THE LAW OF CONSCRIPTION.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

Method of Enrolment and Conscription—Full Particulars of Exemption—Official Duties, Salaries, &c.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The instructions of provost marshals and other officers under the conscription law are about to be issued by the War Department. They have been prepared by Colonel JAY, the Provost Marshal General: and when that fact is stated it is needless to add that they are clear, concise, and comprehensive.

They cover the whole ground of the duties of assistant provost marshal generals; of district provost marshals, with their deputies and agents; of the apprehension and delivery of deserters; of the arrest of spies; of boards of enrolment; of exemptions, and the rules of evidence by which they are to be determined; of the physical examination of drafted men and substitutes; and of the accounts, reports, and returns of officers under the law.

Secretary Stanton prefaces the pamphlet (which makes, including an elaborate index, about sixty octavo pages) with the announcement that "these regulations have been approved by the President, who commands that they be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed."

From advance sheets of the work I abstract a few points, which, now that this all-embracing law is on the eve of being put in operation, will be of absorbing interest.

ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALS.

When the conscript bill was under discussion in Congress, the question of having assistant provost marshal generals for each State was raised, but there was a decidedly adverse majority. The Department, regarding such officers as essential to the proper execution of the law, obviated the difficulty by detailing officers from the army to serve as acting assistant provost marshal generals." They are directed to "exercise supervision over the provost marshals and their subordinates in their respective States;" communicate to them the instructions of the provost marshal generals, and see that they are promptly and efficiently executed; to give from time to time such instructions, in accordance with these regulations, as may be required, and enforce obedience to them; to communicate freely with the Governor and other State, town, or county officers; and shall make full and frequent reports to the provost marshal general on the condition and wants of the service in his State.

SALARIES.

The salary of the Assistant Provost Marshal General is, of course, that of the rank in the army. He will generally be a colonel or lieutenant colonel.

The district provost marshal has the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of cavalry (amounting, I believe, to about $160 per month. The exact figures were recently forwarded.)

Two deputy provost marshals may be appointed in each district, composed of more than one county, with the approval of the Provost Marshal General. Their pay shall not be over a hundred dollars per month.

Special officers and general agents may be employed for detecting deserters and enrolling deserters and men, but not more than four in a district, without special authority. They may be paid sixty to sixty-five dollars per month, according to usefulness.

The surgeon and commissioner (who, with the provost marshal, form the Board of Enrolment) receive the compensation of an assistant surgeon (rank of captain), excluding commutation for fuel and quarters. Their pay lasts only during the time actually employed. The rolling officers, selected by the Board, are to be paid three dollars a day.

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS

are fixed by the Provost Marshal General. If there is no Government building there suitable for the purpose, an office, consisting of not more than three rooms, may be rented. Each provost marshal may employ at these headquarters two clerks and a messenger, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General, and at such rate of compensation as he may fix.

SOLDIERS' RESTS—QUARTERS AND SUBSISTENCE.

"Rests" are to be rented by the provost marshal, to be used in providing for deserters, stragglers, &c., and also to contract for their subsistence at not more than thirty cents a day, or a contract made for their board and lodging at a rate never over forty cents a day, in all which, in general, is expected to be much less. Where neither of these arrangements can be made, prisoners in charge of provost marshal's parties may be lodged in jails, when only the ordinary jail fees will be paid.

ARREST OF DESERTERS WITH THE DRAFT.

The provost marshals are enjoined, in accordance with the terms of the act, to arrest and deliver to the proper authorities, to wit: The United States Marshal, with written charges, any person resisting the draft, or counseling or aiding resistance to the draft, or counseling any drafted person to conceal himself, or in any way disobey or dissuade from obedience to the law. On refusal to do so, persons so arrested are to be fined five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. The instruction is added that in all cases the provost marshals shall execute the duty with firmness, but also with prudence and good judgment, and without unnecessary harshness. To enable them to perform their arduous duties, they are authorized to call on the nearest available military force, or on citizens, as a *posse comitatus*, as on United States process for land or deputy marshals.

APPREHENSION AND DELIVERY OF DESERTERS.

Every possible effort must be made by the provost marshal to arrest all deserters within his district, and he must receive and hold all deserters presented to him by other parties. The five dollars reward for the delivery of a deserter is to be paid just as soon as he is satisfied that the person arrested is a deserter, so that those bringing deserters may receive their rewards as surely and promptly as possible. Where there is a military force in the immediate vicinity, deserters will be sent to it at once. If such stations are remote, they will be sent to the nearest military post or office, if there be more than one on hand at any intermediate period. A special guard may be employed, when a military one is not procurable, to accompany the prisoners, for which they shall be paid a dollar a day, and expenses, if they deliver the prisoners safely—otherwise nothing. Persons who are drafted, and duly notified, but fail to report or furnish a substitute, or pay for one, are to be treated as deserters. Finally, provost marshals are warned against improper or unwarrantable arrests, and urged to special care on that point.

SPIES

are to be arrested as deserters, and forthwith turned over to the general commanding the department.

ENROLMENT

is to be begun under the orders of the Board, as speedily as possible. Assessors are to be generally preferred for enrolling officers. One is to be appointed from each subdistrict, and the board may take as many of these as it deems necessary, having regard only but one for each sparsely settled county, and one in each ward of a city or township of a populous county.

Enrolling officers are to enroll all persons subject to military duty, *whether white or black*, and to note their ages, residences, color, and occupations. They must include, first, all able-bodied males between the ages of twenty and forty-five, not exempt by law; and second, all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intentions to become citizens.

The enrolment of the two classes (between twenty and forty-five, with unmarried persons, and second all others) must be kept on separate sheets, but made at the same time. Students in colleges or schools, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travellers, travelling merchants, and persons of like nature, are to be enrolled at their *legal residence*, if temporary absence from which forms no cause for exemption. Enrolling officers are to judge of age by the best evidence they can obtain, but applicants for exemption on account of age may always be made to the Board.

DRAFTS.

Whatever any part of the forces thus enrolled are to be called out, the Provost Marshal General shall notify each district provost marshal of his proportion, with specific instructions as to the subdivisions. The Board shall then make the apportionment to the sub-districts, and shall notify every man drafted.

What follows is embraced in the following regulations:

"16. The Board shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons drafted, and of the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first on the said roll, and the second may stand second, and so on. The draft shall take place at the headquarters of the district. It shall be public, and under the direction of the Board of Enrolment. The names of persons enrolled shall be written on slips to be provided for the purpose, and the provost marshal, or some person designated by him, (the drawer to be blindfolded,) shall draw therefrom one name at a time until the required number is obtained.

"17. The exact and complete roll of the names of persons drawn in the draft shall be entered by the Board in a book to be provided for that purpose, and be so kept as to correspond with the descriptive roll of drafted men. (Form 34.)

"18. The number required to fill the call be taken from this roll, by commencing at the first name, and taking in order, until the required number is obtained, all who are not, by the Board, decided to be excepted and exempt under the provisions of this act.

"19. The persons thus called into service will be entered on descriptive rolls, in triplicate, and signed by the Board. One copy of this roll will be sent to the Provost Marshal General directing, one copy to the acting assistant provost marshal general of the State, and one will be retained by the provost marshal.

"20. Certified extracts from this descriptive roll shall be made in duplicate by the provost marshal, for every party of drafted men sent off, and sent with the party to the officer to whom the party is to be delivered. One copy is to be retained by this officer, and the other is to be returned, with a receipt for the party as delivered to him, to the Adj. Gen. The returns of each company from the provost marshal's monthly report to the Provost Marshal General.

"21. The Board shall note on the descriptive list of each man, in the column of remarks, opposite each man's name, the question made of him—whether called into service and sent to the rendezvous, exempted by the Board, rejected, or a substitute, commutation, discharge, or discharge as not being required.

"22. The substitute whom any drafted person is authorized by section 13th of the enrolment act, to furnish, will be presented to the Board of enrolment; and if found by it to be free from any of the causes of exemption hereinafter specified, it may be received and placed in the book of persons drafted into service. His name will then be transcribed on the descriptive rolls of men called into service.

"23. Certificates of exemption from the draft, by reason of having provided a substitute, or having paid commutation money, shall be furnished by the Board of Enrolment, according to form 35. A discharge from one draft for this cause is no exemption from any subsequent draft, except that when the person drafted has furnished an acceptable substitute, and has received a certificate of discharge therefrom, he shall be forever free from any draft arising from military duty during the time for which he had been drafted and for which such substitute was furnished.

"24. The Board shall furnish a discharge (form 31) to every man who presents a proper order for procuring substitutes, receive it." [Signed by the Secretary of War to

EXEMPTIONS.

On this subject I spend all that

REPORTS.

Eight different kinds of reports are must be made by the provost marshal, most of them tri-monthly. No less than thirty-nine different forms are furnished, giving promise that the number of clerks will be found ample to prove no sinecure.

EXEMPTIONS AND RULES OF EVIDENCE BY WHICH THEY ARE TO BE DETERMINED.

"31. Section 2, act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., approved March 3, 1863, provides as follows: "That the following persons be, and they are hereby, excepted and exempt from the provisions of this act, and shall not be liable to military duty under the same, to wit: such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service; also, first, the Vice President of the United States, the judges of the various courts of the United States, the heads of the various executive departments of the Government, and the governors of the several States. Second, the only son, liable to military duty, of a widow dependent upon his labor for support. Third, the only son of aged or infirm parents or parents dependent upon his labor for support. Fourth, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt. Fifth, the only brother of motherless children under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Sixth, the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent upon his labor for support. Seventh, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as commissioned officers, musicians, or private, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two, shall be exempt. And no person shall be thereby exempted shall be exempt: *Provided, however*, That no person who has been convicted of any felony shall be enrolled or permitted to serve in said forces.

"35. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service, viz:

"1. Manifest imbecility or insanity.

"2. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician of good standing, who has attended him in a convulsion.

"3. Paralysis; general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined.

"4. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the stomach or intestines; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, sufficient to have impaired the general health, or so well marked as to leave no reasonable doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

"5. Confirmed consumption; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

"6. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, which will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

"7. Decided feebleness of constitution, whether natural or acquired.

"8. Scrofula or constitutional syphilis, which has resisted treatment and seriously impaired his general health.

"9. Habitual and confirmed intemperance or solitary vice, in degree sufficient to have materially enfeebled the constitution.

"10. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure; wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness, or distortion of the joints does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.

"11. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones, or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption, unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.

"12. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

"13. Total loss of sight; loss of sight of right eye; cataract; loss or crystalline loss of right eye.

"14. Other serious diseases of the eye affecting its integrity and use; *e. g.*: chronic ophthalmia, fistula lachrymalis, ptosis (if real), ectropion, entropion, &c. Myopia, unless very decided, or depending upon some structural change in the eye, is not a cause for exemption.

"15. Loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent upon caries in progress.

"16. Complete deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence of purulent otitorrhœa.

"17. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

"21. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence, under oath.

"22. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent proper mastication of food and tearing the cartridge.

"23. Incurable deformity or loss of part of either jaw, hindering biting of the cartridge or proper mastication, or greatly injuring speech; anchylosis of lower jaw.

"24. Tumors of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; tortocolis of long standing and well marked.

"25. Deformity of the chest sufficient to impede respiration, or to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the ribs.

"26. Deficient amplitude and power of expansion of chest. A man five feet three inches (minimum standard height for the regular army) should not measure less than thirty inches in circumference immediately above the nipples, and have an expansive mobility of not less than two inches.

"27. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity; hernia, either inguinal or femoral.

"28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

"29. Old and ulcerated internal hæmorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hæmorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

"30. Total loss, or nearly total, of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

"31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which the urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

"32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned and of rare occurrence, is not, of itself, a cause for exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

"33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles, from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

"34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocoele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele and cirsocele are not, in themselves, disqualifying.

"35. Excessive anterior or posterior curvature of the spine; cases of the spine.

"37. Wounds, fractures, tumors, atrophy of a limb, or chronic disease of the joints or bones, that would impede marching or prevent continuous muscular exertion.

"38. Anchylosis or irreducible dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, or ankle joint.

"39. Muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns, in a degree sufficient to prevent useful motion of a limb.

"40. Total loss of a thumb; loss of ungual phalanx of right thumb.

"41. Total loss of any two fingers of same hand.

"42. Total loss of index finger of right hand.

"43. Loss of the first and second phalanges of the fingers of right hand.

"44. Permanent extension or permanent contraction of any finger, rendering the little finger all the fingers adherent or united.

"45. Total loss of either great toe; loss of any three toes on the same foot; all the toes joined together.

"46. The great toe crossing the other toes, with great prominence of the articulation of the metatarsal bone and first phalanx of the great toe.

"47. Overriding or supernosition of all the toes.

"48. Permanent retraction of the last phalanx of one of the toes, so that the free border of the nail bears upon the ground; or flexion at right angle of the first phalanx of a toe upon a second, with anchylosis of this articulation.

"49. Club foot; splay foot, where the arch is so far effaced that the tuberosity of the scaphoid bone touches the ground, and the line of station runs along the whole internal border of the foot, with great prominence of the inner ankle; but ordinary, large, ill-shaped, or flat feet do not exempt.

"50. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, having clusters of knots, and accompanied with chronic swelling or ulcerations.

"51. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of former ulcerations.

"56. No certificate of a physician or surgeon is to be received in support of any point in the claim of drafted men for exemption from military service, unless the facts and statements set therein forth are affirmed or sworn to before a civil magistrate competent to administer oaths.

"57. The exempts under the first provision of section four of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., will generally be sufficiently well known to the Board to obviate the necessity of bringing witnesses before them. Should, however, the Board consider it necessary in any case, the commission or certificate of office of any person claiming exemption under the provision mentioned, may be required to be shown.

"58. To establish exemption under the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth provisions of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., the Board shall require the affidavit of the persons seeking to be exempt, and of two respectable men, friends of the family residing in the district, that the case in question is the only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support; that the son of aged or infirm parents or parents dependent on his labor for support, or otherwise, according to the particular provision of the section and clause on which exemption is claimed. These affidavits will be made according to the form hereinafter prescribed, (form 36,) in all cases to be taken before a civil magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths. These forms of affidavits shall be published by the Board of enrolment in the newspapers of the district, for the information of the public, when a draft is ordered.

"59. When a claim for exemption is made under the seventh provision of section two of the act enrolling and calling out the national forces, &c., the Board may apply to the Provost Marshal General for the necessary extracts from the official rolls in the War Department, upon which it shall decide the case.

"60. Persons claiming exemption from enrolment must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption. They will be enrolled where the proof of their exemption is not clear and conclusive."

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Discharged.

Dennis Kelly, the name given by a person arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of Christian Garland, came up for another hearing before Alderman Beitler. He was discharged. We are informed that he was not attached to the Keystone Battery.

John Metz, arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of riotous conduct, at Fifth and Chestnut streets, was discharged by Alderman Beitler, last evening, on bail being entered for him.

Scarcity.

For the first time in many years, there was not a police case yesterday at the Central Station.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Lowrie and Justices Woodward, Thompson, Strong, and Read.

The Court at Harrisburg has delivered the following opinions:

By Lowrie, C. J.—Johnson' vs. Fullerton. From Common Pleas, Erie county. Order of restitution affirmed.

Lowry vs. Gunnison. From Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Kingsbury's Appeal. From Common Pleas, Erie county. Decree affirmed.

Struthers vs. Brown. From Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

By Woodward, J.—Waters vs. Bates. From Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed. Thompson, J., dissents.

Hubbis and Smith's Assignment. From Common Pleas of Crawford county. Decree affirmed.

Grant vs. McLean's Appeal. From Common Pleas of Erie County. Decree reversed, and record remitted, with instructions to make a distribution of the assigned fund to Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, 710 Water street.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

New York, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing; one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's Place, who in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East Twenty-third st.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York, April 1, 1862.

Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the city, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties Slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

No. 11 Dey street, New York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the enclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear, of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New York, who are desirous of further information, may apply to my brother-in-law, Captain William Edwards, No. 96 East Thirty-fourth street, who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

Newburgh, 73 Grand street, Dec. 23, 1862.

I have [illegible] for some time with noise in my head, and deafness; for which I applied to Dr. Lighthill, who has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, 197 Fulton-st.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

New York, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing, in one ear pronounced incurable, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, 141 Duane street.

Daily Journal Office, Newark, Dec. 12, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of long-standing discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared.

J. W. SHOCH, Local Editor.

42 Fifth Street, New York, June 25, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and, is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree that he is now able to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN,
No. 175 Spring street.

New York, August 15, 1862.

New York, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT,
136 Sixth avenue.

413 Fourth Street, New York, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application. feb9-m3t

MEDICAL.

DEAFNESS.

CATARRH.

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Dr. Lighthill, 34 St. Mark's place (Eighth st.), New York, can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency, or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given, or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of consultation must contain five dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price, $1.

TESTIMONIALS.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Schenectady, January 17, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Sir:* Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember always more or less so; and having been much improved in hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

[FROM REV. P. R. RUSSELL, LYNN, MASS.]

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of various kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill. P. R. RUSSELL.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York, January 7, 1862.

I have pleasure in testifying to the skill and kind attention of Dr. Lighthill, who has relieved me from a troublesome deafness, brought on by a severe cold. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries made by persons seeking information at my address as above. ROBERT CLIVE, Book-keeper.

This may certify that, having been afflicted during the year 1856 with severe and almost total deafness, and having tried the ordinary medical and surgical aid, under the care of those esteemed as eminent practitioners, I was induced at last to put my self under the care of Dr. E. B. Lighthill. His treatment was brief and successful. I was completely restored, and the cure is apparently permanent. I have all confidence in Dr. L.'s skill and integrity in the diseases he makes specialties.

JAMES CRUIKSHANK, LL. D.,
Editor N. Y. *Teacher*.

Albany, Oct. 1, 1862.

740 Water street, New York, June 6, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, 173 Second street, Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, 710 Water street.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

New York, July 28, 1862.

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J. BISCO, No. 158 East Twenty-third st.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York, April 1, 1862.

Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the city, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties Slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's Place, N. Y.

No. 11 Dey street, New York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the enclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear, of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New York, who are desirous of further information, may apply to my brother-in-law, Captain William Edwards, No. 96 East Thirty-fourth street, who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

Newburgh, 73 Grand street, Dec. 23, 1862.

I have [illegible] for some time with noise in my head, and deafness; for which I applied to Dr. Lighthill, who has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, 197 Fulton-st.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

New York, June 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing, in one ear pronounced incurable, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, 141 Duane street.

Daily Journal Office, Newark, Dec. 12, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill: I am happy to testify to the complete success of your treatment, in my case, of long-standing discharge from the ears, caused by scarlet fever, and very disagreeable and annoying. The inflammation in my throat has also entirely disappeared.

J. W. SHOCH, Local Editor.

42 Fifth Street, New York, June 25, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and, is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you. O. S. HOLLY.

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this city for the past two years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree that he is now able to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN,
No. 175 Spring street.

New York, August 15, 1862.

New York, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT,
136 Sixth avenue.

413 Fourth Street, New York, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application. feb9-m3t

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by that "direful disease," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. The records of the insane and consumptive in almost every melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

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FOR SALE AND TO LET.

SUMMER RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, a handsome RESIDENCE in White Hall, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, fronting the well-kept grounds of the United States Arsenal, within two squares of a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and within the same distance of the Second and Third-street cars; a well-built Cottage, convenient-ly arranged, with large hall, two parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, office and kitchen on first floor, and five rooms on second floor; gas throughout; ice-house filled with pure ice; stabling sufficient for three horses, with carriage-house attached; 1st one hundred feet by two hundred feet; stocked with excellent grapes, pears, cherries, and other fruits, and abundantly shaded with evergreens and other ornamental trees. Terms easy. Apply to SAMUEL SELLERS, No. 243 South SIXTH Street, or to B. JACOBS, on the premises. my8-12t*

VALUABLE DWELLING FOR SALE, on the west side of TENTH, below Spruce street, 21 feet 3 inches front, and three-story back buildings, with all modern improvements. W. MAULE, 311½ WALNUT Street. my6-tuths3t*

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A commodious three-story STONE HOUSE, large Yard and Garden, Carriage House and Stabling, in BYBERRY, Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, one-fourth of a mile from Byberry Meeting, Post Office, and Store; and three miles from Andalusia Station, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; is in a very pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and for further particulars inquire of SAMUEL BISPHAM & SONS, 629 MARKET Street; or, to JAMES THORNTON, Byberry, Phila. my7-thstu 6t*

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 629 N. FIFTEENTH Street, above Spring Garden; six rooms, with gas and other modern conveniences. Lot 15 feet front by 66 feet deep. Will be sold at a low price and upon accommodating terms.

Apply to LUKENS & MONTGOMERY,
Conveyancers, 1035 BEACH St., above Laurel.
my7-th s2t* Or to WM. GILLS, 748 N. SECOND St.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS DWELLING, No. 132 North FRONT Street. Rent moderate. Apply to WETHERILL & BRO.,
oct27-tf 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

FOURTH-STREET RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with two-story double back building, on Fourth street, above Poplar. Gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to HORACE FRITZ, Conveyancer, my7-3t* 144 South FOURTH Street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY furnished HOUS