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Further Reduction of the Army.

All who have the interest of the country at heart, and desire to see our expenses reduced to the lowest figures compatible with our safety, will be pleased at the course of our authorities, in ordering a further cutting down of our military forces. The following circular has been addressed to the commanding Generals of all the forces and departments except those of the Gulf, Army of the Tennessee, Provisional Corps Army of the Potomac, First Army Corps and the troops in Texas:

The Secretary of War directs that the strength of your command be immediately reduced, for all arms, to the minimum necessary to meet the requirements of the service, and all surplus troops mustered out. The musters out will be by entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and from other sources. In selecting the organizations for discharge prrference will be given to veteran regiments having the shortest time to serve. The musters out and discharges, except for artillery, will be under the regulations promulgated in General Orders No. 94, current series, from this office.

As has been repeatedly urged through these columns that we should husband our resources in time of peace for war; reduce the number of our armed forces to fifty thousand men and rely upon the military organizations for any sudden emergency which may arise. Let our forts and outposts be amply garrisoned, and further armed bodies of men be withdrawn from the restored States except in cases where they are actually needed. By doing so we shall reduce the national expenses and convince the Southerners that we have confidence in their declarations of acquiescence and develop a friendly spirit among them.

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The Doctrine of Universal Suffrage.

The orators who delivered addresses on the Fourth of July generally rose to the full height of the occasion. Most of them stood ready to accept and proclaim the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," and to carry out that doctrine to its logical result in the right of universal suffrage. Among the leading statesmen of the country who took this high ground in their addresses were Henry Winter Davis, Senator John Sherman, General N. P. Banks, General Garfield, General Brisbin and others. We are sorry not to be able to include in this list the name of the orator who delivered the address at the celebration in this city.

◆

The wheat harvest in Southern Illinois and Indiana has commenced. The papers of that section speak of the yield as enormous, and the quality as unsurpassed by the crops of any previous year. To add to the satisfaction of the farmers, the weather has been as favorable as they could desire, and the new crop has been harvested in the very best condition. From all parts of the country, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, we have the same glowing accounts of the wheat crop. Corn and oats will be more than an average return, and fruit has never promised a more prolific yield. This, therefore, is likely to be a year of plenty, its cornucopia overflowing with abundance.

◆

On the 30th ult., the cash clerk of the Qurtermaster's office at Paducah, Mr. Hunter, stole $16,000 from the safe and deposited the money with a citizen. The theft was discovered and the citizen returned the money, stating that he did not know it was money when Hunter left it with him. Hunter made no effort to escape, and is now in the military prison at Paducah.

◆

Brignoli, the old pet of the ladies and the foot-lights, has recently made a successful debut in London. He appeared in Martha. "His voice," says the *Times*, "is not only beautiful, but he sings with wondrous expression." The same paper expresses surprise that such a tenor had remained so long unknown to the London world.

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Among the speakers at the Fourth of July celebration in Washington of the National Colored Monument Association was William Howard Day, a colored man of New York, a graduate of Oberlin and a former resident of this city.

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It is rumored that the State of Ohio is to be formed into a district of General Ord's new department, and that Major-General J. D. Cox, with headquarters at Columbus, is to assume command.

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George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, formerly a Democratic United States Senator, and one of the ablest lawyers of the West, has been retained as one of the counsel for Jeff. Davis.

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The Hon. Sam Galloway and Governor Tod delivered Fourth of July orations at the celebration in Youngstown.

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A "Conservative" Position in Tennessee.

A Nashville dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated on the 5th inst., gives the following abstract of the speech of Ex-Governor Campbell of Tennessee, which we print, as illustrative of the position of Tennessee conservatives, and of a public sentiment which tolerates and sustains such harangues:

The *Press and Times*, to-morrow, will contain a report of Ex-Governor W. B. Campbell's speech, opening the Congressional canvass at Lebanon on Monday last. He announced himself opposed to all confiscation, and said he opposed the Emancipation Proclamation from first to last; that neither President Lincoln nor Congress had the power to abolish slavery; that nothing has yet occurred to abolish slavery in Tennessee; that the State Government was illegal and unconstitutional from beginning to end. Nevertheless he advised the people to abide by it until it could be legally set aside. He admitted that slavery was gone and could not be restored. He said further that he was always opposed to arming the negroes; that he would fight the blatant abolitionists to death, and that the McClellan men of the North would unite with himself and President Johnson to oppose any elevation of the negro. He did not think Jeff. Davis should be punished, and thought that all, loyal and disloyal, should now be put on terms of perfect equality.

◆

The Burning of the Cotton and Tobacco in Richmond.

The following letter, bearing upon the controverted topic as to who ordered the burning of the cotton and tobacco in Richmond, has been unearthed. The original is in the hands of George W. Colby, Esq., of New Hampshire. The letter shows that the evacuation of Richmond was contemplated fully six weeks before it took place:

WAR DEP'M'T, Feb'y 25, 11:30 P. M.—Lieutenant-General Ewell, com'ding, etc.—General:—I do not suppose that the order of General Lee contemplates any immediate action in preference to the destruction of cotton, tobacco, etc. Go to his headquarters in the morning to confer with him, and you will probably receive a communication from him during the day. Meantime, do not issue an order of execution.

For certain reasons I communicate with you in this form rather than through the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office.

Respectfully and truly,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

THE FOURTH IN MEADVILLE.

Meadville Celebration—A Damper—Personal—Improvements of the Town.

[Special Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.]

MEADVILLE, July 5, 1865.

As had been previously widely announced, through the medium of printers' ink and personal assurance, Meadville duly celebrated the newly and increasingly "Glorious Fourth." At the risk of adding one to the three score and ten communications which you will receive, telling of the celebration at divers points in your State and others, I will send you a few items to show what this Yankeeized and energetic borough did upon that day. And as every one of the writers of that three score and ten will or have said, I request that if you omit all the others, you will insert this one, to gratify your "numerous readers" in this and surrounding towns.

For several weeks the managing committee of the Meadville celebration had labored almost unceasingly to insure the success of the undertaking, and I am happy to record their entire success. The celebration was every way a worthy and gratifying one, so far as human agency had the disposition of it.

At an early hour the people from surrounding towns began to pour into our streets, which had been put into clean and extra presentable condition for the occasion. Thanks to the honorable Burgess and his assistants, there were no man-traps in the sidewalks to catch unwary victims, and the participators in the fine procession had no sloughs of mud to wade through in the streets. The town looked fresh, clean and smiling for the reception of its guests. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company had put on extra coaches and trains from the east and west and Franklin, and these came in laden with men women and children, until they seemed like huge champagne or soda water bottles, whose contents were effervescing over the platforms and steps. The Franklin train consisted of sixteen densely packed cars, and the trains from other directions were similarly packed. Many of the buildings in the village were handsomely decked with flags, banners and mottoes. Two finely conceived and executed triumphal arches for which we were indebted to Joseph Shippen, Esq., were erected upon the route of the procession, both having special reference to the soldiers to whom were assigned the places of honor during the day, or their comrades who had given their lives to the defence of their country. One across Chestnut Street, at the Diamond, bore mottoes of welcome to the returning brave; the other bore the words, "In Peace may they forever rest." Both were very tasteful in outline, and very handsomely draped and decorated with evergreens, eagles, &c., and added much to the appearance of the village.

The procession was composed of about thirty carriages, with officers of the day, guards, &c., &c., a battalion of about three hundred soldiers, and a large number of civilians, on foot and in carriages. Music was furnished by the band of Co. K, 150th Pennsylvania, 15 pieces, and by the Forest City Band, of Cleveland. The Chief Marshal of the day was Lt.-Col. D. C. McCoy, of the 83d Pennsylvania, who was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel for special bravery at the battle of the Wilderness, where his regiment captured about three times its own number of rebels, and saved the brigade from destruction. The route of the procession was through Water and North Streets, past the Diamond to Huide Koper's park, about half a mile from the Diamond.

The exercises of the day at this place consisted of speeches by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Rev. Mr. Mayo, of Cincinnati, and others. The speeches were short and very good. Then came the dinner, for which the ladies of Meadville had made especial and praiseworthy preparations. They had covered about six hundred and fifty feet of tables with a really splendid repast, their liberality having secured a great abundance of choice and substantial edibles, which their taste had spread most invitingly before the multitude. But just here came an unlooked-for and most unwelcome guest to the feast. The clouds which had been gathering thickly for some time, opened at the most unfortunate moment and sent down a perfect deluge of rain, which drenched the ladies, soaked the provisions, scattered the crowd and played havoc generally.

One thing was fortunate: the kind ladies who had spread the dinner, and had come to serve it, with their own fair hands, to the veterans of the war, had very sensibly left their silks and laces in their wardrobes, and donned neat calicoes for the day, so that, although they were speedily drenched through, and looked as if they had improvised a new bathing costume with hoops and long skirts, instead of blouses, yet they had no destruction of costly fabrics to mourn. But another thing was unfortunate: our good friends from the country, and from the surrounding towns, the wives, mothers, daughters, and sweethearts of the boys they were to welcome, had of course put on their best clothes, and come forth to see and be seen. Alas, for them, when the floods came and the rains descended. They could not get under shelter, and their dresses were ruined if they didn't. Like certain promissory notes, they were "without recourse." In spite of tucking their skirts under their arms, of pulling them over their hats and bonnets, or of the temporary shelter of a friendly bush, they quickly became limp, bedraggled and disconsolate, while their erst-while snowy snowy skirts and stockings were "of the earth, earthy." But the shower passed over, the sun came out, and despite this disagreeable episode, the dinner took place, hot coffee and cool lemonade and numerous toasts and happy responses making up in a great degree for the unpleasant features of the occasion. In the evening there was a really fine display of fire-works in the arsenal yard, at which a great crowd was in attendance.

As was before said, everything which human agency could control was done to make the celebration a success, and nothing marred the festivities but the untoward shower. The principal feature of the day and the prominent idea was a reception and welcome to the returned soldiers and an expression of honor and remembrance of their departed fellow heroes. To the committees of arrangements and to the ladies of Meadville especial and high praise is due for their energetic efforts to make the day one to be pleasantly remembered.

Large celebrations were had at Greenville, Corry and other surrounding towns. At the former place Harvey Henderson, Esq., of this place, was the orator of the day. Mr. Henderson has just been re-nominated by acclamation for the office of Prosecuting Attorney for the county, which is highly gratifying to his numerous friends. He is a young man, who was educated at Alleghany College, and has settled down in the practice of his profession among his friends and neighbors, in which practice I am glad to know he is highly successful. The people of the county have honored both themselves and Mr. Henderson in this re-nomination.

Meadville is looking finely at this time. The Diamond is a really attractive little park, and the fountain is at last in play, the swan disporting herself gracefully in the sparkling waters. In a few years the citizens will wonder how they ever allowed this plot to be a neglected common until A. D. 1865.

CHIPS.

Major General Cox.

Major General J. D. Cox, accompanied by his lady, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Neil House. Gen. Cox's command is now being brought to Ohio, preparatory to being mustered out of the service, and the General comes to Columbus, by direction of the War Department, to superintend that duty. It is a comparative welcome duty, at the successful close of a most sanguinary war, for the General to return with his troops in triumph to their homes, and witness their metamorphoses from veteran soldiers to orderly and industrious citizens. The General is in good health; and will be ready in due time to enter upon those other duties which the Union men of Ohio have prepared for him.—*O. S. Journal.*

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Argument of Henry Winter Davis in Favor of It.

The following is the concluding portion of Henry Winter Davis' Fourth of July oration, in Chicago, in which he takes strong and high ground in favor of universal suffrage:

We cannot govern these immense regions by military power. That is to create proconsuls, to whom armies will become devoted, in whom the spirit of ambitious will grow and become strong, and who, like Cæsar, may march across the Rubicon, and under the insidious pretext of public good, America may become as Rome was. Military government over our vast territory is inconsistent with the permanence and integrity of the American nation. That idea must be excluded. If you wish to attempt civil government, let it be organized; but the great American principle is that not only of personal freedom but of State government. We want no rebel State government—we want still less a military government, for rebel government is better than a military government. We do not want oligarchies of pretended Union men, who have been so low and so far out of sight that nobody can define their relations to the rebellion, who have meanly sympathized with the power that was and now are willing to be the instruments of the power that is. We want free government by the loyal masses. We will maintain our rights and are powerful enough to maintain the government. It may be there is no white population in the South, taken *en masse*, that will conform to these conditions. After you have eradicated from the list every man that you can prove to be a secessionist; after you have sifted out all you can call in any sense of the word loyal men, you have men who sympathized with the rebellion, paid their money to the rebellion, men to be relied upon in any emergency to stand by the cause against every secession friend at the North and secessionist at the South are rare. The secessionists at the South are the heroes of the South. Robert Lee, to-morrow, could carry every Southern electoral vote for President of the United States, and I am not sure that he could not carry some Northern States. [Laughter.] The reorganizing, therefore, of a State, on the basis of the white population, involves the instant change of the basis of power, the South having actually acquired representatives by the abolition of slavery, and coming back to us more powerful than before. But there is a mass of population there that is on the side of the United States against all white men at the South, whether Union or secession, [applause,] who to day have her power in the Declaration of Independence; who have won it on the battle field by the side of these gentlemen bearing the uniform of the nation. (Referring to Major General Hurlburt, Brigadier General Webster, and other military officers on the platform.) The have proven themselves to be men and not beasts. [Applause.] Will anybody on this subject venture to meet the small, paltry question that hitherto has divided and worried people in other States, of the vote of a handful of negroes scattered in the midst of a white million? Is that the way to state the question, or is it wise in these gentlemen of the opposite school habitually to talk about "justice and humanity," as if justice and humanity ever determined any question in this world. It is not a question of morals; it is a question of political dynamics. It is a question of salvation; not of morals. In South America there are twice as many negroes as there are whites. In Mississippi there are more than whites. In Alabama, in Louisiana, in Georgia, they are very nearly equal. They can control the result of any election. "They will vote with their masters," insidious gentlemen tell us. Then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hats to them to get their votes. "They are not intelligent enough to vote!" They know, fellow-citizens, a gray uniform from a blue one. [Applause and cries of "That's so."] They know a Yankee from their master. They fought under Yankee leadership—may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. [Applause.] They are not spread in their mass over the southern country; they are crowded in broad districts. They border the shore of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and the borders of the Mississippi. They are in immense majorities in only one part of the congressional districts of the South. That one fact alone breaks the terrible and overwhelming unity of the Southern vote which plunged us into the rebellion. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. [Applause.] I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, having lived among them for years. I suppose I have as much of prejudice as anybody else. But for anybody else to talk of prejudice, when we had been allowed to take the negro from the plow and put a musket in his hand, is terrible folly, infinite meanness. If you did not want him to have the rights of [illegible], why did you put him on the battle field? You white men of Illinois, why did you not fill your quota so that the negro should not have been needed? (Applause.) It was proved to them that the negro could relieve them from military service. If he is their equal on the field of battle, he is their equal at the ballot box. And if he is not their equal on the battle field, then they cheated the United States and endangered themselves. (Applause.) Steps have been taken to reorganize, that do not conclude this question either way. I could desire that a step further had been taken by the gentleman whom we elected President. But there is nothing in his proclamations which concludes, or, if it had assumed to conclude, covers all the United States on this great question. He may have had more confidence in the white people of the South than I have. He may have desired to give them a golden opportunity of refuting every slander and silencing every doubt. He may have fondly hoped that, when the white population should be called upon to vote on the constitution, they, seeing their sins, their delusion; seeing what humanity requires; seeing what the the long hated people of the North will naturally suppose their safety requires; that they will incorporate universal suffrage as the basis of their constitution. I shall rejoice with him if that result shall come about. I will now believe, until I learn the contrary, that that was his purpose, his will, his intention. But I will not believe any declaration of any person who says that he is opposed to it, and I will decline to believe that he knows that the only authority that can recognize State government at the South is Congress, which must admit every member of Congress, which must admit every Senator, and I turn to that assembly with some doubt, but with earnest hopes, and I feel that they should make ready for any emergency, not to yield to any blandishments, not to yield to any solicitation, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of entrusting the whole mass of rebels at the South with the control of the Southern States. It must be remembered that a revolutionary minority can stop legislation; that a minority of the Southern representatives would impose conditions upon every bill: that legislation may be made impossible; and the very wheels of governnment stopped on an effort to pay the interest on your public debt, or to impose taxes for its payment. Or you may be forced to reinstate the rebel officers in your army, or place their wounded on your pension list. I pray gentlemen of the next Congress to look this thing directly in the eye, and, if they have any regard for justice and humanity, which are so earnestly pressed on them by some friends of the negro race, I would say to them, "I, like you, am no enthusiast; I, like you, am no worshipper of the negro; I have no extreme idea of his intellectual superiority to the white race. I know that his votes are important, and, if I have not much respect for justice and humanity, I have great respect for the five-twenties. [Laughter.] I have great respect for the government and the possibility of carrying on its machinery, and if that constitution shall not come with essential provision, not that every negro that can read shall vote, but that all shall vote,—the body, the mass, the men we drafted into the army, we want to see them all. It is numbers, not intelligence, it is right intentions, not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote at the ballot-box. I pray that they will either pass a law rejecting every man that comes claiming admission and pass a law prescribing universal suffrage, or, better still, follow the great example which we have just had abolishing slavery—let them pass by their two-thirds majority which they have an amendment to the constitution, consecrating forever the mass of the people as the basis and criterion of republican government, and submit it this very winter to the Legislatures for their confirmation, and when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those that are now recognized as States and represented in Congress, let them instantly proclaim it as the fundamental law of the land, the supreme law as valid and binding as the constitution itself, of which they made it a party, and under which they sit, which no state coopers, no accident of political parties can ever shake or call in question. Then, fellow-citizens, all the proclamations of the Declaration of Independence will have been confirmed and made stronger. This government will rest on the basis of individual liberty, and the right of every man to die in behalf of the country whose laws he obeys, whose bayonet he bears.

Horrible Affair at New Orleans.

The New Orleans *Delta* gives the following particulars of the alleged torturing to death of a Union soldier by his officers:

Patrick Griffin, private in the 6th Massachusetts Battery, slipped from his horse while on parade, complaining that he was sick. The officers claim that he was drunk.

A squad of soldiers went after Griffin, and took him to the camp by order of Captain E. K. Russell, commanding the battery. He was tied up by the thumbs to a post, and because he did not keep still was gagged. The Lieutenant of the battery stated that he was kept thus for two hours and a half, until two and a half o'clock, P. M, and that one hour and a quarter after being taken down, at 4¾, P. M., he died We saw him in his coffin next Tuesday morning, when he was fast decomposing. His neck was greatly swollen, and blood was oozing from his mouth and nostrils. The case was reported to General Andrews, Chief of General Canby's staff. who immediately ordered a medical investigation of the carpse. Two or three Surgeons examined the body, and reported that he died from habitual intemperance. The gag used was of hard cyprus, seven or eight inches long, and where it came in Griffin's mouth was gnawed to the depth of half an inch. It was deeply stained with blood. The examining surgeons say that, had it not been placed loosely in his mouth, he could not have chewed the gag in the manner he did. General Sherman is investigating the matter. Griffin was enlisted in Lowell, Massachusetts. He has a mother, and has been in the battery more than three years. His officers state that he was constantly drunk and running away from camp. He yesterday received a list of forty or fifty names of men belonging to the battery who desired to be summoned as witnesses in behalf of what they termed the murder. A statement of the case was sent to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and another to the Boston Journal.

The Atlantic Cable—Its Commercial Prospects.

[From the London Times.]

As regards the commercial prospects of the undertaking, it may be stated that the Atlantic Company have begun their work under the renewed agreement of the Government for a subsidy of £20,000 a year, and, in addition, a guarantee of eight per cent. upon a capital of £600,000. All systems of government guarantee of this kind are in themselves radically bad, and opposed to every rule of free trade and commercial enterprise. In this case, however, the guarantee is not only at variance with the principles of political economy, but possesses its own special attributes of absurdity. Thus, in return for their guarantee, which is only to continue in force while the line is in working order, the Government demand that the maximum charge for messages shall not exceed 2s. 6d. per word. With such a tariff, the line would be absolutely choked with messages, and the Company, in return for its overwork and general maladministration of business, would only receive a revenue of £250,000 a year. At a tariff of £1 per word, on the contrary, the Company, while guaranteeing a message to, and the receipt of a reply from any part of the United States in the short space of twenty-four hours, could with ease earn a revenue of £1,000,000 a year, or nearly twice the cost of the present cable. In fact, the Government guarantee is only conditional on the line being in working order, and while it is so working the company can, for the reasons we have stated, do ten times better without it. If the shareholders are wise, the sooner they shake off this clog upon their enterprise the better.

At the present it is estimated that the operation of telegraphing can be safely conducted day and night at the rate of from six to eight words a minute. Both Prof. Thompson and Mr. Varley, however, are confident that with the new machines they have invented this rate may be increased to nearly twenty words a minute. On this expectation, however, we decline to venture an opinion. The dispatch of a message of one hundred words through the line to America, and the clear receipt of a similar number in reply, will, after the cable has been laid, be accepted by the company as a proof that the wire is in perfect working order, and without further formality it will at once be opened to the public. Most earnestly do we hope that this greatest scientific undertaking may be followed by the commercial and political success which the completion of telegraphic communication with the United States must achieve.

The Fourth in Washington.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Emancipation Jubilee of the Fourth was a great success. The proceeds, which hrve been represented as pertaining to a national monument, will be devoted to the erection of a seminary for the education of colored people. There were on the ground among them only a few white people excepting those on the stand. All the arrangements were well made and everything was orderly.

Senator Wilson and Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, were there, and the principal orators; the latter taking stronger grounds than he ever did before in favor of negro suffrage. He said in conclusion:

"My friends, if there is to be a regular army maintained, I want the negro to garrison the Southern States, so the Southern eye may become accustomed to him as part of the Government. I want the era of liberty extended, so that every American in any part of the world, wherever he may happen to be, may proudly exclaim, "I am an American citizen."

Senator Wilson, who made the longest speech, said the Congress of the United States has placed a law upon its statute books, forever prohibiting any rebel from holding any office of honor, profit or emolument in the civil, military or naval service of the United States. You have laws that do not allow the black man to vote, and while I am opposed to compromise generally, I may be inclined to agree to this one: If you gentlemen of the South will allow the black man to vote, whites may hold office under the Constitution, but this must be by enactment. The pardoning power don't confer this. I was in hopes of seeing here Mayor Wallach, and some part of the City Government, but have been disappointed. I have a sort of an idea that if you held the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, Mayor Wallach would have been here. This was the only organized celebration held in Washington, and the authorities of the city are not complimented for their apathy.

Horrible Accident at Tousang.

We are informed that a horrible accident occurred on board the steamer Ottawa, while on an excursion trip in the vicinity of Tousang River, on Tuesday the Fourth. The clothing of a lady excursionist became entangled in the shafting or some portion of the machinery of the vessel, and two other lady excursionists ran to her relief and were caught in the same trap, and the three were crushed to death by the machinery together. The report of the accident was brought over by Captain Slackford of the steamer General Grant, and at the early hour at which he left the Peninsula, he was not enabled to get the particulars.—*Sandusky Register*.

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 CLEVELAND,

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

MANSFIELD,

At the Wiler House from Monday, July 10th, until Saturday July 15th.

TITUSVILLE, PA.,

At Pendleton's Hotel from Tuesday, July 18th, until Tuesday, July 25th.

FROM REV. M. ROBERTS.

NORTH MADISON, LAKE CO, O.,
February 24th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I take much pleasure in informing you that my daughter is much better of her deafness under your treatment. She had the scarlet fever when five years of age, which left her hearing seriously impaired, which seemed also to be settling down into permanent, and, as we much feared, perfect and incurable deafness.

We were not a little fearful and unbelieving in any efforts to cure the case, having previously applied to other physicians without success. But under your treatment we soon found evidence of decided improvement. The offensive discharge soon changed and indicated a healthy healing process. We are yet making use of your prescription, and we hope you will not fail to visit these parts again soon, as several of my friends are anxious to see the good Samaritan, that they may obtain a little of the oil of consolation for themselves. Respectfully yours,

M. ROBERTS.

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 syptoms, violent inflammation of the lining membrane 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 incapaciate 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

BANKERS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 44 WALL STREET, N. Y.,

Government Loan Agents,

KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES

OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

We BUY and SELL all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at market rates; ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS executed on favorable terms, and with dispatch.

Also receive DEPOSITS and allow INTEREST on current balances.

je21:247 VERMILYE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

Crumb, Baslington & Kendall

OPENED THIS MORNING.

A very beautiful line

Cambric Edgings,

—AND—

INSERTINGS.

jy6 C., B. & K.

E. I. BALDWIN & CO.
OFFER THIS DAY:

Plain Jaconets and Percales,
White and Colored Organdies,
Colored Wool Grenadines,
8-4 Hernani and Grenadines,
Printed Linen Lawns,
Steel and French Grey Poplins,
Hoyles' Chintz Cambrics,
Hoyles' 4-4 Mourning Prints,
Scotch and French Ginghams,
Misses' Parasols,
Llama Lace Points,
New Styles Silk Basquines

jy4 E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have this day marked down the balance of our stock of

SILK BASQUINES,
SILK SACQUES,
SILK MANTLES,

To less than cost of manufacturing, to close them out. All who want to purchase a Silk Garment, can secure a Big Bargain, by calling on

TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.
jy3 217 Superior street.

PORTSMOUTH

SPOOL COTTON.

Six cord, soft finish. Guaranteed to measure 200 yards, to work on the Sewing Machine as well as in the needle, and to be as good as any other Thread in America, either foreign or domestic.

M. HALLE & CO.,
147 Water street,
Sole Agents for Cleveland, Ohio.

Also, Agents for AMORY'S Enameled finish Spool Thread. je29

DRESS GOODS MARKED DOWN.

J. H. DEWITT & CO.,

Have this day marked their entire stock of SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS at prices that must close them at once, without regard to cost.

J. H. DeWITT & CO.,
jun28 7 and 11 Public Square.

AT COST AND BELOW COST.

J. H. DEWITT & CO.,

Offer their stock of Ladies Cloth and Silk Garments, comprising Sacques, Basques, Coats and Circulars, at COST, and BELOW COST to close them.

J. H. DeWITT & CO.,
jun28 7 and 11 Public Square.

HOWER & HIGBEE

HAVE

AN ELEGANT LOT OF

Choice French Organdies,

WITH

Plain and Printed Percales,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

239 SUPERIOR STREET.

jel9

TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

From and after this date we sell at a LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

For Bargains, call at
je10 MORGAN, ROOT & CO.'S.

H. T. HOWER & CO.,

Are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Bleached Cottons	Black Alpaca
Brown Cottons	Black and white Alpaca
Merrimac Prints	New Shades Alpaca
Domestic Ginghams	Crape Maretz
Scotch Ginghams	Grenadines
Linen Damasks	Organdies
Linen Table Covers	Jacone's
Marseilles Quilts	Parasols
Napkins	Sun Umbrellas
Doylies.	Cotton "

PLAIN SILKS IN ALL COLORS,

SEEDED SILKS IN ALL COLORS

RICH BLACK SILKS.

229 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.

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.

Unbl'd Table Damask only $1 a yard.

PILLOW-CASE LINENS, of best qualities, at low prices.

WHITE TABLE-CLOTHS 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,
apl:226 Cor. Superior and Public Square.

WOOL BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE, JAS. BATEMAN, WM. HARDACRE.

Justice, Bateman & Co.,

WOOL BROKERS,

122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Consignments solicited. ja1:240

DENTISTRY.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!

Dr. J. E. DANIELS,

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

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK Poplins. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.,
my19 217 Superior street.

M E T R O P O L I T A N

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.

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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.

GOLD-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 the Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties 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 $230,000,000 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. 113 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

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF SCHOOL HOUSES.—Sealed Proposals for the erection of wooden frame buildings, to be used as School Houses, (as hereinafter specified) according to plans and specifications which can be seen at my office, or that of Messrs. Stillson, Lock & Price, will be received by me up to Monday, the 10th July next.

1—One story building in each of the 3d, 5th and 9th Wards.

1—Two story building in the 7th Ward

D. A. DANGLER,
Chairman of Committee on Schools.

June 30, 1865. jy1:227

WINDOW GLASS.

BRANCH WAREHOUSE.

WOLFE, HOWARD & CO.'S

WINDOW GLASS.

35 MERWIN STREET,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Brand for FINE COLOR AND GOOD TEMPER is warranted equal if not superior to any made.

A FAVORITE BRAND WITH PICTURE DEALERS.

Handled in Car loads by our draymen at both ends of the Line, and thereby less liable to breakage.

Manufacturers' terms and advantages offered from this WAREHOUSE.

An accident befell a Car load recently, and patrons of this Brand may have had Glass damaged. Claims exceeding ordinary breakage settled at this WAREHOUSE.

june28:243 CALVIN CARR.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

CLEVELAND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Excelsior Independent Spring Tooth

HORSE HAY RAKE.

We are now manufacturing and have for sale the above

CELEBRATED HORSE HAY RAKE.

It is universally admitted, wherever known, to be the BEST EVER USED.

We offer them to the public all complete, with wheels and seat, at low prices.

YOUNGLOVE, MASSEY & CO.,
39 Centre street,
je6:226daw Cleveland, O.

LIGHT HUBBARD MOWER
AND

Medium Hubbard Mower.

These Machines contain more points of excellence than any other before the public. The MEDIUM HUBBARD cuts a swath 4 feet 8 inches wide. The LIGHT HUBBARD cuts 4 feet 2 inches wide. Draft lighter than any other.

PRICES, { Light Hubbard, $140.
Medium Hubbard, $160.

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS & SHOVEL PLOWS

The Largest assortment in the West.

Garden and Lawn Rollers,
Horse Rakes, Churns, Road-Scrapers,

And a variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Manufactured and for sale at the

Cleveland Agricultural Works,

Office and Warerooms, 39 Center street.

je22:218 YOUNGLOVE, MASSEY & CO.

LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK Plated Ware, just received by

COWLES & CO.,
je10 157 Weddell House.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
CLEVELAND, June 21st, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of instructions from the Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Department, I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, July 1st, the property known as the Government Corral, on the Heights, at Cleveland. Said property consists of Board Buildings, as follows:

Lot 1—Office and Forage House, 48 feet long by 20 feet in width.

Lots 2 to 5—Stable, 201 feet long by 28 feet width.

Lot 6—Mess House, 48 feet long by 20 feet width.

Lots 7 to 13—Stable Sheds, 357 feet by 14 feet in width.

Lots 14 to 34—Board Fence, 1080 feet long by 9 feet high.

Lot 35—Plank Flooring in the stable.

The above property will be sold in lots as divided above, at so much per foot, board measure, contained therein. The property to be taken down and removed within seven days from date of sale, at the expense of the purchaser. Terms cash on delivery.

BASIL L. SPANGLER,
Captain and A. Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, O., June 27th, 1865.

GOVERNMENT having use for the above mentioned Corral and Stables, for the corraling and sale of (500) five hundred serviceable mules on the 5th of July, 1865, the above sale will be postponed until Wednesday, July 12, 1865. The sale to take place on the premises, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BASIL L. SPANGLER,
je22:230 Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

CLEVELAND OHIO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 6.
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, " 12.
HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 14.
READING, PA., MONDAY, JULY 17.
EASTON, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 20.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., MONDAY, JULY 24.
PITTSBURGH, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 27.

TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES at each place, except CLEVELAND, where FIVE HUNDRED will be sold.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales at far less than their true value. The attention of both miners and farmers is especially invited.

Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge,
je24:235 First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PERIODICALS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine for Boys and Girls, edited by J. T. TROWBRIDGE, GAIL HAMILTON and LUCY LARCOM. This Magazine has already attained a circulation unparalleled in the history of magazine literature. With the issue of the April number it will have an established circulation of 50,000 copies. It is cordially commended by both the secular and religious press; also by all persons interested in the subject of Juvenile literature, while the expressions of gratification the publishers daily receive from parents, and also from the Young Folks themselves, convince them that the magazine answers a want that is universally felt. It is the aim of the Publishers to make it a first class Magazine in every respect, and they will spare neither labor nor expense in their endeavors to furnish to their young readers one whose monthly visits shall be always welcome, and shall be expected with pleasure.

The staff of Contributors embrace the following among many prominent names: Mrs. STOWE, H. W. LONGFELLOW, JOHN G. WHITTIER, O. W. HOLMES, Mrs. L. M. CHILD, Captain MAYNE REID.

Terms $2 a year. Single numbers 20 cents each. All subscriptions payable in advance. Specimen copies of Our Young Folks will be sent to any address for 20 cents each.

JOHN H. AMMON, at Baker's Book Store, 229 Superior street, Cleveland, being our only authorized Agent for the State of Ohio, all orders for the Trade as well as subscriptions should be addressed to him.

Atlantic Monthly and Our Young Folks sent to any address for $5.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Publishers, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED in every city and town. For particulars address J. H. AMMON,
mh17:83 Agent, Cleveland, O.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.

(LATE J. B. COBB & Co.,)

241 SUPERIOR STREET,

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE STOCK OF

Southworth Vellum Note,
Southworth Pearl Note,
Southworth Parchment Note,
Southworth Record Cap,
Southworth Vellum Letter,

These are justly considered the finest qualities of Paper in the market.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

White, Buff, Canary, Amber, Magenta, Gold.

Also, ASSORTED COLORS, at the lowest jobbing rates

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Blank Books,

Arnold's Ink, &

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,
je11 241 SUPERIOR STREET.

REFRIGERATORS,
REFRIGERATORS!

Fifteen different sizes and patterns, including Schooley's celebrated "Iceberg," Jewett's "Arctic," "Palace," "Cottage," "Ice-Top," and other styles, at Manufacturers' Prices, for cash.

WATER-COOLERS AND WATER FILTERS,
All sizes, suitable for store or house use.

TORREY'S FOUR-MINUTE ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
From 3 to 20 quarts. All sizes.

Illustrated Catalogue, with price list, can be had on application.

W. P. FOGG,
Corner Superior and Seneca streets.
my13:235:TuThSat

JUST RECEIVED.—THE FINEST assortment of Belt Buckles ever in this city, at

COWLES',
au16 157 Weddell House.