DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

GROWLEY & CO. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

CLEVELAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865

The English and French Press on the Treatment to be Meted out to Jeff Davis.

By the recent foreign arrivals we are furnished with the comments of the English and French press on the capture of Jeff Davis, and the disposition that should be made of him. Of course they all put in a most piteous appeal to our Government to be magnanimous and merciful to the arch-traitor. They draw a most affecting picture of the moral grandeur our people would attain by joining the "Universal Forgiveness Society," (the quotation is from home papers,) and letting the rebel scoundrels go unpunished who allowed our captured soldiers to be murdered in cold blood at Fort Pillow, and starved to death at Andersonville, Libby, Salisbury and other Southern prisons.

John Bull is the most consistent and forgiving old sinner that ever lived! He shows mercy to his own rebellious children with a vengeance! Let us see.

In 1837 John had a small-potatoe rebellion on his hands in Canada, which it took him nearly two years to crush at an expense of $20,000,000. He showed his merciful disposition by hanging a large number of the leaders and transporting hundreds to the inhospitable shore of Van Dieman's Land. Among those hung were Col. Cunningham, who was captured at Windsor, opposite Detroit, and Col. Van Shultz, a Pole, who was captured at the battle of Windmill Point, opposite Ogdensburg. At Windsor a number of prisoners were shot in cold blood, after they had surrendered, by order of the infamous Col. Prince. This act met the tacit approval of the British Government, as was proved by the fact that the Colonel went unpunished and unreproved.

Latterly, when the ridiculous attempt to get up a rebellion in Ireland, in 1848, failed, and not a life was lost, Smith O'Brien, the Irish rebel leader, was tried for treason convicted and sentenced to be hung and his body quartered. This humane and enlightened sentence, however, was commuted to banishment for life. The other leaders, among whom were John Mitchell and Thomas Francis Meagher, were tried for the same offense, and sentenced to be transported.

In the case of the Hindoo rebellion the merciful and magnanimous feeling of John Bull was most transparent. That rebellion was caused by the uprising of an ignorant, superstitious, heathen people against the *foreign invaders* of their land, and not against their own natural government. They were defeated and subjugated. What did John then do? Did he blarney about showing them mercy, and come the magnanimous dodge? Far from it. He took the Hindoo Sepoys, *prisoners of war*, be it borne in mind, and punished them by the horrible process of blowing them to atoms from the mouth of cannons. The excuse John set up, however, for this inhuman butchery of prisoners of war, was that the "Sepoy scoundrels" were guilty of unheard of atrocities upon the Europeans, especially upon the women. Grant it. So are the rebels guilty of unheard of atrocities, in starving to death thousands of our prisoners, and burying alive our soldiers at Fort Pillow. If it is right to blow from guns ignorant Sepoys, who, to a certain extent, are not responsible for their own acts, then it is right for us to hang the intelligent leaders of the recent causeless rebellion, who commit high treason and knew better than to murder twenty thousand prisoners by the slow and torturing process of starvation.

During the present Franco-Mexican war, the French have been guilty of the most gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare, by murdering in cold blood hundreds of prisoners and transporting them to mines in the French West India Islands. To cap the climax, they tried by Court Martial the Mexican General Romero and shot him, for no other crime than that of loving his own country better than France! Yet we have not one word of remonstrance from the English or French press against the brutal acts of the French in Mexico. So very consistent are they!

In 1815, when Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave," surrendered himself to the allies, they ordered him to be tried and shot as a traitor, although he had never drawn his sword against his native country. This infernal act met with the sanction of the English people, and to this day the British press never denounced it, merely because the Duke of Wellington was the chief one engaged in bringing the Marshal to his untimely end.

Our foreign cotemporaries are most respectfully requested to take the beam out of their own eyes before attempting to take the mote out of our eyes. Jeff. Davis will have a fair trial, and when convicted, as he undoubtedly will be, he will be hung, as he richly deserves, the Pecksniffian whine of the British press to the contrary notwithstanding. And then *requiescat en pace*.

Gov. Pierpont and the Freedmen.

Governor Pierpont of Virginia has written a letter to the Rev. John Dudley, District Secretary of the National Freedmans Relief Association, in reference to the treatment of the freedmen of the Old Dominion. While this document suggests nothing especially striking or original, it is yet worthy attention as an indication of the writer's determination to aid this afflicted and suffering class of our people. He admits that the care of the freedmen will require an immense amount of labor, but suggests that this labor, in view of the devastation of the formerly rebellious states, must come mainly from the North. He concludes with some excellent moral precepts, not remarkably novel, declaring that "if these simple precepts are inculcated, and the freedman can be led to rule his conduct thereby, we may flatter ourselves that his future is assured, and that this nation will faithfully and successfully discharge the trust which has been confided to it by Divine Providence."

The Washington *Chronicle* says there seems to be much apprehension in regard to the last order concerning passports. For a right understanding of the matter, it is to be observed that the original regulations of the Government specify that "a passport will be expected to be taken out by every person, whenever he or she may leave the United States; and every passport must be renewed either at the Department of State, or at a Legation or Consulate abroad, within one year from its date." This regulation has continually been and still remains in force, and is entirely unaffected by the orders of the 17th December last, or 8th March last, or of 23 of June instant, or either of them, all of which relate exclusively to persons coming into the United States. The necessity, therefore, for persons going abroad to procure passports is the same it always has been.

Colonel David D. Strother (Porte Crayon) has been appointed aid to Governor

LETTER TO JUDGE BISHOP.

Work at Home for Loyal Men—A Needed Amendment to our State Constitution—Equal suffrage for White and Black.

[For the LEADER.]

CLEVELAND, June 12, 1865.

Hon. Jesse P. Bishop:

DEAR SIR: I notice your name among the list of delegates appointed by the County Union Convention on the 10th inst, to represent Cuyahoga county in the approaching State Convention, to be held at Columbus on the 21st instant, and I have taken the liberty to use your name in connection with this article, not because I think you need any persuasion to bring you to the hearty support of the measures I herein propose, but in order to awaken, if possible, a personal concern on the part of all our delegates in the suggestions I have to offer.

The important question of choosing wisely the person who is to act as our State Head is already before you, with such plain intimation of what the Union people of this county desire that nothing need be said to urge you and your colleagues in the direction of prudence and honor. The patriotic subjects of cheerful and strong support to the present National administration—hearty welcome to our returning braves who went forth boys to uphold the honor of our flag, and come back men to sustain the arms of justice and civil government—the deep sympathy of the people with those who have given up their dearest ones, husbands, sons, brothers and fathers, (how great a holocaust!) for the safety of the nation's life—the *sure* and *suitable punishment* of those who brought this great affliction upon us for their own ambitious ends,—these and other kindred topics, are well calculated to urge their own claims upon the convention to which you are accredited, and no one expects or asks that one of them shall be passed upon lightly.

But there is a subject which is not so much engrossing the public mind as these topics just enumerated, and yet I believe that a proper action in regard to it is of more moment at this point in our State history than upon any of the above vital subjects.

You know, honorable sir—for your loyalty in this recent struggle with rebellion have never been of so feeble a kind as to leave you in doubt about the active cause of this great crime—that American Slavery was the moving spirit, the active principle of all this terrible tragedy. You know, also, (Alas, that it must be said of any State called free, and saddest of all, that we must admit it true in regard to Ohio, at whose christening the liberty loving patriot, Jefferson, stood sponsor, and whose early life was cradled in that immortal ordinance of 1787), you know, too well, that it was the fashion for Northern States in years past, both collectively by their conventions and their representatives in Congress, and individually in their State action, to *make concessions* to this accursed, domineering spirit of Slavery. Platforms must be so constructed that all the barbarism of that iniquity might have the front seat at the stated assemblies of either great political party. Fugitive Slave Bills must be so *amended* (God save the mark!) that all possibility of justice and law should be erased from them; and even the legislation of States in regard to their own citizens, must take out its license from this exacting demand.

When our State Constitution of 1851 was adopted, did we not like fawning menials before this despotic power, cast aside as unworthy to govern us that great principle of our Magna Charta, that "All men are born free and equal"—when we come to provide for the right of elective franchise—and did we not say, in act, to to those lordly southerners, "We know it will be claiming manhood for the African race, if we permit its children to vote in Ohio, and this will be an impeachment of your claimed right from God to enslave and chattelize them. Therefore we say, only *white* male citizens shall vote in Ohio."

For what purpose did we seek then and there to trample out from this black form that manhood which God had stamped on it, unless it were to do the behest of American slavery manipulating American politics? Why this sacrifice of the rights of a race that has (it seems) *purer* loyal blood than the white race? Was it not a sacrifice offered to propitiate that Dagon of the Southern Politicks?

And now that the Almighty Jehovah, who has made of *one blood* all the nations of the earth, has by the right hand of His power smitten down this idol of the South, so that not merely its arms are broken off but its whole form shattered into a thousand crumbs, shall we still persist in our sacrifice to its broken remains? God forbid that we who have been slaves to this sin should any longer remain in such service.

Thus you see that the question of reconstruction has to us a more potent significance than to determine what shall be the status of loyalty in South Carolina. The question for us, as Union loving men—as loyal men in Ohio—as slavery-hating, because rebellion-hating, citizens—comes to this—what shall be the important, essential condition of the exercise of that high right of citizenship, the elective franchise, in our noble State? Shall we allow it to remain in our constitution a condition of color—*color of the skin*; shutting out loyal men who have shouldered their muskets, and bound their lives on the outside of their blue uniform for rebels to pluck off and stamp upon; and letting in the rebel sympathizer, of white face but black heart, who has sought in the time of war and rebellion, to cast down our flag and trample on its authority?

Let our Convention come out boldly on this question; and I charge you, sir, as a Representative of the freedom loving and God fearing voters of Cuyahoga county, that you see to it that no time serving policy drops out from the resolutions of that body—a plain, out-spoken statement of the right of the citizens of the State, without regard to color, to exercise the elective franchise. Let a resolution be adopted declaring it to be part and parcel of our policy as a Union party, to take proper steps at once to reform our Constitution in accordance with that righteousness which is alone able to exalt a nation.

One word as to our duty to ourselves We degrade ourselves whenever we insult or trample on our fellow men, for we are therein degrading that genuine manhood which is our only title to nobility. Let us cease this insult to our own selves, to God and to our brethren.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY MAN.

Second Ohio Cavalry.

The 2d Ohio Cavalry, Colonel A. B. Nettleton, arrived here yesterday on transports direct from Washington. The regiment goes to Benton Barracks, where it will remain some ten days to rest and refit.

This regiment did its first service (1862) in Missouri, arriving in St. Louis in January, 1862. In the winter of 1862–3, after serving in Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory, the Second was transferred to Kentucky and Tennessee. After a year's hard campaign there, the regiment re-enlisted, went home in January, 1864, and was then sent to Virginia, where it became a part of Sheridan's famous cavalry. It passed through the campaigns of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Shenandoah Valley, Sheridan's raid, and the final campaign about Richmond in April, 1865.

It has served in twelve States and a Territory, and has marched over 26,000 miles. —*St. Louis Dem.*, 8th.

"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?"

"No, my boy, what possessed you to ask such a question?"

"Because I saw in the old family Bible where you married Anne Domini, in 1856, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."

While a body of two hundred men were drilling at West Point, a few days since, a black cloud low down discharged itself of its electricity suddenly, seemingly through the attraction of the two hundred bright gun barrels, and the shock distributed itself throughout the corps. Several men were stunned and a large proportion of the guns were knocked out of their owner's hands.

GRANT AT CHICAGO.

Enthusiastic Reception—Speech of General Hooker—Interesting Scene Between Grant and Sherman.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHICAGO, June 10.

ARRIVAL OF GEN GRANT—HIS RECEPTION AT THE FAIR.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived in this city to-day. The train containing him reached the southern depot at precisely 12:20. A salute of thirteen guns announced his arrival. Committees from the Common Council, citizens and the Board of Trade, received him as he alighted from the cars, and he was escorted through several streets to the great Fair building. All along the line of his route he was greeted with the liveliest and most heartfelt applause. A more inspiriting scene was never witnessed in Chicago. His old war horse "Jack," now the property of the Sanitary Commission, was in waiting for him at the depot, and he mounted him with alacrity. He manifested much pleasure at again seeing his old favorite. On reaching Union Hall he was escorted to the platform, when such a storm of applause broke forth as was never before heard in that place. The hall was densely packed with people.

SPEECH BY GEN. HOOKER.

After the applause had ceased, General Hooker said: "Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to present to you our welcome guest, Lieutenant General Grant. He is the officer whose achievements you have heard, read and admired so much for the last four years, and whose career has reflected imperishable honor and glory on you and on our land. [Enthusiastic applause.] I have been requested by the authorities of this city by the representatives of its trade and commerce, and by the projectors and contributors of this great Fair which you are here to honor and aid by your presence—the work of the noble women of the Northwest—to welcome Lieutenant General Grant to Chicago. [Long continued applause.] As it regards the Lieutenant General, and as it regards yourselves no more pleasing task and no duty more grateful could be devolved upon me. Pre-eminently patriotic and pre-eminently appreciative, this people have watched with intense interest every step you have taken, from the beginning of the rebellion to its conclusion, and they have followed you through all your campaigns with the profoundest satisfaction. They have sympathized with you in all your labors, your perils and privations, and they have gloried in your unrivaled victories and successes. [Cheers.] No people have greater cause to be proud of a representative in the field than we have had to be proud of you. No man lives who has been more successful in his campaigns, or who has served his Government with more fidelity, or who has been more constant and more true to the great principles of humanity and human progress involved in the rebellion, than the great chieftain who is now before us. It is for these reasons that we tender to you our sincere and heartfelt gratitude for your welfare and safety, and that we extend to you the warmest welcome of this city and this people. I feel that the most acceptable introduction I can make to the citizens of the great Northwest is to transfer you to the care of the vast assemblage gathered here to greet and honor you. With this I leave you with them."

General Hooker then led General Grant to the front of the stage amid a perfect whirlwind of applause. Every throat in the fast assemblage was made vocal to the highest note. Hats flew in the air, handkerchiefs waved, hands were vigorously clapped, and, in fact, the whole crowd seemed moved by the inspiration of delight. This lasted several minutes. At length the applause subsided.

GENERAL GRANT'S RESPONSE.

General Grant then responded: "Ladies and gentlemen—I never made a speech myself, and, therefore, I will ask Governor Yates to return you the thanks which I should fail to express did I attempt."

Cheers and laughter greeted this unexpectedly short speech of the Lieutenant General.

Ex-Governor Yates then came forward and spoke in a happy manner for about ten minutes, commending General Grant and his services in the highest terms.

A CALL ON SHERMAN—AMUSING SCENE.

At the conclusion of Governor Yates' remarks, an incident occurred that will certainly pass into history: Upon the balcony, in full sight of thousands, stood the two heroes of the age—Generals Grant and Sherman. Calls were made for a speech from the latter. In response, General Sherman replied that he could not be induced to comply with the request; that he would always cheerfully back up and obey his beloved Commander-in-Chief, and he was sure General Grant would not order him to make a speech. Cries of "order him to make a speech, General," broke from all parts of the building. General Grant quietly, and with that self possession that so eminently marks him, replied with a smile: "I never order a soldier to do anything which I cannot do myself." The effect was electrical. The building trembled with the applause that this admirable passage invoked.

GRANT HOLDS A RECEPTION.

General Grant then repaired to the Tremont House, where he held a reception. Immense numbers of our citizens of both sexes called to pay their respects to the great captain of the age.

HIS FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

On Monday General Grant will visit the Sanitary Fair, Board of Trade and Opera, leaving for Washington at 10 o'clock, his presence there being necessary.

SHERMAN OPPOSED TO NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

General Sherman, in a speech last night, in response to a serenade, declared himself in favor of freed slaves occupying and cultivating the land of the South, but was opposed to their being allowed to vote, deeming them unfit for the exercise of the elective franchise.

A CROWD OF CELEBRITIES.

To-morrow the stars will glitter in this city. There will be, at the Tremont House, Lieutenant General Grant and Major Generals Sherman, Logan, Hazen, Augur and Hooker, with at least a dozen Brigadiers.

At Vienna, you will see, a theater is representing a piece entitled, "Four Years of Civil War in America, or the Death of President Lincoln. A French writer proposes to write a drama which shall include the following details—enough, one would suppose for half a dozen exciting dramas. He proposes, first, to introduce Booth senior, with his singular traits of character—the scene of putting himself in the pawn-office window, and that of sucking liquor through a pipe-stem inserted in the lock of his temporary prison. Second—Scenes in Lincoln's early life; boating on the river; the Black Hawk war. Third—the John Brown tragedy at Harper's Ferry, and appearance of Wilkes Booth at the Charleston gallows. Fourth—President Lincoln, and incidents of the terrible four years war. Fifth—The interior of the Surratt House, at Washington, and the meeting of the conspirators therein. Sixth—The scene of the murder at the theater and at Mr. Seward's house, and the chase after the murderers. Seventh—The terrible scene at the burning barn, and the death of Booth. Eighth—The magnificent funeral and apotheosis of Lincoln.

The writer who recommends these eight tableux as the subject of a grand drama, expresses the hope that some master-hand like Alexandre Dumas should take them up, so as to keep them out of the hands of the theatrical *faiseurs*, and thus secure to the public a drama worthy of the thrilling realities on which it shall be based.—*Paris Letter.*

The Trial of General Lee for Treason.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The story that the Government intends to try General Lee for treason is true. That is to say, it is expected that he will be indicted and tried in Virginia, and the government will not interfere to protect him from any verdict his fellow citizens may render. The surrender to Grant did not entitle him to protection, and a shrewd observer who was present at the surrender expresses the opinion that neither Lee nor Grant at that time had any idea that it would protect any man from a trial in the courts for treason.—*Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.*

Artemus Ward offers to give $20,000 to extinguish the national debt, according to the *Herald* plan.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Interesting Statement from one of General Lee's Officers.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a communication from a person attached to the headquarters of General R. E. Lee. The following statements relating to the battle of Antietam are curious and interesting:

At Antietam, about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the battle raged fiercest and the Confederate line had broken on the right, I never saw in that usually calm countenance agony more plainly depicted. I was just behind him when he rode up to a battery that was subject to a murderous enfilading fire, and exclaimed, "Maintain your position, Captain, at all hazards, for the salvation of the Confederacy depends upon it."

That night I heard him say to General A. P. Hill, "General, if we had had Jackson's stragglers, who are across the river, the fate of the war would have been decided to-day."

The morning of the 18th, while sitting on my horse in front of the General's headquarters, I was ordered to dismount and report to him personally. On presenting myself he said, "take this dispatch to General Jackson," giving me a small note enclosed in an envelope. As I started out, he spoke abruptly to me, "Young man you will find him on the extreme left; make it your business to report to me as soon as your horse will take you there and back to me." I left somewhat annoyed at such peremptory orders, but still determined to execute them. On my arrival at Jackson's headquarters, situated in the woods, I delivered my dispatch. He appeared surprised, and, turning to Aid-de-camp, Capt. Woods, remarked, "Can it be things are so." He ordered me to accompany him back, and on the road I heard remarks such as "Is it possible," "No, he would never dare," "We will never permit it," all tending to convince me there was things amiss concerning the previous day's fight, which reflected on some one who was in the wrong. It did not require long, after our arrival at headquarters, to find out what this wrong was. We will premise by stating that after the battle of the 17th, continued until as late as 9 o'clock in the night, both armies, the following morning, mutually exhausted, refrained from infantry practice, and, consequently, no fighting other than artillery, disturbed the day. The night of the 17th, Jackson ordered one of his brigade commanders the 23 Louisiana brigade, to take position, preparatory to a renewal of the fight on the following morning, which was positively contrary to Lee's orders, as his designs were, as I am sure, to attempt to cross the Potomac that night. This brigade, by its incessant picket-firing, prevented the crossing of the army. Thus Lee, incensed at Jackson, had ordered him to report. Jackson's staff were indignant at the manner he was ordered to headquarters, and, consequently, were rather belligerent in their expressions. However General Jackson was received courteously by General Lee, and the few words I was permitted to hear would never lead me to suppose there was a single harsh feeling existing between the two.

Shortly after this I was sent across the river to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, who was endeavoring to organize the immense number of stragglers in and about Shepardstown. His orders were to bring his mounted force over the river, as the army would recross to the Virginia side that night. Accordingly, he desisted his attempts and immediately came over where Lee's army was encamped near Sharpsburg.

I have remarked since that although the Richmond papers claimed that all had been accomplished that was designed in the invasion of Maryland, viz.: the capture of Harper's Ferry; yet from such knowledge and information—and my opportunities were many—I was enabled to glean that such was not the sole object. Gen. Lee's own manner was sufficiently indicative of a great disappointment. Besides while we were in Hagerstown, Ex-Governor Enoch Lewis Lowe, of Maryland, who was in Richmond, was expressly dispatched, to my certain knowledge, to hasten on to Maryland, where he was to be invested with the power of Military Governor of the State. On his way thither, he stopped a night at Winchester, and made a speech from the portico of the hotel, there stating whither he was going, and for what. This is well known in Winchester, and on my arrival there, dozens of persons who had heard the speech, told me of it. Alas for the Ex-Governor. He reached the Potomac just in time to welcome us back to the sacred soil.

It was well known that night that an attempt would be made that night to recross the river. It was hazardous, but imperative. We were not more than two miles from the river, with an immense wagon and artillery train, and an enemy in the front, whose picket line extended within two hundred yards of ours. However, the attempt was made about 11 o'clock, p. m., and shortly after dawn the whole army was safely across. About sunrise the Union artillery appeared on the hills opposite Shepardstown. The town was full of disorganized soldiers, the roads blocked up with wagons and batteries, altogether just such another scene of chaos as nowhere presents itself save when a large army has become demoralized and is on its retreat. While things were in this condition, whir-r-r, bang, and the well known and hateful sound of a shell came over and around us. I am afraid General Lee's exit from that hill, where he had halted for a short time, was not executed in his usual dignified and deliberate manner. I, for one, thought, am free to confess it was done all too slow for my ardent and impetuous nature, as I had a new horse, and was naturally desirous to try his speed; but such is the force of military etiquette, I refrained from passing my commander.

The General had been most persistently crammed with stories of the unanimous Southern feeling of the State. "It needs but our army to show itself there," argued these Marylanders, and untold numbers of recruits would be added to our army; some went as high as 50,000. Well, the result: Some three hundred, all told. The soldiery had been told, by the Marylanders among them, to what a land of "milk and honey" they were going; everything mind could wish for just for the asking—indeed, without the asking, for it would be one spontaneous out-pouring of all the inhabitants possessed on the heads, or rather into the stomachs, of their brave deliverers from the "iron heel of despotism." It was, therefore, with a genuine disgust that they saw themselves, in almost every instance, compelled to pay for what they procured to eat. I date from that invasion the decline in popularity of the before famous song of "Maryland, my Maryland." It required considerable nerve, thereafter, for a Marylander to attempt to sing that song before soldiers from other States, their invariable comment being, "d—n her, she deserves to have the despot's heel upon her shore."

General Lee went into camp at a place called Bunker Hill, nearly midway from Winchester to Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. During the time he remained there everything remained very quiet.

I will here remark that General Lee's habits were those of a thorough soldier. On a march, camping out, he did not, as most of his brigade commanders did, select the finest dwelling house in the immediate neighborhood of his camp, and insist upon the occupant entertaining himself and staff, without any regard to any inconvenience it might place them in. It was only when he had established headquarters at a place where he was likely to remain for some time, that he sought the protection of a house. F.

SAFES AND SCALES.

FORSYTH'S United States Standard SCALES, Warranted correct and durable. Over 100 Varieties adapted to every business. AND MARVIN'S PATENT (Alum and Dry Plaster.) SAFES! Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof, over 50 different Styles and Sizes, for Counting-houses, Dwellings, &c. Also, Forsyth's Warehouse Trucks, Copying Presses, Stover Mills, &c. FORSYTH & HOUGH, General Western Agents, 97 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. feb22:R3

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 recort 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.

may31:2-26

DRY GOODS.

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS. From and after this date we sell at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. For Bargains, call at MORGAN, BOOT & CO.'S. j-10

LINEN CARPET WARP—Believed to be better than Cotton, at much less price. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.'S 217 Superior street.

Crumb, Baslington & Kendall OFFER RARE BARGAINS in the following Goods: CREPE MORETS—ALL SHADES, BOYS' COTTON STOCKINGS, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, SHAWLS, With a variety of Dress Goods on CHEAP TABLE, At extremely Low Prices. C., B. & K.

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO. 217 SUPERIOR STREET. Offer One Hundred Dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at about one-half their real value. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., jun7 217 Superior street.

SUMMER CLOTHING—Opening this day at J. H. DEWITT & CO.'S, jun7 7 and 11 Public Square.

BLACK SILK CLOAKINGS—Elegant Black Silks received this day. J. H. DEWITT & CO., jun7 7 and 11 Public Square.

LADIES' CLOAKS—Black Silk and Cloth Garments in great variety. J. H. DEWITT & CO., jun7 7 and 11 Public Square.

H. T. HOWER & CO., Are offering SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Bleached Cottons	Black Alpacas
Brown Cottons	Black and white Alpacas
Merrimac Prints	New Shades Alpacas
Domestic Ginghams	Crepe Marets
Scot. & Glasgowe Ginghams	Grenadines
Linen Damasks	Organdies
Linen Table Covers	Jaconets
Marseilles Quilts	Parasols
Napkins	Sun Umbrellas
Doylies	Cotton "

PLAIN SILKS IN ALL COLORS, SEEDED SILKS IN ALL COLORS, RICH BLACK SILKS.

230 Superior Street, Corner Seneca. H. T. HOWER & CO. jun5

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., 217 Superior Street, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, ORGANDIE MUSLINS, In Beautiful Designs. MOZAMBIQUES, In Chene, Stripe and Plaid. Black and White Check Silks, In Solid and Broken Checks. Black and Colored Grenadines, Black and Colored Crape Moretz, With a large assortment of BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, Adapted for Summer wear. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., jun3 No. 217 Superior street.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY! E. I. BALDWIN & CO. will offer on Saturday, 34 inst., Bargains Extraordinary in Bleached Cottons, Brown Cottons, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embd Handkerchiefs, Real Point Lace Collars. ONE PRICE ONLY. jun3 E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

HOWER & HIGBEE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO Plain Rich Silks! JUST RECEIVED, WITH PLAIN ALPACAS! OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, IN ALL THE Favorite Shades of the Season, Some quite new and very rare. CALL AND SEE THEM, AT 239 SUPERIOR STREET. my17

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF LINEN GOODS! Having purchased my stock of Linen Goods since the heavy decline of Gold, I am enabled to offer them at greatly reduced rates. In this stock will be found: Bleached Table Damask at $1.25; Former price, $2.00 a yard. Bleached Table Damask at $1.50; Former price, $2.25 a yard. Unbl'd Table Damask only $1 a yard. PILLOW-CASE LINEN, of best qualities, at Low prices. WHITE TABLE CLOTH at $3.00; actually worth now, $5.00. NAPKINS, DOYLES, and LINEN BOSOMS, Very Cheap. *Hand-spun Damask, Towels, Diapers, &c.* All Linen Goods sold by me are warranted of the very best manufacture, and will be sold off as low as such qualities of goods can be afforded. N. B.—A package of Ladies' and Gents' HANDKERCHIEFS and some BROWN TABLECLOTHS, slightly wet, will be sold off at very low prices. S. HYMAN, apt:234 Cor. Superior and Public Square.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION and Manufacturers, 100 gross Silk Trimming Cord, 10 do Smoked Pearl Buttons, 100 do White do do, 100 do do Ivory do, 100 do Pressed Horn do, 50 doz. Ladies Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, 500 do do Silk Mitts, 100 do do White Cotton Hose, 100 do do Gents Socks. Besides hundreds of Job Lots of Goods, all of which we offer to Merchants, Yankee Notion Dealers and Druggists, at remarkably low figures. Call and examine. We have just received 2000 Lincoln Mourning Envelopes. M. HALLE & CO., my27 147 Water street.

IRON AND NAILS.

CLEVELAND BRANCH WAREHOUSES. CALVIN CARR, No. 85 Merwin street, CLEVELAND. AGENCY OF THE Eagle Iron and Nail Works, AGENCY OF WOLFE, HOWARD & CO.'S EXCELSIOR GLASS WORKS, AGENCY OF the Hiawatha Nut and Bolt Works, AGENCY OF JAMES WOOD & CO.'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON GAS PIPES AND TUBING. Also, Manufacturers' Agents for American and English brands of Steel. With these enterprising and well known brands, and the increased shipping facilities of this eligible locality, together with prompt attention to orders at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, I hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage. CALVIN CARR, jun9:918 85 Merwin st. and 5 and 7 on Dock

IRON AND NAILS. CLEVELAND BROWN & CO., No. 29 and 31 Merwin street, SEXTON'S BLOCK, E. G. CLEVELAND, Cleveland, O. BROWN, BONNELL & CO., Youngstown, O. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Bar, Boiler, Hoop & Sheet Iron, NAILS OUT AND WROUGHT SPIKES HOT AND COLD PRESSED NUTS AND WASHERS Cast and Spring Steel, Glass, &c. Iron Dealers, Railroad and Mining Companies, Ship and Bridge Builders, Machinists and Manufacturers, who desire a quality of Iron that will give entire satisfaction, are respectfully requested to favor us with their orders, which shall always command one prompt and careful attention. Refer to Business Men and Bankers generally. feb22:R3

IRON AND NAIL WAREHOUSE. Nos. 61, 63, 65 and 67 River street, CLEVELAND, OHIO. Nos. 95, 96, 97 & 98 on the Dock. MORRISON FOSTER, Wholesale Agency for the sale of Shoenberger's Juniata Nails, Hamms made Horseshoes, Shoenberger's Common and Juniata Sheet Iron, Shoenberger's R. G. Sheet made from Juniata Iron, Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate, Juniata Nut, Square and Hexagon. Also Bar Iron, Window Glass, Extra Berea Grindstones, &c., at Manufacturers' prices. febll

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:R3 No. 140 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND, O.

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