed by wealth or political power was sure of preferment, while the poor and unfriended soldier, no matter how meritorious, found the ladder a very difficult one to climb. It was to prevent such a state of things from happening that Governor Brough instituted the present rule. And whenever he has seen cause to do so, he has not hesitated to set it aside and reward a gallant deed or singular merit by exceptional promotion. A rule like this is the only safeguard of the soldier against indiscriminate favoritism—than which there can be nothing more fatal to discipline or hostile to merit. Most officers have perceived this, and many intelligent men among them have assured us that it has worked admirably in preventing the abuse it was designed to remedy.

But if we cannot convince the opponents of the Governor that their complaint is unjust, let us at least remind them that it is now measurably, and is every day becoming more entirely, a dead issue. The matter of promotions was a war question—and the war is over. It concerned the volunteer army—and that army is being mustered out. It is a question of the past—it will cease to be of any vital importance before January, 1866, when the new gubernatorial term commences. It will be well for officers to ask themselves whether it is worth while to oppose the renomination of a Governor universally admitted to have been honest, able, faithful, patriotic, and singularly successful in the discharge of his duties, because of a regulation which, whether good or bad, has ceased to be of importance.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Letters received by the Persia speak in flattering terms in relation to a successful termination of this great international enterprise, great care having been taken in manufacturing the cable, every inch of which has been minutely tested. The weight of the cable in the air is thirty-five and three-quarters hundred weight per nautical mile; in water fourteen hundred weight, or equal to eleven times its weight in water per knot—that is to say, it bears its own weight in eleven feet of water.—The breaking strain is seven tons fifteen hundred weight. The Great Eastern is expected to sail on her intended voyage between the 23d of June and the 8th of July. No reply has been received from the United States government to the application made by the company for a steamer to accompany the Great Eastern. Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co have concluded to allow no person on board of the ship during the voyage, except those engaged in working the ship, laying the cable and the scientific corps, and one director. The cable is to be laid from the west coast of Ireland to Newfoundland.

Ex-Governor Harris Still at Large.

Governor Brownlow, it turns out, has not yet succeeded in catching his particular friend, Isham G. Harris. Isham's Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer have, however, been secured, together with the State archives and $550,000 in specie, belonging to the Bank of Tennessee.

The reports of a rupture between Stanton and the President, which a special to the New York *Tribune* of Monday affirmed so positively, is authoritatively denied. The statement is said to have afforded some amusement both to the Secretary and the President.

THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Off for Texas—The Paymaster Around.

[Special Correspondence Cleveland Leader.]

HDQRS 4TH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR NASHVILLE, June 2, 1865.

The Fourth Army Corps has in all probability concluded its campaigns on this side the Tennessee. The veteran organizations of the corps are under marching orders for New Orleans, with Galveston as their *ultima thule*. Meanwhile their prayers for long months have been answered by the appearance, at the eleventh hour, of the much desired paymaster, and the boys are being rapidly paid off. They are almost as much gratified at this as disappointed at the prolongation of their term of service. What the object of this move is no one pretends to divine, and most even think that General Grant knows little of it. We shall see. J. B. H.

Washington Items.

IMMENSE REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

An idea may be had of the extent of the reduction in the active naval force of the country, and of the expenses of the Navy Department, from the fact that the number of vessels in commission on the Atlantic sea-board, of all descriptions, is ordered to be reduced from about six hundred to ninety. The West Gulf Squadron is to be reduced to twenty, and the Mississippi squadron to fifteen vessels.

DUFF GREEN TAKES THE AMNESTY OATH.

Duff Green, of ancient notoriety here and elsewhere, has returned to this city and has taken and filed the oath prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation, but accompanies it with a written reservation of the right to express his views on the emancipation measures, negro suffrage, &c. The Attorney General having advised him that he probably belonged to the excepted class of "persons who have voluntarily participated in the rebellion; the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars," he has made special application to the President for pardon.

RUMORED EARLY MEETING OF CONGRESS.

It is asserted on credible authority that the subject of convening Congress at an early day, say the 1st of October, is being considered by the President. A variety of reasons are urged for this action, among them the fact that much inconvenience is being experienced in consequence of the failure of the Civil Appropriation bill last session, and also that a great amount of time must necessarily be consumed in settling the cases of members from the revolted States.

THE TRIAL.

The President yesterday settled the question of the trial. A Congressman reminded him of the desire of some of the people that Davis be tried by a court martial, on the assassination counts, to vindicate his proclamation offering a reward for his arrest, to which the President responded that it seemed desirable that he be tried before a civil court for high treason as a perpetual reminder that treason is the highest crime known to our law; and he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination case, and trust to their verdict as to Davis' complicity.

BROWN, STEPHENS, AND BOYCE.

You know that Governor Brown, of Georgia, has been released from the Old Capitol, and is at large. He is not at all reticent, but converses freely in regard to his position and the prospects of the South. The Governor is a swarthy, dark-complexioned man, about six feet in height, long black hair, broad forehead, sunken eye and cheeks, sharp features, face clean shaved and apparently about fifty years of age—but really only forty-five, the difference being credited to the anxiety and rough experiences of the last five years. His appearance is decidedly Southern; but his manners are bland, and he is as docile as though he had never believed in the heresy of State Sovereignty. He says earnestly that the game is up; the sword has settled the questions which the ballot could not settle satisfactorily, and now it is the duty things and adapt themselves to it as soon as possible. He announces his own determination to do so, and says, with a laugh, that he may yet come to adopt the Northern views of slavery and labor. He deprecates an appeal again to the ballot on the old questions which the war has settled.

Governor Brown speaks freely of his arrest, and makes the inquiry: "Where is Toombs?" He says that himself, Stephens and Toombs dined together at Stephen's house, two days before he was arrested, and at the dinner they discussed the novelty of "the situation," and he and Stephens agreed that it would be unmanly, and probably also futile, to flee, but resolved to remain at their homes and meet their fate, whatever it might be. Toombs differed from them, and told them that he was going to run, and should take the lower road next day. Brown and Stephens were captured in Cherokee county, Georgia, where they reside, the former being brought away on a special train, and having less than an hour in which to get ready to leave his home and family. Brown expresses himself as utterly astonished at the ridiculous figure which Jeff Davis cut in the presence of "the enemy." Though not an admirer of Jeff. personally or politically, and having no faith whatever in his policy, yet he knew him as a man of ability, dignity and nerve, and does not understand how he ever could have lost his self-control so far as to attempt to run away in his wife's clothes. He says it was a humiliation which surprised the whole South. He thinks the occurrence shows that Davis was so bewildered with the failure of his Government, and so completely unnerved by the harassing incidents of his flight, that he yielded to the advice of the women in disguising himself. Brown has had several conferences with the President, and thinks he will be permitted to return home to Georgia, though this is not settled. Boyce of South Carolina is also here, beside many others prominently identified with the Rebellion in most of the Southern States, and the President, after personal conferences with him, is himself deciding the question whether it is expedient to permit them to go at large.

LATER.—It is settled that Governor Brown is no longer required to report, and will be permitted to return home in a few days on his pledge to take hold heartily to restore Georgia to her allegiance and reorganize the Government there. When the Lieutenant was conveying him North, under arrest, and had arrived near Dalton, Brown rallied him pleasantly about his small force. The Lieutenant asked him what he should do if the squad should be overpowered by guerrillas. The Governor replied that he should run with the Union troops.

Letter from Garibaldi.

The following is a translation of a letter which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the London *Public Opinion*, on the relations between England and America:

SIR:—I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to see that a part of the English public were opposed to the restoration of Union in the great republic, which arose, it is well known, from causes of rancor, which pre-existed between England and America; but it was a sad thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emancipation of the slaves did not manifest itself in applause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in carrying out that sublime idea.

May these lords of the ocean agree, then, for the good of oppressed humanity! Sons of the same mother, may they see that their noble race is now-a-days the bulwark of the right of nations, and that despotism foments dissention between them because it fears them, and because it knows that if they were on good terms it would be impossible for it to execute its designs, which are fatal to liberty everywhere.

Yours, &c,
G. GARIBALDI.

CAPRERA, May, 1865.

The Unionists of Vermont will hold a State Convention at Montpelier on the 28th ult., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election. The Unionists of New Jersey will hold their State Convention July 20th, at Trenton.

A REMINISCENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

His Trip to Montgomery before Inauguration.

[Correspondence of a Philadelphia paper.]

About the 1st of February, 1861, I left New Orleans for home, after an absence of four months and more, during which time I had travelled through a large portion of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. In certain portions of these States I was intimately acquainted for years with the people, and while there during that winter, many a man whispered into my ear words of fear for the future, in consequence of the radical southern views manifested by most of their political leaders. The masses of the Southern people were not at that time in favor of disunion, and it is a well known fact that three of the States I have mentioned were fraudulently seduced from their allegiance. On our way up the Mississippi, near the mouth of Red River, we passed a steamer bound for Shreveport, Louisiana, flying the Pelican flag, which was the first evidence of secession we saw outside of New Orleans.

At Memphis I took the cars of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, then considered the most expeditious route east. Reaching the grand junction, where the Mobile and Ohio road crosses, we found more than the usual number of people awaiting our arrival. The "nodding plumes" of a military company standing near the road attracted my attention, and led me to inquire what of interest was transpiring. The reply was that Jeff. Davis had just reached there, from Holly Springs, on his way to Montgomery, to be inaugurated as provisional president of the Confederacy. The soldiers were a volunteer organization from Holly Springs, Mississippi, acting as his escort. They marched up to the center passenger car, opened ranks, presented arms, and the chief actor of the cursed rebellion marched between them, with his hat slightly elevated from his head. Before entering the car, he turned and addressed a few words to the military, thanking them for the honor conferred in escorting him to the limits of their State, and bade them adieu with a spread-eagle peroration in behalf of secession.

The train started, and I found myself in the car with the "stern statesman", and about ten other persons. He was dressed in a very plain gray suit, black silk hat and traveling shawl. A stout, dark complected man of unprepossessing appearance accompanied him from Mississipoi. Another very scrubby-looking fellow joined him at the grand junction, avowing that he had been a Tennesseean, and cursing his State for her tardiness in joining the confederacy. He had that morning gone into Mississippi, taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America, and was now on his way to see Jeff. inaugurated. This person acted as what an Indian would call a pipe-lighter to the party. The telegraph must have announced his coming, for as soon as we reached the second stopping-place, a few station loungers called out "Davis, Davis, Jefferson Davis," whereupon the said Davis stepped upon the hind platform of the car, and stated to them:

Having been selected for President of the Confederate States of America, he was then on his way to Montgomery to inaugurate a government. He spoke in glowing terms of the prosperous future of the South; that the whole world was dependent on her for cotton, and were they to withhold shipments for ninety days Europe would revolutionize, and thus compel their recognition. When he uttered these words I was standing immediately in front of him, and shook my head in dissent, which he noticed. The train started, Davis took the next seat to me, front; turning his head, he remarked, your face is familiar to me, sir. I said I had been introduced to him at Washington when he was Secretary of War, and had business with him in relation to Indian affairs. He said you don't coincide with me in my views in regard to cotton. I replied that I did not by any means. Will you be satisfied to give Europe six months? I replied, no sir. You must remember that there is over one million of bales surplus now in the Liverpool warehouses. His answer was—not so much I think, but in nine months you must confess they will be compelled to have cotton, no sir—won't give them twelve months—that must bring their affairs to a crisis I was unwilling to assent.

He then remarked, you have left your State so long that you have taken up with Northern ideas. I told him no, that I trusted my ideas and feeling were rational, not sectional.

During the day we must have made ten or twelve stoppages. Sometimes there were not over ten persons waiting to hear him. He appeared anxious to lose no opportunity to speak to the people. There was no rankness in his remarks; each day they were varied. Only once—that was at Tuscumbia, Alabama—he spoke of a probability of war, remarking that he trusted that it would not come, but if they were goaded to it, the North had far more to lose than the South.

The wealth she had accumulated for years from Southern products would vanish, her commerce would be annihilated and her great cities destroyed. At one place, while he was speaking, the engine bell rang, and he closed by saying: "The bell's ring, the cow-catcher's down, and *traitors* must clear the track." His speaking on the road detained the train, and we reached Chattanooga too late for the connecting lines, and had to lay over twenty-four hours. Next morning hand bills were distributed announcing that General Jefferson Davis on his way to Montgomery, would address the people of Chattanooga that afternoon at three o'clock, at the Railroad Hotel. He spoke in the bar-room.—Thirty two persons were all that were present. This will give some idea how unpopular was the heresy of secession at that time in Tennessee. He made a very poor effort and looked very much depressed. At seven P. M. he took the train south for Montgomery, via Atlanta, to create a Government which has, in a measure, destroyed a once happy and prosperous people.

Mr. George Wilkes, to whom the Billiard Congress referred the question of the proprietorship of the billiard champion cue, which was to have been played for on the 10th of May by Dudley Kavanagh, of New York, and Louis Fox, of Rochester, has awarded the cue and stakes to the latter. Mr. Kavanagh was incapacitated by lameness on the night assigned for the contest.

In the trial of the assassination conspirators, Saturday, it transpired that Payne's real name is Powell, and that he came from Florida. The counsel for the defense announced that they had no further witnesses present, and asked time to procure others; but the President of the court stated that the request could not be granted.

Injustice has been done to Wendell Phillips by the telegraphic report of his recent speech on negro suffrage in Boston. He was reported as saying that should the South be reconstructed without giving the right of franchise to the negro the entire war debt should be repudiated, and that "such a party"—a party supporting repudiation—should always have his votes. What Mr. Phillips really said was this:

The admission of a single State without negro suffrage, would settle the question, and slavery would exist in reality but not in name. After this was settled the next question forced into Congress would be the acceptance of the Southern debt. And if this was done successfully, he would argue for repudiation of the whole to the last hour of his life.

Gen. Dix has received orders from Lieut. Gen. Grant to relieve from duty all general and staff officers who can be spared from his command, and to direct them to return to their places of residence and report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army. This will affect Major Generals Peck, Anderson and Butterfield, and Brigadier General Hunt and others.

A Theatre was opened in Oil City on Wednesday evening last as a permanent institution, under the direction of Mr. A. Macfarland, formerly lessee and manager of the new Opera House at Columbus, Ohio. The opening bill was the "*Stranger*" and "*Family Jars*."

FROM VICKSBURG.

Execution of Negro Soldiers for Murder.

[Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.]

VICKSBURG, May 26.

This day has been set apart for the execution of the negro soldiers convicted for the murder of the Cook family.

The negroes, twelve in number, had been tried and convicted of murdering a woman and child. The trial was fair, and the punishment just according to military and civil law. They were soldiers in the service of the country; they had left camp, on the night in question, without authority, and for the purpose of robbery. They went directly to the house of Colonel Cook, and demanded of him his money. He begged them, for God's sake, not to kill him. A shot was fired and he fell. He lay a few minutes, and then, on his hands and knees, crawled out of the house to a barn near by. The murderers then rushed at his wife, demanding her money and jewels. She refused to give them up, and told them to go about their business. They told her she must die. A child, about five or six years of age, hung to her dress and begged in vain for the life of "ma." The child's innocence and pleadings could not move them. The fiends then, in cold blood, butchered mother and child. They then sacked and fired the place to wipe out the last trace of their crime. This is the last story of their crime. Now we will give the scene of retribution—the last these unfortunate men ever gazed upon on earth. The stores were all closed by military order. The invincible militia was ordered out, and, led by a feeling of morbid curiosity, thousands flocked to the scene. The place chosen was near the machine shop, and outside the inner fortifications. A hollow square was formed, surrounding the gallows—a rude wooden structure about twenty-five feet high, platform about thirteen feet from the ground. The following regiments formed the square surrounding the gallows: 7th Tennessee cavalry, dismounted, Lieb's Heavy Artillery, 1st and 2d Militia Regiments, and 52d U. S. C. I., the regiment there men belonged to. At 11 o'clock the preparations were all completed. The negroes were asked if they had anything to say. The first came forward, he was a light-colored, likely-looking negro, about twenty-eight years of age; he wore a uniform and a corporal's stripes on his arms. He spoke in a bold, clear voice, he said he had been fighting for two years for his country, but, "never did I think my services would be rewarded by the gallows; my friends, never did I think to meet you here: I have been a good soldier, and many of you know me, but before you I declare myself 'not guilty.'" He then stepped aside, and the next said a few words. He said he was absent from camp at the time; he had heard there were some rebels out there, and went with the rest of the boys; he had been taught to hate rebels;" and here he was checked from making some remarks about a Lieutenant. "This is all I have got to say, I went after rebels." The third came forward, and he averred his innocence, and said he had resigned himself to Jesus; He was his friend. He then told all his friends Jesus was their friend. The others followed in very near the same strain, each declaring himself "not guilty." They then sang a hymn, and the chaplain made a short prayer. The corporal seemed quite nervous all the time, and would frequently, in a loud voice, say he was "not guilty," and he never thought he would have to die on the gallows for serving his country. The negroes were then requested to sit down while their hands were tied behind them. After this, each man rose to his feet, and the executioner passed around, placing the rope around each man's neck, and adjusting the caps over their heads. The word was given, the traps descended, and the bodies of these unfortunate men were left swinging with the coils of the rope, dangling between the earth and heaven. Thus they passed away, with scarcely a struggle, while a wild murmur of the black women and children rang from hill to hill. The band struck up, the troops began to disperse and the curious multitude began to seek their homes.

UNITED STATES

7 - 30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum known as the

7-30 LOAN!

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

COLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are worth a handsome premium, and are exempt as are all the Government Bonds, *from County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7-30 per ct. amounts to

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

Notes of all denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the seven-ten issue already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3 10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent, in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

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,
No. 112 South Third street, Philadelphia.

May 15, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
NATIONAL CITY BANK, of Cleveland.
my20:

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE at reduced prices, at COWLES & CO.'S.

2000 LBS. WOOL TWINE—THE best quality at reasonable price—for sale by CHURCHILL & BROWER, Druggists, 120 Ontario st. June

MEDICAL.

Deafness, Catarrh,

AND

DISCHARGES OF THE EARS, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL,

LATE OF

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

Will commence his engagement

AT PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY, OHIO,
At the Parmly House, from Tuesday, June 13th, until Saturday, June 17th, 1865.

AT ELRYIA, LORAIN, COUNTY OHIO.
At the Beebe House, from Tuesday, June 20th, until Saturday, June 24th, 1865.

AT MEDINA, MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO.
At the American Hotel, from Tuesday, June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865.

AT CLEVELAND,
At Russell's Forrest City House, from Monday, July 3d, until Saturday, July 8th.

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 request 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, 1865.

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 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 care 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. WALCH, 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, produce 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 your 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.

may312-26

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[Successors to John Boyce & Son,]
Produce Commission Merchants,
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S. F. LESTER & CO.,
Storage and Produce Commission
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 48 and 50 River Street,
CLEVELAND, O.
ap7:R3

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Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Agents for the "Salt Company of Onondaga." Salt sold always at the Company's prices.
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Will give personal attention to the filling of orders for Produce and Merchandise on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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No. 22 Front st., bet. Main and Walnut,
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Liberal cash advances made on consignments if desired. ap29:R3

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Successors to Hughes & Rockefeller and Davis & Vorce,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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TEAS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
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SUGARS, of every grade, COFFEE
SPICES, EXTRACTS,
And every variety of goods pertaining to branch of business, sold by them at prices that bear a favorable comparison with any other retail establishment in the city. my18

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Rio,	N. Orleans,	Y. Hyson,
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Gorokas,	Powdered,	Oolong,
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GROUND COFFEES, PEPPER AND SPICES, MOLASSES AND SYRUPS,
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Justice, Bateman & Co.,
WOOL BROKERS,
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