DAILY LEADER,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY,

E. COWLES & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1865.

The Prospects in the Convention.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that quite a delegation of army representatives in the State Convention arrived to-day, and are said to be busily engaged in fixing up a State ticket. But few delegates from the State have yet arrived. The interest in the Convention is largely diminished by the withdrawal of Governor Brough, as it is now regarded that the nomination of General Cox will be made by acclamation, and, also, the re-nomination of Messrs. Brinkerhoff and Welch for Supreme Judges. For Lieutenant Governor, General William B. Woods, of Licking, M. C. Barney, of Warren, and Stephenson, of Ross, are prominently mentioned. The contest for Treasurer lies between Adjutant General Cowen and Hon. S. S. Warner. For Attorney General Mr. West, of Logan, is making a strong effort against Hon. C. M. Olds, of Columbus, who holds, by appointment, that office, the coming election being to fill the vacancy. It is expected that Hon. Ben. Eggleston will preside over the Convention.

Equal Suffrage in Ohio.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* in stating the objections urged against negro suffrage by conservative Ohio politicians, says "that they thought it would be exhibiting a little hypocrisy, to say the least, if the people of Ohio urged negro suffrage upon the South, when they would not allow them to vote at home under any circumstances."

This is directly to the point. Every objector to negro suffrage will be furnished with a powerful argument against it by the presence of the word "white" in the article of our constitution defining the right of suffrage. We do not say that the argument is strictly logical. We do say that it will be urged and will have great force. Let us then inscribe upon our platform, as a direct corollary to the demand for franchise to the freedmen, the proposition to amend our State constitution, so as to grant equal suffrage to white and black.

The Rebel Authorities.

Our government has taken effective precautions against any attempt of the rebels to reinstate their government. Until very recently it was not absolutely certain, even after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, that some new effort might not be made to reorganize the rebel authority in Texas or elsewhere. But their President, Davis, is in prison at Fortress Monroe, Vice President Stephens, is in Fort Warren, the President *pro tem.* of their Senate, R. M. T. Hunter, is either under arrest or will be soon, and Cobb, Trenholm, Mallory and other members of the government are also in custody. It will not be easy to start the Confederate machine again, at least without a general jail delivery in the North. The rebel magnates are nearly all caged.

The New Provisional Governor of Georgia.

The Hon. James Johnson, recently appointed by President Johnson as the Provisional Governor of Georgia is a resident of Columbus in that state. He was born in North Carolina, but has resided in Georgia from early boyhood. In the year 1851-2 he was a member of Congress from that state and has since occupied a prominent position at the bar. During the war he has been noted for persistent but quiet opposition to the Jeff. Davis government. During the war he refused all fees and retainers from the rebel government and prominent rebel citizens, and in every way used his personal influence to discountenance and thwart the schemes of rebel leaders. His selection for this important position will, it is believed, be unanimously approved by all loyal Georgians.

Removing Trade Restrictions.

President Johnson has followed his order removing trade restrictions, except on goods contraband of war, east of the Mississippi, with a similar order covering the country west of the Mississippi. This will interfere seriously with the calculations of trade officials, who well laid schemes of pocketing a heavy percentage of the property brought to market, but it will wipe out or prevent a large amount of corruption; increase the receipts of Southern products, thereby checking the advance in gold, and exercise a healthy influence on trade generally.

The Virginia politicians, since, notwithstanding all their efforts in an opposite direction, they find that their State is still in the Union and will be compelled to remain in it, are wide awake to their interests in the reconstructing order of things, and are bestirring themselves in the matter of preparation for filling the various offices under the national and State governments. The claims of candidates to represent the various districts in Congress are already being placed before the people many of whom are fearful that they will not be able to have representatives present at the next session, owing to the slow manner in which, as they complain, the work of reconstruction is proceeding.

Those who think that when a State has been re-constructed under President Johnson's plan of provisional government, it will pass from the control of the Administration altogether, will find themselves much mistaken. A State Government, to be legal, must be acknowledged as such by the President, and by both Houses of Congress. If the Southern States are re-constructed upon a basis of insecurity to the republic, injustice to other States, or disregard of the great issues settled by the war, the President can withhold his approval, and the whole subject will come before Congress on the admission of members. In this way a wholesome control may be retained where it has been found that the nation would be without means of securing safe and stable local governments.

The rebellious owners of property in Eastern Virginia that has been confiscated or occupied as abandoned property, are serving notices on all those occupying tenements on their lands, and asking for fabulous ground-rents as compensation for the past use of the land, and demanding still more extravagant rents for the future. They insist upon prompt payment or action for ejectment. The actions should be brought at once. As for the ejectments they must look out that they are not like the gun that kicked the owner over.

The rendezvous of rebel prisoners throughout the North are being cleared out. Already the barracks of Rock Island, Indianapolis and Washington have been emptied, the prisoners having been sent South. In the course of about a week, Camp Douglas, Chicago, will be without a rebel tenant.

The draft-wheel of the Seventh District of New York has been purchased by P. T. Barnum for twenty dollars and fifty cents, and will be preserved in the great American Museum among the "relics of the war."

THE FREEDMEN.

Facts and Opinions Regarding their Condition—Abuse of Negroes—Negro Suffrage—The Wages Question.

We append below a number of extracts collated from various cotemporaries, giving divers and diverse facts and opinions in regard to the condition, prospects and claims of the Southern freedmen. These extracts might be continued to an indefinite extent, as the entire press, North and South, are alive to the importance of this subject, and teem with articles and statements in regard to it. We have, however, selected only some of the more significant and interesting as samples of the rest:

ABUSE OF THE NEGROES.

[Richmond Cor. Cin. Gazette.]

The most horrible cases of ill treatment, exceeding the barbarism of the old order of things, are daily coming to light. Hundreds of negroes in the interior of the South are being daily murdered and mutilated, and abused in all ways known to the "gentlemen" of this land. In one of the counties of this State, last week, the citizens met and determined that they would pay able bodied men *five* dollars a month and no *more*. All can see that it is impossible for a man to support himself upon such wages—while most have families.

The contempt with which the inhabitants of the South have always regarded free negroes, is transferring itself to their liberated slaves, and this hate prompts all their intercourse with them. Nor are the slaves a difficult class to deal with as freemen, if the former masters would show any fairness in their dealings. But it is very hard for the masters to divest themselves of the idea that the negro has no rights except such as they see fit to grant, and the moment the emancipated slave, in the right of his newly acquired manhood, dares to judge for himself, the first impulse of the master is to whip and torture and maim.

The transition is bringing great suffering upon both races. Yet to the honor of the black be it said, they seem to accept it as inseparably connected with the change, and they bear it patiently, even meekly for the sake of the better time they have faith to believe lies a little way in the future. As a class they have firmly believed in the success of the North, and a consequent amelioration of their condition—and the belief does not forsake them even when so very sorely tried.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Richmond Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

Almost the only remedy for these political dangers, and the only thing that will cause the blacks to be treated properly, is to give them, in some form, the right to vote. It is a very difficult matter to determine under what restrictions this can safely be granted, but certain it is, that nothing else can counteract the treason and hostility to the North, which lurks in all political action now. Give the black man a vote, and society would at once treat him well to secure it. It would give him a standing which even Southern hate and prejudice could not successfully attack. But independent of all questions of right, involving the fighting of black soldiers, and the unswerving loyalty of all the rest, their care for our flying prisoners, and their constant efforts to keep us informed of rebel movements—independent of all this, there are considerations of policy, which politicians seem to comprehend more easily.

No matter how much prejudiced against the black men we of the North may be, if there is any other agency through which the schemes of Southern traitors now developing themselves, to obtain control, first, of their States and afterwards of the Government—and this not in the remote future—then those who come here and view the matter from this stand point, have not as yet discovered it.

Give the black man a vote, it may be difficult to determine how—but in some way give him a vote, and the work of the war will be accomplished—that old South will be removed entirely out of sight, and a loyal people will grow up there who shall honor the country's flag as we of the North honor it.

RESOLUTIONS ABOUT NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

[From the Bulletin.]

A meeting was held by the negroes of Petersburgh, Va., on Wednesday last. We find a long series of resolutions published in the Petersburgh *News*, which were adopted. Two or three will give our readers an idea of what the rest are:

Resolved, That we, the colored population of Petersburgh, Va., and true and loyal citizens of the United States of America, claim, as an unqualified right, the privilege of setting forth, respectfully, our grievances, and demanding an equality of rights under the law.

Resolved, That we have vindicated our rights to the full exercise and enjoyment of those rights at Millikan's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, Olustee, Petersburgh, and last, though not least, had the distinguished honor of being the first regiment to march into that stronghold of rebeldom, the city of Richmond.

Resolved, That representation and taxation go hand in hand, and it is diametrically opposed to republican institutions to tax us for the support and expense of the government, and deny us, at the same time, the right of representation.

Resolved, That we have no feeling of resentment toward our former owners, but we are willing to let the past be buried with the past, and in the future treat all persons with kindness and respect who shall treat us likewise.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN GOVERNOR PIERPONT AND A NIGRO LABOR BROKER.

[From the Richmond Whig, June 12.]

On Saturday a man representing himself as agent of a firm in Baltimore, called upon Governor Pierpont, and stated that his object was to obtain permission from his Excellency to carry out of the State of Virginia several hundred negroes to be used as field hands in the State of Maryland; that he offered to them the inducement of seven dollars a month and rations.

The Governor asked him if he was not aware that the regular price paid to negroes hired as field hands in Maryland was ten dollars a month and rations.

The man responded that he was aware of it.

The Governor then asked him why he did not offer them ten dollars a month.

Finding himself thus foiled in his designs, he attempted to prevaricate but the Governor soon cut him short in the following emphatic manner:

I want you and all parties employed on similar business to understand that I will not permit speculations on the negros' ignorance. If the farmers of Maryland or any other State wish to employ negroes from Virginia, let them themselves apply and pay them the usual rate of hire. As for you brokers that meanly profit by the poor negro's ignorance, and employ him to labor a whole year for $34, and take $36 as your wages of iniquity, I give you to understand that Virginia is no place for you—and this ends our interview.

The broker disappeared so suddenly that had he not been known to be genuine flesh and blood, one would have supposed him to have vanished in air.

THE NEGRO LABORING CHEERFULLY.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, June 4.]

Having just returned from a flying visit to Southwestern Georgia, we are able to speak advisedly of affairs in that section. We find that reports have been greatly exaggerated, as to the conditions of planters and the negroes. In the whole of Mitchel county, but six negroes left their work for a single day; and they are now at work. At stations where garrisons are located, the negroes are not allowed to come in the towns and loiter round the streets. The most of them have made up their minds that they are compelled to work to keep from starving, and they obey cheerfully. Some of our influential planters have already made equitable terms with their negroes, and propose establishing stores among them, that they may be supplied with everything necessary for their comfort. Throughout this entire section the crops are flourishing and promise well. Our planters have adopted the proper course, and if they continue in the way they have commenced, abundant crops will be realized, and very little suffering need be anticipated.

FIFTEEN DEAD NEGROES IN ONE PILE.

[From the Macon Telegraph, May 30.]

On Sunday information was received by Colonel White, Provost Marshal, that a large number of dead bodies were in the river just below the city. A detail was dispatched to the place for the purpose of taking them out of the water, and burying them. The squad found no less than fifteen bodies of negro men within a space of a few hundred yards. They were lodged in drift wood, and along the banks of the river. No marks of violence were reported as having been found upon any of them.—The bodies were buried on the banks of the river, where they were found. Nothing whatever is yet known as to how they came to their death.

EMANCIPATION—GRADUAL OR IMMEDIATE.

[From the Macon Telegraph, May 16.]

The negro in the South, as he is left by the war, now considers himself free, and is equally impatient of labor or restraint. His mind is full of dazzling dreams of the future, which sad experience alone can dissipate. To his conception, freedom is idleness, plenty of good food and fine clothes. The status of his former master, if he has been a wealthy man, measures his estimate of the exact condition to which he has been elevated, and which he is about to enter. If he imagined, for one moment, the actual truth, that his freedom is just now introducing him to severer toils and to responsibilities and cares of which he now knows nothing, there is probably not one in a hundred who would voluntarily accept the boon. But this lesson he must learn, and the sooner he learns it the better for himself and for society.

Now, it has occurred to us, if, by a system of gradual emancipation, this dreaming darkey is unexpectedly remanded back to slavery, and the compulsion of his former master, he will be earning nothing at all for himself, while doing little or nothing for his master. He will be a discontented, and, therefore, an unprofitable laborer (and it might be a dangerous laborer in sparsely settled districts,) and the whole time of his probation for freedom be worthless to both, while the means of maintaining a proper subordination would probably be denied to his master.

But turn him loose at once, and he would in a few months or year, find his level and his true situation and interests. Pass rigid police and patrol laws, and enforce them so as to maintain order and right of property—to detect, punish and suppress theft, idleness and vagrancy, and Sambo would soon learn that he must labor or starve. When that lesson has been thoroughly learned and inwardly digested, the negro may perhaps become of some value again, but not before.

There are numerous other considerations connected with the subject, which have inspired a doubt in our minds whether, after all, a sudden change may not be better for us, and which we would like to present to the reader; but not to be too prolix, we will content ourselves for the present with this single view.

What we may think upon the subject we have no idea will influence the decision of the question at all, but it may be that a calm consideration of the matter will contribute to reconcile the public mind to such a social revolution as we think most probably awaits us. Since the foundations are to be certainly destroyed sooner or later, it may be just as well to complete the work at once. We shall then be no more the subjects or the victims of political agitators, Northern or Southern, while it may be doubted whether, under a plan of gradual emancipation, the North would not be quite as impatient of the duration of slavery as formerly they were of an existence which they had not the constitutional power to touch.

PROTEST AGAINST THE SCALE OF WAGES ADOPTED.

[From the Washington Chronicle, June 9.]

We yesterday published a paragraph from the Richmond *Republic*, giving an account of the meeting of the farmers of several interior counties in Virginia, in which it agreed to pay five dollars per month for field hands, the negroes to buy their clothing and pay their doctor's bills out of this pittance.

A correspondent who is familiar with farming operations in these counties, sends us the following earnest protest against the procedure:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONCLE.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

SIR—Will no one put in a plea in behalf of the unfortunate race whose enslavement has been the primary cause of this unexampled civil war!

After their liberty seemed to have been achieved by the late President's proclamation, and by their own bravery, it appears from a paragraph you republish in this morning's issue, that the conscientious rebels of Virginia have agreed to fix the wages of field hands at five dollars a month, the laborer to clothe himself and pay his own doctor's bills. To allow this would be rewarding treason instead of punishing it

I know myself that in the very counties represented in this meeting, field hands hired at from eighty to one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, the hirer finding clothing and being obliged to pay for the year, though the servant might die in one month. Doctor's bills were paid by the owner.

We may add, last winter, after the constitutional amendment, by which slavery was abolished had gone into operation in Maryland, meetings of the planters were held in the lower counties, at which an agreement was made to pay just double the wages offered by these Virginians; and yet we remember that the proposed compensation was generally deemed too small, and, if we are not mistaken, it was not adhered to.

General News Items.

A female smuggler, caught at Niagara, had canoes, cigar cases, card-cases, moccasins, whisky and "small stores" in her crinoline.

There were 1,140,000 men on the army pay rolls on the 1st of May. Since that time about 150,000 men have been mustered out of the service.

One of the "vigilant" policemen of Jersey City, while looking out for the safety of other people's pockets, a few evenings since, neglected to pay a little regard to his own, in consequence of which an adroit thief made off with his pocket book.

Miss Martha Mitchell has been appointed Astronomical professor in the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie—the only known instance of a lady's holding such a position. Miss M. is the discoverer of a comet which bears her name.

The nervous people of Danville, Montour co., Ill., have lately been much frightened by the misterious report that under an immense pile of timber, near the iron-works, dead bodies have been deposited. Some can even name those who have been buried, and others have heard strange noises and seen phantoms and spectres gliding around the cinder-tips at night.

A good thing by Rossini is going the rounds. At one of his *soirees* recently he expressed a very decided and not laudatory opinion of a well-known professor of music. A short time after, during the evening, a young lady sat down to the piano and played a piece of music most splendidly. Rossini was enchanted, and clapped his hands in no measured way. "*Eh bien*," said a gentleman, coming up to Rossini, 'that lady is the pupil of the professor you have been running down." Not in the least disconcerted, the *maestro* replied, "It is possible, for you know it is the oyster that makes the pearl."

Mlle de Murska (said to be of Arabic parentage) has made a great success in London as *Lucia*. "The appearance of the lady," says the London *Times*, "is marked by as powerful an individuality as her vocal and histrionic talent. The slender frame; the vacant, haggard aspect, the long dishevelled tresses; the complexion ghastly white; the eyes, that from the front appear coal black, and contrast forcibly with the *blonde cheveiure*, produce a singular impression as *Lucia* runs before the lamps with strange, wild gesture, pouring forth the melancholy notes which Donizetti has put into the mouth of his demented heroine.

The intimacy of Preston King with President Johnson has reminded somebody of a good thing which occured at the Baltimore Convention which has not before got into print. Mr. King, who is physically a complete Falstaff, rose to make a speech. He was not heard in the remote corners of the hall; and it was there that little Brandagee, of Connecticut, jumped up and shouted: "Mr. President,—the distance around the gentleman is so great that it is impossible to hear him unless he speaks louder!" Of course a roar of laughter followed, in which the eloquent three hundred pounder joined.

The Union League Club of New York city have adopted resolutions in favor of negro suffrage in the re-constructed States.

Washington Gossip.

We clip the following current items of interest from Washington telegrams to the New York papers of Monday:

A COOL VIRGINIAN.

A rebel mail-carrier was importuning a distinguished public man yesterday for his assistance to get a continuance of his contract from Governor Dennison. The influence was declined, when the imperturbable Virginian insisted that he should have his aid to secure his pardon, if he couldn't get the office.

DISMANTLING THE FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON.

The Engineer Department has received orders to dismantle all the forts and fortifications around Washington, except twenty-two forts and three or four batteries. These are to be improved and strengthened, and constructed in a permanent form to stand the test of time. They will be selected so as to form a circle of Washington, and be sufficient for its defence in all directions. The force in the Engineer Department of the service is to be placed immediately at that work.

A RICHMOND CONSPIRACY.

It is ascertained that there is a secret combination among the rebel real estate owners of Richmond not to sell to any Northern or Yankee purchaser. This accounts for the fact that property there is now held from 100 to 300 per cent. higher than before the rebellion. A little wholesome confiscation by Dr. Underwood, it is thought, may somewhat modify this disease. The local clergy have a special fear of Northern preachers and teachers. The other learned professions are similarly exercised, while the old business men look with an evil eye upon every new Yankee comer who brings brains, energy or capital with him.

FORD'S THEATER.

The Board of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association visited Ford's theater on Saturday morning, for the purpose of inspecting the interior arrangements preparatory to concluding the purchase of Mr. Ford, which will be done this week. As soon as the purchase is completed the executive committee will at once send collectors throughout the country, and immediately prepare for its dedication. It is understood that it will be converted into a hall for the delivery of first class lectures and concerts, and as a depository for religious books and the relics and curiosities of the Christian Commission during the war. The Association will hold a meeting at the E street Baptist Church on Monday evening, in relation to the matter.

APOTHEOSIS OF MRS SURRATT.

On Saturday the hotels and other places of public resort were profusely strewn with handbills entitled "The Trial of Mrs. Surratt; or, Contrasts of the Past and Present." In this document, written by some injudicious partisan of Mrs. Surratt, for effect on the public mind, the prisoner is painted in the brightest colors as a Christian lady, gifted with excellent qualities, and noted for her good deeds; a devoted wife and fond mother—pious, kind and charitable to a fault, etc., etc. The character of the witnesses against her is impugned, the restraints upon her liberty etc., etc., are denounced as indignities and cruelties, and a contrast between our own times and the dark ages in relation to the treatment of weak and defenseless women, is drawn with the trial of Mrs. Surratt as an illustrative case of the one side, and the story in Scott's novel of "Ivanhoe," of the chivalrous treatment by mailed warriors of the Jewess Rebecca on the other.

THE CABINET.

An effort is now being made to revive the rumors of Cabinet changes. The public may as well rest in peace; the time has not come for the changes. That there is to be a reconstruction of the Cabinet, as well as the Southern States, may be put down as a fixed fact; but from all appearances it will not take place for six or eight weeks yet.

THE REPENTANT REBELS AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Applications for executive pardon are flowing in from professedly repentent rebels to such an extent that the expediency of any extensive reinstatement of that class of persons to the rights of citizenship and elective franchise is eliciting much earnest discussion. Many fear the President's clemency will be abused, and urge that justice should precede mercy in nine-tenths of the applications made.

Others believe the pardons are solicited in good faith, and all conditions will be honorably complied with. All admit that many Southern men are entitled to a legal restoration. None advocate an indiscriminate enfranchising of them, neither is there any dispute as to the rightfulness or propriety of Presidential action in the individual cases arising; but the very impossibility of applying fixed rules to such a variety of cases creates a feverish anxiety on the subject that time alone can allay. Among the latest arrivals of that class is Henry C. Burnett, of Kentucky, an ex-member of the federal Congress, and late Senator from that state in the rebel government. The rebel Congressman Murray, of Tennessee, is also reported here, with what success remains to be seen.

The Reconstructionists in Washington—How the President Receives them &c.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

As the soldiers go out from this city the rebels come in. Traitors have abounded here for four years, but their number is greater now than ever before. A day does not now pass without bringing a train of those who went away from here in 1861 or 1862, and since then have fought against the government in one way or another. Their "cheek" is amazing. Thus, "Dr. Jones, having returned to this city, has resumed the practice of his profession," &c. Only last July this creature was in the rebel army under Early, and while lying in front of our forts on the north side of the city sent word in to several acquaintances to the effect that it wouldn't be safe for them to be found at home when the rebel force came in. There is some satisfaction in knowing that whereas he then had two arms, he now has but one. Doubtless he will have business enough.

The more numerous class of rebels here just now, however, is made up of persons resident in the Gulf States. These men all talk of "our State," "the sovereign State," the "action of my State," &c., as glibly as they did four or five years ago. A few of these persons have been invited here by the President; a few come at the suggestion of communities in their respective States; but the majority are self-invited, and represent only their individual selves. None of these persons find any very serious difficulty in getting an audience with the President. He seems not only ready but anxious to meet every intelligent man from the extreme South, and all whom I have heard speak of the subject, bear witness to the fact that he receives each and all with frank courtesy and unwearied patience. They concur, however, in saying that the President assures them first, last and all the time, that there cannot and shall not be any more slavery in their respective States; and they further say he urges them to accept the new order of things at once and with all heartiness. "I told him"—said one of the Georgia gentlemen—"I told him that I thought it hard that we who have not aided the rebellion should have our slaves taken from us in this summary manner; and I said I thought it would inaugurate a kindly feeling in our State towards him and towards the Union government if he would give us say two or three years in which to bring about the abolition of slavery." "Well?" said I. "He turned on me very sharply, and says to me, 'Do you know which side got beaten in this war?' 'Our side,' says I. 'Well,' says he, 'the emancipation proclamation will stand, and the constitutional amendment will be adopted next winter.' I didn't say anything more about slavery to him. "Our State expects such terms as should always be given to a brave people," pompously said the chairman of one of the delegations to me. His manner and words were both offensive. "We will accept the constitutional amendment, but ours is a government of white persons, and we shall not allow the negro to vote or marry into our families." "What does the President say about negro suffrage?" I asked. "He doesn't say much about it, except he asks us if it is manly to ask the negro to fight, and then deny him the right to vote; and he particularly told me to observe what number of persons in the North appeared to be willing to let him vote."

Exhibition of Nerve.

The celebrated "J. N." is rather heavy on "nerve." Recently meeting an entire stranger in a railway car, the following dramatic conversation occurred:

J. N.—My friend, are you a man of nerve?

Stranger—I don't know. I rather think I am.

J. N.—Well, sir, do you object to the application of a test?

Stranger.—By no means.

J. N.—Well, then, sir, (in a loud voice so that all in the car could hear him) have you the nerve to give me a two dollar greenback for a one?

The stranger "came down" instantaneously, pulled out the two dollar greenback, and received from the immortal philosopher a "one" in exchange.—*Springfield News.*

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Choice French Organdies,

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Plain and Printed Percales,

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OPEN THIS DAY:

Plain Colored Percales,
3-4 and 8-4 Grenadines,
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Black and White Inch Plaids,
Pearl and Lavender Silks,
Black Gros grain Silks,
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Plain White Organdies,
Figured Swiss,
Skirting Cambrics,
Paris Hoop Skirts, in the new shape,
Elegant Valenciennes Lace,
Point Lace Collars—Bargains,
Parasols and sun Umbrellas. jel7

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8-4 WHITE HERNANNI,

For Evening Dresses—Opened to day.

COLORED MOREENES,

SHIRTING PRINTS,

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PARASOLS.

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

RAW SILK SHAWLS—Of a very superior quality, just received. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO 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.

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Bleached Cottons	Black Alpaca
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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 Morets,

With a large assortment of

BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS,

Adapted for Summer wear.

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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 the 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.

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100 gross Silk Trimming Cord.	
100 do Smoked Pearl buttons.	
100 do White do do	
100 do do Ivory do	
1,000 do Pressed Horn do	
50 doz. Ladies Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves.	
500 do do Silk Mitts.	
1000 do do White Cotton Hose.	
1000 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.

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DISCHARGES OF THE EARS, &c.

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AT MANSFIELD, RICHLAND CO., O., At the Wiler House, From Monday, July 10th, until Saturday, July 15th, 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 the 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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